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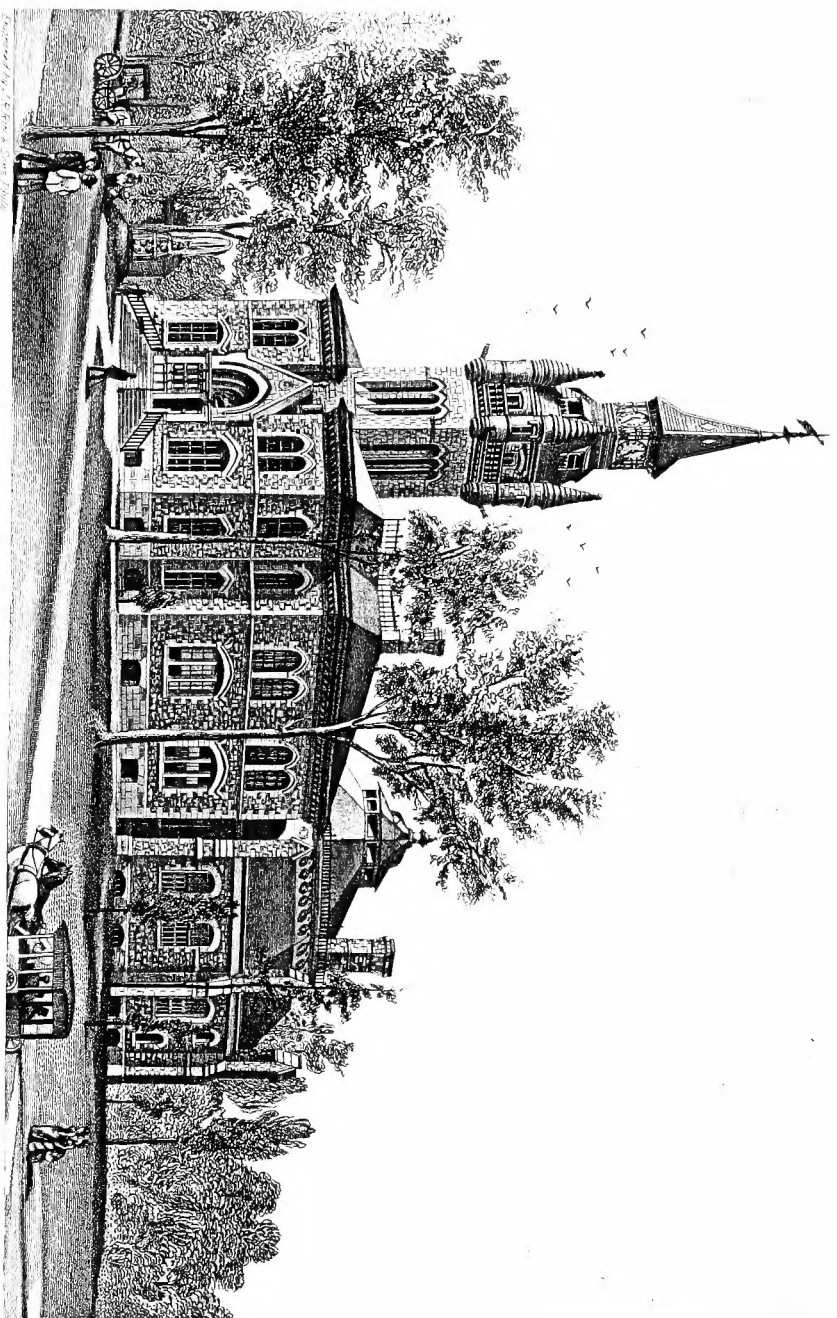
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CHURCH OF HOLY SPIRIT, DOORLYE, STONEMAN.

HISTORY
OF
BUCKS COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA;

INCLUDING
AN ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGINAL EXPLORATION; ITS RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENTS
OF NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE; ITS ERECTION INTO A SEPARATE COUNTY,
ALSO ITS SUBSEQUENT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, WITH SKETCHES OF
ITS HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES, AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF MANY OF ITS REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

EDITED BY J. H. BATTLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHICAGO, ILL. .
A. WARNER & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1887.

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PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS PRINTING HOUSE,
705 Jayne Street.

PREFACE.

THIS volume is offered to the public as a contribution to the history of Bucks county. The writer does not flatter himself that the subject has been exhausted. It has been his effort to present the essential facts pertaining to the development of the county in such relation to each other as to indicate the various motives and influences which have led to the present results. Pioneer life in the original counties of Pennsylvania was not such as to afford opportunities for brilliant action. The peaceful precepts of the Friends precluded the thrilling experience of the border as well as the pomp and pageantry of glorious war, and the story of the origin and development of this portion of the state is significant in its moral rather than in its material aspects.

The "Book of Arrivals," often quoted from and the basis of all certain information regarding many of the pioneers of the county, is given in full, with lists of those who have served the county in a public capacity. The latter have been compiled at a considerable expense of time and labor, and are thought to be as complete as it is possible to make them. The sketch of the early history of the state, prepared by Prof. Samuel P. Bates, will be found in abbreviated form in the introductory chapter. The biographical sketches, for the most part, have been arranged alphabetically under the several township headings in the latter part of the volume. This arrangement has been adopted as the best means of affording convenience of reference, and relieving the narrative portion of tedious digression. The large number of these sketches has necessitated as brief treatment as the circumstances would warrant, and

the editor has been compelled to chiefly depend upon the members of the respective families for the accuracy of the facts set forth. No pains have been spared to make this department accurate, and it is believed that it constitutes an interesting portion of the work, which will increase in value with the lapse of years.

In the preparation of this book great assistance has been derived from the various newspaper contributions to the history of the county, none of which have been more useful than the writings of "Iron Mask," a *nom de plume* which only thinly veils the authorship of the present scholarly editor of the "Bucks County Intelligencer." The writer has been greatly aided by the use of the valuable historical library and collections of Judge Richard Watson, and of books from the libraries of other gentlemen of Doylestown; by the valuable suggestions and scrap-books of Judge Harman Yerkes and Mr. Henry D. Paxson, the files of the "Intelligencer," and the archives of the local historical society. The chapters on the townships were prepared by Mr. Herbert C. Bell; the chapter on geology by Charles Laubach, Esq., of Riegelsville; and the biographical sketches by Mr. F. L. Beers (assisted by Miss Anna Le Compte), to whose editorial supervision this difficult department was assigned. To each one of the many, to whose encouragement and aid the success of this enterprise is largely due, the editor wishes to express his indebtedness to, and appreciation of their kindness and assistance.

J. H. B.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September, 1887.

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INTRODUCTORY.

WITH the coming of Markham to the settlements established on the west bank of the Delaware was inaugurated a *régime* which was marked by an infusion of new ideas, a preponderating addition of new people, and a civilization essentially new to the people already settled here. While the changes were of such a radical character, they were, nevertheless, accomplished without shock or recoil, and the feeble colony formerly planted west of the river, robbed of patriotic sentiment by the vicissitudes of its history, was rapidly and almost unconsciously merged in the stronger one planted by Penn. No strongly cherished traditions of the past hindered a ready profession of loyalty to the new order of things, and but few years passed before the original Swedish and Dutch colonists were scarcely to be distinguished from the diverse accessions to the polyglot province of Pennsylvania. There was no settled political machinery nor local seat of government prior to Penn's experiment, and the "Frame of the Government," which apparently derived few of its features from colonial institutions, may be properly accepted as the origin of a settled government in this commonwealth. The experiment of placing the affairs of state almost entirely in the hands of the people was a new and hazardous one at this era of the world's history, and while the issue has justified the wisdom of his course, he did not live to see the result for which he so ardently labored. Doubtless, if circumstances had permitted the continued presence of the founder, his wisdom and influence would have saved the province from many of the unfortunate experiences it eventually suffered, but it was destined otherwise.

The first difficulty which gave him concern was the conflicting claims of Lord Baltimore. The visit of Penn to Lord Baltimore, soon after his arrival in America, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the two provinces, after a two-days' conference, proved fruitless, and an adjournment was had for the winter, when the efforts for settlement were to be resumed. Early in the spring an attempt was made on the part of Penn, but was prevented till May, when a meeting was held at Newcastle. Penn proposed to confer by the aid of counsellors and in writing. But to this Baltimore objected, and, complaining of the sultriness of the weather, the conference was broken up. In the meantime it had come to the knowledge of Penn that Lord Baltimore had issued a proclamation offering settlers more land, and at cheaper rates than Penn had done, in portions of the lower counties which Penn had secured from

the Duke of York, but which Baltimore now claimed. Besides, it was ascertained that an agent of his had taken an observation, and determined the latitude without the knowledge of Penn, and had secretly made an *ex parte* statement of the case before the lords of the committee of plantations in England, and was pressing for arbitrament. This state of the case created much uneasiness in the mind of Penn, especially as the proclamation of Lord Baltimore was likely to bring the two governments into conflict on territory mutually claimed. But Lord Baltimore was not disposed to be content with diplomacy. He determined to pursue an aggressive policy. He accordingly commissioned his agent, George Talbot, under date of September 17, 1683, to go to Schuylkill, at Delaware, and demand of William Penn "all that part of the land on the west side of the said river that lyeth to the southward of the fortieth degree." This bold demand would have embraced the entire colony, both the lower counties, and the three counties in the province, as the fortieth degree reaches a considerable distance above Philadelphia. Penn was absent at the time in New York, and Talbot made his demand upon Nicholas Moore, the deputy of Penn. Upon his return, the proprietor made a dignified but earnest rejoinder.

The anxiety of Penn to hold from the beginning of the fortieth degree of latitude was not to increase his territory by so much, for the two degrees which he securely had, as far as amount of land was concerned, would have entirely satisfied him; but he wanted this degree chiefly that he might have the free navigation of Delaware bay and river, and thus open communication with the ocean. He desired also to hold the lower counties, which were now well settled, as well as his own counties rapidly being peopled, and his new city of Philadelphia, which he regarded as the apple of his eye. So anxious was he to hold the land on the right bank of the Delaware to the open ocean, that at his second meeting he asked Lord Baltimore to set a price per square mile on this disputed ground, and though he had purchased it once of the crown and held the royal charter for it, and the Duke of York's deed, yet rather than have any further wrangle over it, he was willing to pay for it again. But this Lord Baltimore refused to do.

Bent upon bringing matters to a crisis, and to force possession of his claim, early in the year 1684 a party from Maryland made forcible entry upon the plantations in the lower counties and drove off the owners. The governor and council at Philadelphia sent thither a copy of the answer of Penn to Baltimore's demand for the land south of the Delaware, with orders to William Welch, sheriff at Newcastle, to use his influence to reinstate the lawful owners, and issued a declaration succinctly stating the claim of Penn, for the purpose of preventing such unlawful incursions in future.

But the indications, constantly thickening, that a struggle was likely soon to be precipitated before the crown for possession of the disputed territory,

decided Penn early in the summer to quit the colony and return to England to defend his imperilled interests. There is no doubt that he took this step with unfeigned regret, as he was contented and happy in his new country, and was most usefully employed. There were, however, other inducements which were leading him back to England. The hand of persecution was at this time laid heavily upon the Quakers. Over fourteen hundred of these pious and in-offensive people were now, and some of them had been for years, languishing in the prisons of England, for no other offense than their manner of worship. By his friendship with James, and his acquaintance with the king, he might do something to soften the lot of these unfortunate victims of bigotry. He accordingly empowered the provincial council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, to act in his stead, commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley, provincial judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants, and William Clark as justice of the peace for all the counties; and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for Europe, where his efforts were rewarded with unexpected success.

His first and chief care was the settlement of his disagreement with Lord Baltimore touching the boundaries of his province. This was settled in November, 1685, by a compromise, by which the land lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays was divided into two equal parts, that upon the former being adjudged to Penn and the rest to Lord Baltimore. This settled the matter in theory, but when the attempt was made to run the lines according to the royal act, it was found that the ministry had very little idea of American geography, and that the line described by their language could not be made, and the disputed boundary remained undecided until 1766. He was equally successful in his efforts in behalf of the persecuted sect, but he lost favor with the aristocracy who did not want liberty of conscience but conformity with the established church, and became the object of reproach and menace as his royal friend lost power and eventually his throne.

In the meantime, the affairs of his province exhibited the sore need of a strong guiding hand to check abuses and guide the course of legislation in proper channels. Penn had labored to place the government in the hands of the people, an idea most attractive in the abstract, and one which, were the entire population wise and just, would result fortunately; yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two houses of the legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter. Nicholas Moore, the chief justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust. But, though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained.

Patrick Robinson, clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote, naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was £10,000 out of his way, and £100,000 out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be commissioners of state to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the council; see that the two houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the assembly and call a new one, and finally he solemnly admonishes them, "Be most just, as in the sight of the all-seeing, all-searching God." In a letter to these commissioners, he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the king, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

Since the departure of Penn, Thomas Lloyd had acted as president of the council, and later of the commissioners of state. He had been in effect governor, and held responsible for the success of the government, while possessing only one voice in the disposing of affairs. Tiring of this anomalous position, Lloyd applied to be relieved. It was difficult to find a person of sufficient ability to fill the place; but Penn decided to relieve him, though showing his entire confidence by notifying him that he intended soon to appoint him absolute governor. In his place, he indicated Samuel Carpenter, or if he was unwilling to serve, then Thomas Ellis, but not to be president, his will being that each should preside a month in turn, or that the oldest member should be chosen.

Penn foresaw that the executive power, to be efficient, must be lodged in the hands of one man of ability, such as to command the respect of his people. Those whom he most trusted in the colony had been so mixed up in the wrangles of the executive and legislative departments of the government that he deemed it advisable to appoint a person who had not before been in the colony and not a Quaker. He accordingly commissioned John Blackwell, July 27, 1688, to be lieutenant-governor, who was at this time in New England, and who fully possessed his esteem and confidence. With the commission, the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the

council, probably because neither of the persons designated was willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many-headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the assembly in March, 1689 ; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline ; for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia, under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England, whereupon the government again devolved upon the council, Thomas Lloyd, president. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds, " He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II. caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, 1688, while walking in White Hall, he was summoned before the lords of the council, and though nothing was found against him, was compelled to give security for his appearance at the next term, to answer any charge that might be made. At the second sitting of the council, nothing having been found against him, he was cleared in open court. In 1690 he was again brought before the lords on the charge of having been in correspondence with the late king. He appealed to King William, who after a hearing of two hours was disposed to release him, but the lords decided to hold him until the Trinity term, when he was again discharged. A third time he was arraigned, and this time with eighteen others, charged with adhering to the kingdom's enemies, but was cleared by order of the king's bench. Being now at liberty, and these vexatious suits apparently at an end, he set about leading a large party of settlers to his cherished Pennsylvania. Proposals were published, and the government, regarding the enterprise of so much importance, had ordered an armed convoy, when he was again met by another accusation, and now backed by the false oath of one William Fuller, whom the Parliament subsequently declared a "cheat and an impostor." Seeing that he must prepare again for his defense, he abandoned his voyage to America, after having made expensive preparations, and convinced that his enemies were determined to prevent his attention to public or private affairs, whether in England or America, he withdrew himself during the ensuing two or three years from the public eye.

His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd deputy governor of the province, and William Markham deputy governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: "I left it to them to choose either the government of the council, five commissioners or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper but not the three lower counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear to the hazard of all; . . . for else the governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already."

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of overweening self-conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves "Christian Quakers." Keith appealed from this action of the American church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American church was confirmed. Whereupon he became the bitter enemy of the Quakers, and, uniting with the church of England, was ordained a vicar by the bishop of London. He afterward returned to America, where he wrote against his former associates, but was finally fixed in a benefice in Sussex, England. On his death-bed, he said, "I wish I had died when I was a Quaker, for then I am sure it would have been well with my soul."

Penn was silenced and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government, and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary, that, on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the king and queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruit-

less, but that through the influence of Governor Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham lieutenant-governor.

Free from harassing persecutions at last, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly, in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arrival of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which, having been spread broadcast through the kingdom, had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. At the first monthly meeting of Friends in 1700, he laid before them his concern, which was for the welfare of Indians and negroes, and steps were taken to instruct them and provide stated meetings for them where they could hear the word.

Several sessions of the legislature were held, in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was given to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the house of lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretense of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming thither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately. He promptly called a session of the assembly, and in his message to the two houses said, "I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctancy of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness. For my heart is among you, and no disappointment shall ever be able to alter my love to the country, and resolution to return, and settle my family and posterity in it. . . . Think therefore (since all men are mortal),

of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety as well in your privileges as property. Review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests." The assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty-one articles. The first related to the appointment of a lieutenant-governor. Penn proposed that the assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his deputy, he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime governor of both East and West Jersey, and for secretary of the province and clerk of the council, he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar.

Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him. He now found himself in favor at court, and that he might be convenient to the royal residence, he again took lodgings at Kensington. The bill which had been pending before parliament, that had given him so much uneasiness, was at the succeeding session dropped entirely, and was never again called up. During his leisure hours he now busied himself in writing "several useful and excellent treatises on divers subjects."

Governor Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony.

The executive authority now devolved upon the council, of which Edward Shippen was president. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the assembly which convened in 1703; though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. The separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American colonies by regal authority failed,



Benjamin Parry.

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the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

In 1732 Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later, John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the province, and were received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having died a bachelor in 1746. In August, 1736, Governor Gordon died, deeply lamented as an honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was president of the council and in effect governor, during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. The legislature met regularly, but no laws were passed for lack of an executive. It was during this period that serious trouble broke out near the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna, then Lancaster, now York county. A number of settlers, in order to evade the payment of taxes, had secured titles to their lands from Maryland, and afterward sought to be reinstated in their rights under Pennsylvania authority, and pleaded protection from the latter. The sheriff of the adjoining Maryland county, with three hundred followers, advanced to drive these settlers from their homes. On hearing of this movement, Samuel Smith, sheriff of Lancaster county, with a hastily summoned posse, advanced to protect the citizens in their rights. Without a conflict, an agreement was entered into by both parties to retire. Soon afterward, however, a band of fifty Marylanders again entered the state with the design of driving out the settlers and each securing for himself two hundred acres of land. They were led by one Cressap. The settlers made resistance, and in an encounter, one of them by the name of Knowles was killed. The sheriff of Lancaster again advanced with a posse, and in a skirmish which ensued one of the invaders was killed, and the leader Cressap was wounded and taken prisoner. The governor of Maryland sent a commission to Philadelphia to demand the release of the prisoner. Not succeeding in this, he seized four of the settlers and incarcerated them in the jail at Baltimore. Still determined to effect their purpose, a party of Marylanders, under the leadership of one Higginbotham, advanced into Pennsylvania and began a warfare upon the settlers. Again the sheriff of Lancaster appeared upon the scene, and drove out the invaders. So stubbornly were these invasions pushed and resented

that the season passed without planting or securing the usual crops. Finally a party of sixteen Marylanders, led by Richard Lowden, broke into the Lancaster jail and liberated the Maryland prisoners. Learning of these disturbances, the king in council issued an order restraining both parties from further acts of violence, and afterward adopted a plan of settlement of the vexed boundary question.

Though not legally governor, Logan managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and judgment, as he had done and continued to do for a period of nearly a half century. He was a scholar, well versed in the ancient languages and the sciences, and published several learned works in the Latin tongue. After retiring from public business he lived at his country-seat at Stenton, near Germantown, where he spent his time among his books and in correspondence with the literati of Europe. In his old age he made an English translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, which was printed at Philadelphia in 1744 with a preface by Benjamin Franklin, then rising into notice. Logan was a Quaker, of Scotch descent, though born in Ireland, and came to America in the ship with William Penn, in his second visit in 1699, when about twenty-five years old, and died at seventy-seven. He had held the offices of chief commissioner of property, agent for the purchase and sale of lands, receiver-general, member of council, president of council, and chief justice. He was the confidential agent of Penn, having charge of all his vast estates, making sales of lands, executing conveyances, and making collections. Amidst all the great cares of business so pressing as to make him exclaim, "I know not what any of the comforts of life are," he found time to devote to the delights of learning, and collected a large library of standard works, which he bequeathed, at his death, to the people of Pennsylvania, and is known as the Loganian library.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His first care was to settle the disorders in the Cumberland valley, and it was finally agreed that settlers from either colony should owe allegiance to the governor of that colony wherever settled, until the division line which had been provided for was surveyed and marked. War was declared on the 23d of October, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain. Seeing that his colony was liable to be encroached upon by the enemies of his government, he endeavored to organize the militia, but the majority of the assembly were of the peace element, and could not be induced to vote money. Finally he was ordered by the home government to call for volunteers, and eight companies were quickly formed, and sent down for the coast defense. Many of these proved to be servants for whom pay was demanded and finally obtained. In his first intercourse with the assembly, Governor Thomas endeavored to coerce it to his views. But a more stubborn set of men never met in a deliberative body than were gathered in this assembly at this time. Finding that he could not compel action to his

mind, he yielded and consulted their views and decisions. The assembly, not to be outdone in magnanimity, voted him fifteen hundred pounds arrearages of salary, which had been withheld because he would not approve their legislation, asserting that public acts should take precedence of appropriations for their own pay. In March, 1744, war was declared between Great Britain and France. Volunteers were called for, and ten thousand men were rapidly enlisted and armed at their own expense. Franklin, recognizing the defenseless condition of the colony, issued a pamphlet entitled *Plain Truth*, in which he cogently urged the necessity of organized preparation for defense. Franklin was elected colonel of one of the regiments, but resigned in favor of Alderman Lawrence. On the 5th of May, 1747, the governor communicated intelligence of the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, to the assembly, and his own intention to retire from the duties of his office on account of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was president of the council at the time of the withdrawal of Thomas, and became the acting governor. The peace party in the assembly held that it was the duty of the crown of England to protect the colony, and that for the colony to call out volunteers and become responsible for their payment was burdening the people with an expense which did not belong to them, and which the crown was willing to assume. The French were now deeply intent on securing firm possession of the Mississippi valley and the entire basin, even to the summits of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, and were busy establishing trading-posts along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. They employed the most artful means to win the simple natives to their interests, giving showy presents and laboring to convince them of their great value. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded on the 1st of October, 1748, secured peace between Great Britain and France, and should have put an end to all hostile encounters between their representatives on the American continent. Palmer remained at the head of the government for a little more than two years. He was a retired merchant from the West Indies, a man of wealth, and had come into the colony in 1708. He lived in a style suited to a gentleman, kept a coach and a pleasure barge.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of lieutenant-governor. He was born in America, son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been speaker of the assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them, and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built,

and excepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was in many cases great, but when they were in actual need, the secretary gave money and placed them upon lands of his own, having secured a tract of two millions of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the west. Though the treaty of Aix was supposed to have settled all difficulties between the two courts, the French were determined to occupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, which they claimed by priority of discovery by La Salle. The British ambassador at Paris entered complaints before the French court that encroachments were being made by the French upon English soil in America, which were politely heard, and promises made of restraining the French in Canada from encroaching upon English territory. Formal orders were sent out from the home government to this effect; but at the same time secret intimations were conveyed to them that their conduct in endeavoring to secure and hold the territory in dispute was not displeasing to the government, and that disobedience of these orders would not incur its displeasure. The French deemed it necessary, in order to establish a legal claim to the country, to take formal possession of it. Accordingly, the Marquis de la Galissonnière, who was at this time governor-general of Canada, dispatched Capt. Bienville de Céleron with a party of two hundred and fifteen French and fifty-five Indians, to publicly proclaim possession, and bury at prominent points plates of lead bearing the inscriptions declaring occupation in the name of the French king.

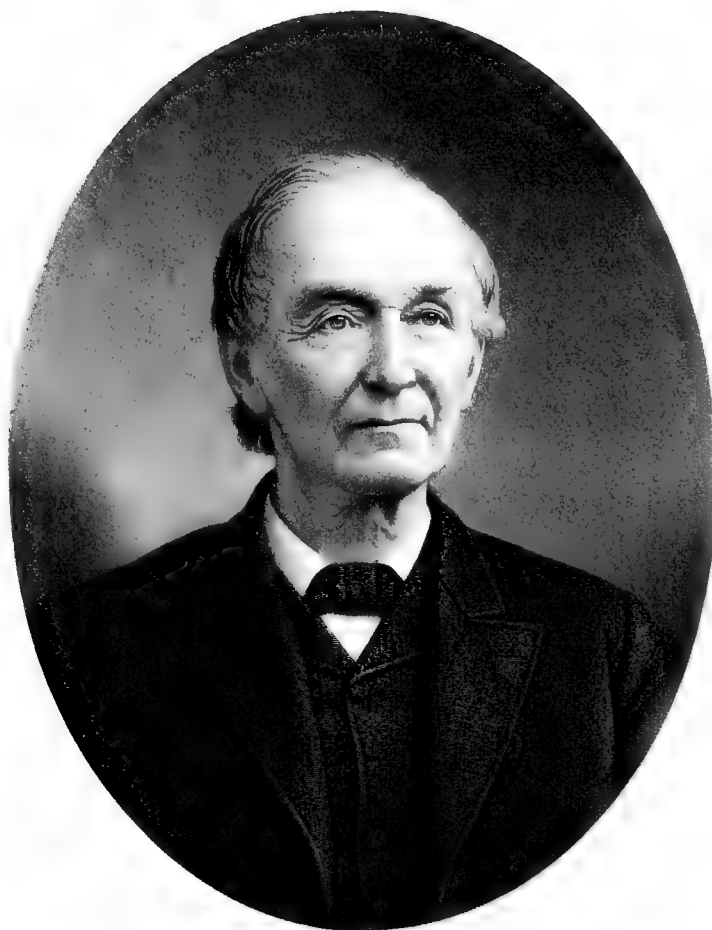
Satisfied that the French were determined to hold the territory upon the Ohio by force of arms, a body of one hundred and fifty men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers. But the French, having the Allegheny river at flood-tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Contracoeur, the French commander, with one thousand men and field-pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and three hundred canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio company at its mouth, and proceeded to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the governor-general. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood, he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty-one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of one hundred men under

Capt. Mackay from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued until late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hopes of re-enforcements reaching him cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with the honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland.

Governor Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block houses along the frontier. But the assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year eight thousand pounds were voted for Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But, while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities. They sent to the colony cannons to the value of four hundred pounds.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the council and made its president. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Governor Hamilton convened the assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but, owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their deputy governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, the action of the assembly was abortive.

Finding himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Governor Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that, at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly, in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and New Jersey, and governor of New Jersey. The son was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years a counsellor, and for twenty, chief justice of New Jersey. The assembly, at its first session, voted a money bill for forty thousand pounds, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors, it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British government had called early in the year for three thousand volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistence, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under General Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexan-



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dria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow five thousand pounds, on its own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then postmaster-general for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, which having conquered, he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignac. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long-settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack horses, and, by rapidity of movement, forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construct bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pride and circumstance of war, and when, on the morning of the 9th of July, the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and marshal music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration; for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skilfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians, and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn out line concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made, and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, being left without leaders, panic seized the survivors and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and Indians like sheep before dogs."

Governor Morris made an earnest appeal to the assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the

assembly voted fifty thousand pounds; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates, it was rejected by the governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the assembly voted fifteen thousand pounds in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent five thousand pounds as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them.

In this pressing emergency, while the governor and assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the frontier. By his exertions, a respectable force was raised, and though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring, he turned over the command to Colonel Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the assembly. The governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Governor Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the state-house.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the governor and assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of forty thousand pounds, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first assembly, the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

The finances of the colony, on the account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on and vigorous campaigns prosecuted without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the assembly after the arrival of the new governor, a bill was passed levying one hundred thousand pounds on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Governor Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had, the assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the crown. To this end, two commissioners were appointed, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the assembly in public and in drawing remonstrances that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends.

Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and, that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the privy council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers, that bills issued by the assembly should be receivable in payment of quit rents, and that the deputy governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So successfully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Georgia appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed governor, in place of Governor Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted two hundred thousand pounds for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being twenty-six thousand pounds. On the 25th of October, 1760, George II. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. Early in 1762, war was declared between Great Britain and Spain, but was of short continuance, peace having been declared in November following, by which Spain and France relinquished to the English substantially the territory east of the Mississippi.

The boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled until 1760,

when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, axmen, and pioneers. The charter of Lord Baltimore made the northern boundary of Maryland the 40th degree of latitude; but whether the beginning or end of the 40th was not specified. The charter of Penn, which was subsequent, made his southern boundary the *beginning* of the 40th parallel. If, as Lord Baltimore claimed, his northern boundary was the end of the 40th, then the city of Philadelphia and all the settled parts of Pennsylvania would have been included in Maryland. If, as Penn claimed by express terms of his charter, his southern line was the beginning of the 40th, then the city of Baltimore, and even a part of the District of Columbia, including nearly the whole of Maryland, would have been swallowed up by Pennsylvania. It was evident to the royal council that neither claim could be rightfully allowed, and hence resort was had to compromise. Penn insisted upon retaining free communication with the open ocean by the Delaware bay. Accordingly, it was decided that beginning at Cape Henlopen, which by mistake in marking the maps was fifteen miles below the present location, opposite Cape May, a line should be run due west to a point half way between this cape and the shore of Chesapeake bay; from this point a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent on the west side to a circle with a radius of twelve miles, whose center was the center of the court-house at Newcastle. From the exact tangent point, a line was to be run due north until it should reach a point fifteen miles south on the parallel of latitude of the most southern point in the boundary of the city of Philadelphia, and this point when accurately found by horizontal measurement was to be the corner bound between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and subsequently, when Delaware was set off from Pennsylvania, was the boundary of the three states. From this bound a line was to be run due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, which was to be the western limit of Pennsylvania, and the line thus ascertained was to mark the division between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and forever settle the vexed question. If the due north line should cut any part of the circle about Newcastle, the slice so cut should belong to Newcastle. Such a segment was cut. This plan of settlement was entered into on the 10th of May, 1732, between Thomas and Richard, sons of William Penn, on the one part, and Charles, Lord Baltimore, great-grandson of the patentee. But the actual marking of the boundaries was still deferred, and as the settlers were taking out patents for their lands, it was necessary that it should be definitely known in which state the lands lay. Accordingly, in 1739, in obedience to a decree in council, a temporary line was run upon a new basis, which now often appears in litigations to plague the brain of the attorney.

Commissioners were again appointed in 1751, who made a few of the measurements, but, owing to objections raised on the part of Maryland, the work

was abandoned. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederic, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America to take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long-continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unmolested, and a number of chieftains were sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and on the 29th of September, twenty-six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point two hundred and twenty-four miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western limit of the state, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley, they came upon a well-worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter P., and on the opposite the letter M. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782-84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance. In 1849 the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a re-survey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, who called to their aid James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, grandson of the founder, and son of Richard, had come to the colony in 1753, and, having acted as president of the council, was, in 1763, commissioned governor in place of Hamilton. A difference having arisen between the governor and assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the king." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the king to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports, to be paid in coin, was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies, with a view to uniting in a common petition to the king against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British parliament. The stamp act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution, asserting that the colonial assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes, was passed by the Virginia assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan, and Dickinson as delegates. This congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the king, and a memorial to parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the colonial agents in England. The stamp act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and, to stimulate the production of wool, the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British

manufacturers, who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measure, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767 to lay a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors, and glass. The assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts assembly, setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Governor Penn to urge the assembly to take no notice of it; but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the king and to each of the houses of parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators, at this time published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of the "Farmer's Letters," which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feeling against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, parliament reduced the rate of 1769 to one-sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except three pence a pound on tea. But it was the principle, and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the assembly in Pennsylvania, their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Governor John Penn returned to England, leaving the president of the council, James Hamilton, at the head of the government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people, and so much attached was he to the popular cause, that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the king. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of governor, superseding his brother Richard.

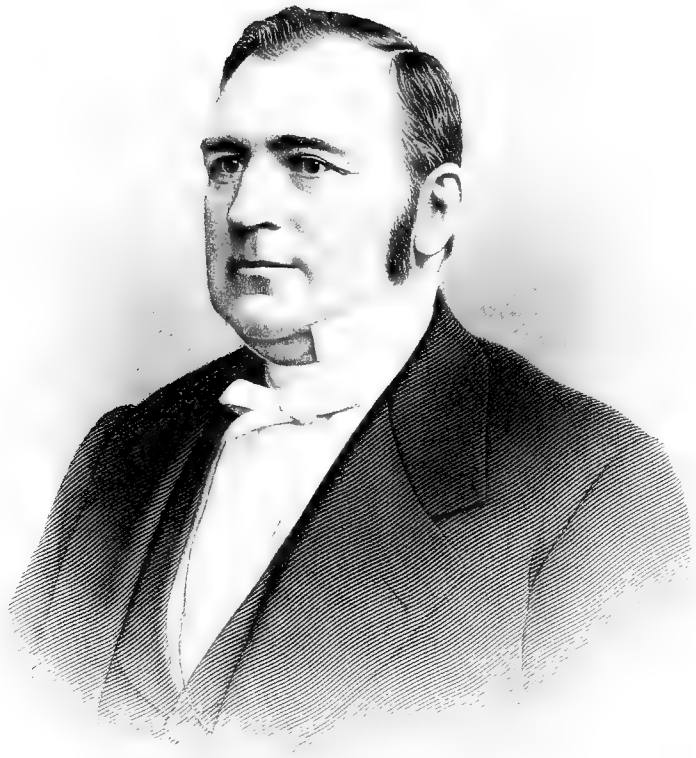
To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies, and establish the principle of taxation, the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of

October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port, and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages, emptied three hundred chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year, committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies, by means of which the temper and feeling in each were well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay aroused the sympathy of all; for, they argued, we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly eight thousand people were convened, it was decided that a continental congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a colonial congress. They accordingly recommended that the assembly appoint delegates to such a congress, to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first continental congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously, no more colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the king, the people of Great Britain and of British America were agreed to, after which the congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775.

In January, 1775, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the colonial congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet if the arbitrary acts of parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard



Edward M. Parson

defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to represent the colony in the second congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, a blow that was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The second congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The assembly adopted the recommendation of congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of saltpetre. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June, George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the continental army, supported by four major-generals and eight brigadiers.

The royal governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself independent of the crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committees to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June, the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean president. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitution, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people.

The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin president, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the

payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned never to meet again. With the ending of the assembly ended the power of Governor Penn.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenths of manors. The British government, in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony, and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of four thousand pounds to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity was regularly paid until within a few years, when, on the payment of a round sum to the heirs by the British government, the annuity was discontinued.

The convention which framed the constitution appointed a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen president of this body, who was consequently in effect governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an assembly to be elected annually; a supreme executive council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of congress were chosen by the assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen president of the council of safety.

The struggle with the parent country was now fully inaugurated. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts, and by the efficient conduct of Washington, General Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment, in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker, of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston harbor, where he was met by General William Moultrie, with the Carolina militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British army, under General Howe, had come, and where Admiral Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined

them. To this formidable power, led by the best talent in the British army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British army. On the 2d of December, the supreme council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th the congress, which was in session here, adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. General Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

Washington, who had, from the opening of the campaign before New York, been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. The victory had great strategic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well-appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey, and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march, under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. He now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by

constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware, and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by General Irvine, and he by General Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two houses of the legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., president, and George Bryan, vice-president. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court-house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the state was fitted by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain General, and Commander-in-chief in and over the same."

Early in April, great activity was observed among the shipping in New York harbor, and Washington communicated to congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted general, was ordered to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent General Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. General Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downingtown. Fire ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked his force on a fleet of transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead, debarked fifty-

four miles from Philadelphia and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartridges, powerful chevaux-de-frise were planted to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephen's, and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Discovering the strong position which the American army occupied, the British general began a movement to turn it by a flank movement. Washington, always on the alert, promptly divined the enemy's intentions and ordered General Sullivan to counteract the movement by flanking the flankers, while he held his immediate command ready to attack the main force while in confusion. The plan was ruined, however, by Sullivan's failure to obey orders, and Washington had no alternative but to remain in position and make the best disposition that time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stands the Birmingham meeting-house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors ; but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when, having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th the British army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says : " The army marched in and took possession of the city in the morning. We were upstairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare-footed, ragged troops was very great, and caused a feeling of despair. . . . Early in the afternoon Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived, and took possession of my mother's house."

The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown, where, on the morning of the 3d of October, the

enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks, and though the opening promised well, and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly, on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who, as she had often done before, passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington, who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect.

Washington now crossed the Schuylkill and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense; the troops, half clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on 'across the ocean, the ministry relieved Lord Howe, and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The commissioners whom congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776, Franklin, Dean and Lee, had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French court, and so successful were they, that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Finally, a convention was concluded, by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates and twelve ships were despatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But by some means, intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reached the English cabinet, who immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the Admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York, and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops.

The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than congress returned from York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and

on the following day the colonial legislature returned from Lancaster. General Arnold, who was disabled by a wound received at Saratoga, from field duty, was given command in the city and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the vice-president, became the acting president. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as word. Up to this time African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 9th of November, he said : "This or some better scheme would tend to abrogate slavery—the opprobrium of America—from among us. . . . In divesting the state of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for his great deliverance of us and our posterity from thralldom ; you will also set your character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves which was passed by the assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, providing that no child of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by simple enactment resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

At the election held for president, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan vice-president, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the position of private secretary to Washington, and subsequently adjutant-general of the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. William Moore was elected president to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a councilman, having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen vice-president. In the state election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen president, and James Ewing vice-president. On the 12th of March, 1783, intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unspeakable. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties, and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling

the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of minister at the court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival, he was elected president of the council. Charles Biddle was elected vice-president. In May, 1787, a convention to frame a constitution for the United States met in Philadelphia. The delegation from Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several states for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition, it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day, the convention, the supreme council and officers of the state and city government, moved in procession to the old court-house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was erected president, and George Ross vice-president. The constitution of the state, framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill suited to the needs of the state in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly, a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the executive council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a governor. Legislation was intrusted to an assembly and a senate. The judicial system was continued, and the terms of the judges extended through good behavior.



George Lear.

HISTORY OF BUCKS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, the state of Pennsylvania may be generally divided into three great divisions: The southeastern section, a region of broad, fertile valleys and scattered hills; the middle belt, some fifty miles wide and two hundred and thirty miles long, consisting of peculiarly symmetrical mountain ranges and narrow valleys; and a high western plateau, deeply seamed by various water-courses.

It is with the southeastern section that these pages are especially concerned. This region is separated from the middle belt by the Kittatinny range, through which the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers force their way, and thence along fertile valleys and rugged peaks to find their outlet to the sea. The South Mountain range and the Susquehanna river naturally suggested the early boundary between the whites and the Indians, but the limits finally fixed for Bucks county were the arbitrary dictations of convenience. As it now exists, the county forms an irregular parallelogram, extending from the great bend of the Delaware river along its course in a direct line of about forty miles, with an average width of about fifteen miles, and containing about six hundred square miles. Inclosed within the foothills of the South Mountain range and the upper limit of the tidewater plain of the Atlantic, it consists of a beautifully diversified, undulating region, sloping gradually from an altitude of one hundred and forty feet (A. T.) at its upper limit to a few feet above tide level at its lower extremity. A steeper grade is discovered in passing westerly from the river, the altitude at Quakertown being marked at five hundred feet (A. T.).

A more than usually diversified geological structure confers upon this county a great variety of scenery. Above the level of its general surface rise numerous hills and low ridges of swelling outline. A prevailing softness of contour especially distinguishes its lower portion, which may be attributed to the general absence of the harder igneous rocks and coarse sandstones, and to

the presence of the easily disintegrated and crumbled varieties of gneiss, metamorphic schists, etc., that underlie the surface. The northern portion, composed for the most part of a broad zone of friable red shale and argillaceous sandstone, exhibits a smooth and rolling landscape, except where dykes and ridges of trap-rock protrude through the softer mass.

The extreme northern end of the county is traversed by a portion of the South Mountain chain, and presents a very uniform, general aspect, though internally of great diversity of structure and variety of local scenery. It is remarkable for its evenness of summit and parallelism of its crests or ridges. It is formed of two well-marked parallel ridges, extending from the Delaware, across the northern corner of the county in a southwest direction, to the Schuylkill at Reading. These ranges are a prolongation of the Highlands of New Jersey, and inclose some pleasant agricultural valleys. Their average elevation above the bordering valleys scarcely exceeds four hundred feet, but being abrupt and presenting a marked barrier to the view, they receive the name of mountains, which are more properly applied to other parts of the chain of which they are but the termination. The regular contour of the central region is varied by a broken range of hills which extends nearly due west from a point on the Delaware in Solebury township, just below New Hope, to the central part of Buckingham township where the Durham road skirts its base about a mile below Centerville. At this point the range ends somewhat abruptly and is known as Buckingham mountain, and is only crossed by a zig-zag road near the middle of its extent in this township. It is a rugged elevation of some 250 feet above the bordering valleys, and is still generally clothed with its original timber. The colored people have erected a church upon its summit near the road which crosses it, and a few clearings have been made at different places on it; but its chief economic value is found in the timber it supplies. Toward the Solebury line the elevation rapidly diminishes to a level with the general surface. Passing toward the river a gradual rise develops the Solebury mountain, which extends with a slight southerly curve and ends abruptly at the Delaware. Bowman's mountain is an isolated rocky elevation on the boundary line between Solebury and Upper Makefield, and Jericho mountain is a similar elevation near the central portion of the latter township. In the northeast section of Haycock township is a symmetrical mound-like elevation known from the peculiar character of its contour as "The Haycock." It is a rough, rocky structure forbidding in every aspect, and save for its timber and an extended outlook to be had from its summit, is without natural attractions. No road as yet renders its economic resources readily available, but a movement to remedy this defect is now being made.

Bucks county lies almost wholly within the valley of the Delaware, and discharges its waters directly into that stream through its own water-courses. The river forms the boundary on the eastern side and lower end, and from this

side of the county receives the waters of the Durham, Tohickon, Pidcock, Knowles, Hough, and lesser streams. At the lower end, it receives the Scott, Mill, Neshaminy, and Poquessing creeks. "The Haycock," with a ridge extending southwesterly from it, divides the drainage of the upper region of the county, and the Perkiomen, taking its rise on the southwestern slope of this divide, flows a nearly direct course to the Schuylkill. The principal local stream, however, is the Neshaminy, which clearly indicates the general topography of the central and lower portions of Bucks. Rising not far from the Delaware, in Plumstead township, it flows in a westerly course until it passes beyond the influence of Buckingham mountain, when it turns, almost at right angles to its previous course, and proceeds in a southerly direction to the river at the lower end of the county. It is through this stream and its affluents that the larger portion of the natural drainage of the county is effected. The Poquessing, which forms the lower boundary and determines that of the upper part of the southwestern side of the county, rises in Southampton and receives numerous little runs from Bensalem. The Pennypack rises in Warminster, but, flowing nearly due south, it leaves the county before it gains a size of even local importance. Some of these streams are themselves true rivers in the extent of their drainage. With an annual rainfall of nearly forty inches, and a general regularity of seasons, few of these streams—and they only during an occasional severe drouth in the summer—lack abundance of water in any part of the year.

The geological conditions of the county have permitted these streams to shape its surface into a network of tortuous and highly picturesque courses, the characteristics of which vary from the grandeur of nearly vertical cliffs to the pastoral beauty of the softest landscape and gentlest windings of a placid stream. In endless panoramic view are found the most charming pictures of boldly carved hills, of verdant slopes, of fertile meadows, and luxuriant foliage that well might engage the artist's pencil. The admirer of nature, however, will find the greatest inspiration along the Delaware. From the point where its limpid waters first lave the soil of the county at the Durham hills, it flows for several miles in a tortuous course through a deep and sometimes narrow channel. After leaving the Durham hills the landscape assumes a different aspect. Here it forms a table land elevated some three hundred feet above the level of the river, cut out on one or both sides of the valley into long ranges of perpendicular elevations or extremely steep slopes. One stretch along the Narrows or Nockamixon rocks (Pennsylvania Palisades) is an exceedingly grand and picturesque range of beetling cliffs, rising in places four hundred feet from the brink of the river, through an extent of nearly three miles. Some of the views here are strikingly impressive in their grandeur, and taken with the river below are beautiful beyond expression. Tufts of bushes, rare botanical plants, and climbing vines heighten by their green hues

the rich brown tints of the rocks, and lend to the bold faces and narrow ledges of the cliffs a grace which nature alone can produce. There are few more attractive drives or walks than are found along the river margin at the foot of these cliffs. Farther down the river, in the vicinity of New Hope, some bold ridges of trap-rock impart a pleasing variety to banks otherwise comparatively tame. At Trenton and Morrisville the river assumes an entirely different aspect. Instead of a rushing stream vexed with numerous islands and tumbling over rocky reefs in rapids, it becomes a tidal river, modified by the flowing and ebbing of the tide. This district is not without many views of quiet beauty and some that are even grand. The location of Trenton and Philadelphia in this region has drawn the attention of those who seek a retired home within a convenient reach of business to the natural attractions of the lower stretches of the river, and each year marks the addition on either bank of new residences about which the training hand of art softens the rugged beauty of nature and adds a charm that even the uninspired can enjoy.

The external relief of a country, however, is only the expression of its internal rocky structure, moulded by the erosive action of the elements and the slow chemical influences of the atmosphere. The contour of the surface indicates the hidden anatomy beneath, and in studying the projections and outlines of the landscape the inquirer is led to the investigation of the secrets of its structure. Thus the greater or lesser elevations which are termed mountains and hills result from the different forms of the strata composing them. In geological language they are of anticlinal, synclinal, or monoclinal structure. When it is understood that the larger part of the country owes its relief to a diffused powerful cutting or wearing action of the elements and water upon a broad group, or series of groups, of great parallel undulations in the strata, or more or less compressed waves in the earth's outer crust, it is apparent that there can exist but three forms of ridges and valleys: 1. Those consisting of strata bent convexly upward, or dipping anticlinally. 2. Those consisting of strata bent concavely upward, or dipping synclinally. 3. Those strata dipping only in one direction, or monoclinally, forming the flanks of the waves. These three types of geological structure, shared by the valleys as well as by the ridges, are each of them accompanied by distinctive external forms or characteristics.

Many interesting examples of anticlinal, synclinal, and monoclinal elevations occur throughout the county, and it may be well to recommend to the reader, geologically inclined, to inspect with care such exposures. They are often met with along the banks of our streams, where he will easily detect all the above forms and many other curious phases existing in the topography of the county.

Few districts of the state disclose the connection between the external physical features of the land and the character and position of the various

strata more plainly than certain portions of Bucks county. The position of the county bordering on the Delaware river embraces within its limits a portion of the old gneiss ridges of the South mountain, on its northern boundaries, to the *Cretaceous* outcrop at its southeastern extremity. Most of its surface, however, is covered by the *Mesozoic* new red sandstone and shale, dipping northwestward at angles varying from nearly horizontal to fifteen degrees. The apparent thickness of this formation according to the second geological survey is about thirty thousand feet, which seems incredible for several reasons; seeing that at halfway of the distance across Solebury and Buckingham townships, a northeast and southwest fault, ten miles in length, brings the sandstone No. I. and limestone No. II. up to the surface with quite a limited disturbance of the contour or topography of that section of the county. The whole surface of the *Mesozoic* country has been reduced by erosions several hundred feet at least, as the deposits must have once overspread the *Potsdam*-covered gneiss ridges at the northern end of the county, for they still rise almost to the top of these ridges (1000' A. Tide). Prof. J. P. Lesley, in his Geological Atlas of Counties, says in regard to this deposit: "Although they dip north towards (the *Potsdam*-covered gneiss ridge), and there is no evidence for a fault; but why no trace exists in the great valley cannot be explained, except on the supposition that the surface of the valley has been lowered by erosion at least a thousand feet since *Mesozoic* times; and this is proved at Hummelstown in Dauphin county."

The *Mesozoic* formation is of the same character throughout, an alternation of hard and soft layers of reddish sand and mud, some fit for building purposes, some conglomeritic, some calcareous, and some fossiliferous, containing numerous bones of lizards, shells, and fossil plants. The name *Mesozoic red sandstone*, by which this deposit is designated by geologists, is given to it in allusion to the geological age in which it was produced, both its organic remains and its position among the other systems of strata distinctly indicating it to have originated early in the so-called *Mesozoic* period, or middle age of extinct or fossil life. As a term, it is less theoretical and more descriptive than that of *new red sandstone*, the title often conferred upon it by geologists. In the central and upper parts of the deposit we not unfrequently meet with dark gray and blue shales, containing much carbonaceous matter in a partially pulverulent state, with here and there a chunk of true compact *lignite* more or less bituminous, but retaining distinctly the fibrous structure of the wood from which it has been derived. This lignite is even occasionally in continuous layers of two or three inches thickness, extending for several yards. Approximating to the features of genuine coal, these little seams are a fertile source of delusive hope among those who are ignorant of the geological relations of the strata. Besides the foregoing enumerated characteristics of this great body of red sandstone and shale, the formation includes, near its north and

south limits, two other subdivisions which claim a short description ; these are coarse conglomerates, very heterogeneous in composition and interrupted in their line of outcrop. In the east part of the belt, especially along the Delaware, the base of the whole formation is a mass of coarse pinkish and grayish sandstones, composed of angular fragments of quartz, feldspar, and a small percentage of mica, the constituents of the neighboring gneissic strata. These beds graduate upward into the more argillaceous sandstone strata. These pebbles are of all dimensions from one-half inch to five or six inches.

A conglomerate very similar to that which lies at the base of the formation constitutes in several neighborhoods the upper or terminal stratum. This conglomerate is so well characterized along the northwest margin of the formation that it is entitled to be regarded as a distinct subformation ; it overlies the formation, not in a continuous belt, but in several long narrow patches. Trap-ridges and dykes accompany this formation throughout the county. The rocks constituting them are of igneous origin, and were ejected in a melted state through fissures in the earth's crust. It is remarkable that these fractures should have taken place in great numbers just where the formations exist, and only sparingly east or west of them. The igneous and aqueous rocks are so associated that they necessarily come into the same history. This geological relationship of the trap to the sandstone is an important feature of the formation embraced within the limits of Bucks county. What the physical causes were, which, at the close of the *Mesozoic* period, confined the rupturing of the strata and the effusion of trappean matter to the comparatively narrow area overspread by this formation is difficult even to conjecture, and the present is not a fit opportunity for speculating on the subject.

In many cases this trappean matter occurs simply as a narrow dyke. It has come up through fissures in the sandstone, and, as it escaped, it often thickened up into high elevations ; yet nowhere does it seem to have flowed far over the surface. The proofs that the trap was actually melted are abundant ; for the sandstone rocks have in many places been baked to a hard grit by the heat, and at times so blown up by steam as to look scoriaceous. In some places the uplift has opened spaces between the layers where steam has escaped, and changed the clayey sandstone into a very hard rock looking like trap itself. Occasionally crystalline minerals, as epidote and tourmaline, are among the results of the baking. The evidences of heat moreover diminish as we recede from the ridges ; and there is no doubt that the sandstone has been extensively worn away by waters where it had not been rendered durable by the heat. The ordinary trap-rock of the *Mesozoic* belt of Bucks county is that variety which is known under the rather obscure name of Basalt, and which in its typical forms consists of a union of augite, feldspar, and titaniferous iron, the first-named mineral predominating. In some dykes, however, the rock embraces much hornblende, replacing the augite. It is in such cases a true

greenstone trap, but this is the less common variety. It is of all degrees of relative fineness of crystallization, from a coarse aggregate to a very complete homogeneous mass. It contains few extraneous minerals, and these are chiefly met with in the amygdaloid varieties, near the borders of certain of the larger dykes, or more properly in immediate contact with the altered red shale, by the reaction of the trap upon which this amygdaloidal character has been acquired, and these minerals have been evolved chiefly by segregation. Some of the dykes of trap along the Nockamixon rocks or Pennsylvania palisades contain copper ore (copper glance erubescite and malachite), and there is little doubt that the copper veins and the carytes, which is often the gangue of the veins, originated in the same eruptive period. Several isolated masses of trap-rocks are exposed in Nockamixon township. "The Ringing Rocks" occur in this township. Haycock mountain, about four miles southwest on the same strike, is quite a prominent feature in this formation. A range of hills four miles in length in Rockhill township consist of trappean material. Several trap-hills enter Bucks county from Montgomery county, near the northwestern corner, another in Southampton township, and several others occur near New Hope, with others scattered throughout the section covered by the *Mesozoic* formation. At the southern edge of the formation its lowest strata lie upon the Trenton range of gneiss, and appear to be made up of fragments of the older rocks.

This rock is a coarse reddish-gray quartz, with occasional strata of conglomeritic sandstone, and is exposed at several quarries below Yardley. It is composed of small angular grains and imperfectly rounded pebbles of minerals of the neighboring gneissic rocks, the upturned edges of which it rests upon unconformably. The pebbles are chiefly quartz and feldspar, those of the former mineral being in certain layers nearly an inch in diameter. Some of this quartz is slightly opalescent. Much of the feldspar is of a dull yellowish color, without any lustre. A certain amount of hornblende and a small proportion of mica likewise occur. Dispersed among these materials, we find minute specks of yellow hydrated peroxide of iron; this substance and the disintegrated feldspar weaken the cohesion of the rock, and greatly impair its value for building purposes. The bedding of the layers is not very regular, the result of inclined deposition, a structure which materially injures the utility of this rock for many purposes. The lower member of the formation is traceable under more or less distinctiveness of character for many miles from the Delaware, but in places extremely narrow.

Above these heterogeneous rocks or lower formation there rests a series of beds of a somewhat different material, constituting a zone which near the Delaware is several miles in width. In this division the predominant rock is a rather coarse-grained pinkish sandstone, composed of transparent quartzose sand, specks of feldspar, and occasional flat pebbles of compact red shale or

sandstone ; but the siliceous sand is the chief ingredient, and the cement is the red shale or clay. From the circumstance that no part of the formation has ever been deeply buried, either under a great mass of waters or beneath other strata, the cohesion of these rocks is not very great ; nevertheless this belt furnishes some of the best building stone derived from the whole formation. It is quarried near Yardley, and for some distance above and below, and in New Jersey. In a series of quarries along the canal it may be noticed that the stratification is for the most part regular, and the rock is easily quarried and wrought. The next overlying division of the general stratum is much broader, extending from the last described to a point about a mile north of New Hope to a tract or an exposure of limestone in Solebury township. All forms of these rocks exist in this division from the soft argillaceous shales to hard siliceous and micaceous sandstones. These strata having here a west-southwest strike range through the southern half of the county, entering Montgomery in the same direction. In the neighborhood of the Delaware river, several immense dykes of trap-rock appear, the heat of which has caused extensive alteration in the aspect and appearance of the strata, and developed some interesting phenomena of mineral segregation. The most common minerals thus elaborated are epidote, phrenite, zeolite, stilbite, etc. In the vicinity of Centre bridge there lies a diversified series of strata of about one mile in width, which consists of red sandstones and coarse yellowish conglomerates, divided by occasional thinner beds of soft red shale. These strata much resemble those found at the base of the formation. Much building stone is quarried in the vicinity of Centre bridge, the stone being well adapted for that purpose. Passing northward along the Delaware the red shale rocks are found extensively altered by the temperature originally imparted to them by the trap-dykes, and by igneous rock which has not reached the surface, but of the close proximity of which there exist the strongest indications. The tract under consideration, near the Tohickon creek, consists of partially metamorphosed strata, compact and of a prevailing dull brown color, sometimes passing into a dull blue, and are intersected by large joints into rhombic blocks. Those portions which have been subjected to the greatest amount of igneous action have a semi-crystalline feature, and when struck give out a ringing sound. The Nockamixon cliffs along the Narrows possess the same peculiarities.

The red-shale country is rather fertile and well cultivated ; but those portions of red shale where the rocks are changed to a dark-bluish or purplish color have usually a wet, heavy soil, and are not so much esteemed for agricultural purposes. Many interesting matters connected with the great *Mesozoic* belt are of necessity passed over for want of space.

Turning now to the southern end or line of the *Mesozoic* where it flanks the metamorphic rocks, it is observed to extend from the Delaware river, commencing about midway between Morrisville and Yardley, across the county, entering



David Geaster

Montgomery county several miles south of Southamptonville. There is here no well-defined escarpment, the red soil which results from the decomposition of the red shale being the only guide. Between the Delaware river and the Montgomery county line the *Mesozoic* rests upon and overlaps the *Syenites*. The boundary of the *Mesozoic* and the *Syenites* is very irregular, owing to the irregularity of the latter and the erosion of the red shale. The syenitic and gneissic rocks of the *Laurentian* group extend along the southern border of the *Mesozoic* formation from the Delaware river to the Montgomery county line, extending into that county along that formation for some distance. The character of the rock is similar to that of the Durham hills.

Small particles of magnetite have been found in many localities, but no ore of any amount has yet been discovered here.

At A. Johnson's farm, southeast of Feasterville, plumbago has been found in a single locality, but not in sufficient quantities to encourage mining operations.

Crystalline limestone occurs in a local deposit at Van Artsdalen's quarry in Southampton township.

South of the *Syenitic* belt of rocks appears the *Potsdam-Sandstone* group of rocks, extending in the same direction across the county as the *Laurentian* rocks. The *Potsdam* rock is a fine-grained sandstone with micaceous partings, occasional beds of coarse sandstone and conglomerate, and beds of quartzite. Tourmaline crystals are numerous, usually of a small, needle-like shape. Iron pyrites are plentiful in nearly all localities. Cavities are often met with where this mineral has been weathered out of the rock. There are many exposures of this rock along its trend, forming in many places quite prominent ridges, especially in Falls township. The *Potsdam* formation is well exposed at Neshaminy falls, in Middletown township. The dip of the rock varies greatly. In Southampton township, near Neshaminy falls, along the southern margin of the sandstone, there is a well-defined escarpment between the *Syenites*, *Potsdam*, and mica schists.

The mica schists are flanked on the north by the *Potsdam*. There are numerous exposures of this rock along the Neshaminy above Hulmeville. The rock along the northern edge of this belt is a garnetiferous mica schist. Proceeding southward the garnets gradually diminish in quantity and give place to mica schists and quartz. Alternations of hornblende slate occur in the garnetiferous belt.

The southern end of Bucks county is occupied by a belt, five miles wide, of Philadelphia rocks, micaceous gneisses, and mica schists of unknown age, dipping gently northward and covered with gravel of recent but various ages, ending with the present river mud. A straight and steep outcrop of the *Edge Hill sandstone* along the south edge of the older gneiss separates it from the Philadelphia gneisses and schists.

Professor Charles E. Hall says in regard to these mica schists: "We encounter the same difficulty in assigning the mica schists and gneisses to any place above the *Primal* (*Potsdam Sandstone*, No. I.) until we get above the horizon of Rogers's *Auro*l limestones, No. II. The dividing line between the deposits of the *Potsdam* and the limestones is sharply defined, the change of conditions was rapid, and the source of material was changed. And there are no intermediate deposits of mica schists and gneisses which might be equivalent to the first and second belts. But towards the close of the deposit of the limestones the conditions were quite different. Throughout the upper portion we find the limestones alternating with slates. Beds of slaty limestones and slate are met with occasionally in the middle and lower portions; but as we ascend the limestone gradually becomes subordinate and the slates predominate.

"These slates (which have been called the *South Valley Hill hydromica* and chlorite slates) were considered by Professor Rogers as equivalent to his *Primal* of the North Valley Hill; which is not possible, for the *Potsdam* sandstone on the north meets the limestone only a few thousand feet from the south side of the valley where the South Valley Hill slates occur. There are no transition measures between the limestones and the slates of the South Valley Hill. Now, if we assume that the *Potsdam* in the north hill and the slates in the south hill belong to the same horizon, it would follow that there was a belt a few thousand feet wide, extending from an abrupt commencement near the Schuylkill, southwestward beyond the Susquehanna river, along the southern side of which a gradual change or transition took place, and on the north side of which the change was sudden or spontaneous. Such an argument is unreasonable. The structure alone is sufficient to prove that these slates of the South Valley Hill are not altered *Primal*, but no other than a series of slates overlying the limestones of No. II.

"Aside from the palæontological evidence there is sufficient proof of their Hudson river age alone from the structural relations. The lower portion of this South Valley Hill belt shows a gradual transition from limestone to slate deposits. Throughout the lower portion of the group there is nothing resembling the gneisses and mica schists of the lower Schuylkill (first and second belts of Rogers). It is therefore far above the base of the South Valley Hill."

In the southeastern part of Falls township there is a small area of clay exposed. This appears to be a remnant of the lowest clay beds of the New Jersey *Cretaceous*. The clay is capped by gravel and forms a prominence known as Turkey Hill. It is surrounded by alluvial deposits, and the exposures are confined to the flanks of the hill. The same clay is exposed in several localities opposite in New Jersey.

The course of the Delaware river here points to the fact that the stream has been gradually cutting the edge of the formation, which at one time extended

much farther north. Gravel and river deposits cover the southern portion of Falls township. Near the northern edge of the gravel we find terraces and escarpments. These escarpments have a diagonal course across the township, marking the successive courses of the Delaware river as it has gradually undermined the newer formations which are now eroded or concealed below the alluvial on the Pennsylvania side, but are visible on the Jersey side of the river. Northwest of Morrisville, in this township, appears a depression in the *Potsdam* ridge, and in the neighborhood of Rock run, where this stream runs into Lower Makefield township. The Delaware river possibly at one time crossed to the south side of the *Potsdam* at this point, and worked its way in a northwesterly direction towards Fallington. It appears that the outcrop of the Wealden deposit at Turkey Hill is the only place in the state where this clay is found.

Crystalline limestone occurs in Southampton township, near the Neshaminy creek. It is interbedded with *Laurentian* rocks, and occurs near their northern edge. The locality is well known as a mineral district. Plumbago is found interspersed throughout the limestone. The extent of the limestone deposit appears limited and local in character. A hornblende gneiss is in contact with the limestone both north and south, and even splinters and small blocks of the dark gneiss are involved in the crystalline limestone, as if ruptured from the walls of a fissure through which the carbonate of lime of the quarry and the included minerals may have gushed up. Some of these flakes of gneiss are excessively contorted and folded, indicating the whole mass to have been at one time in a pasty or soft state, and so heated and squeezed as to have softened and folded the included gneiss. The limestone itself is a white crystalline mass, consisting of true granular limestone, granular dolomite, and calc-spar full of specks of perfectly and imperfectly crystallized pure graphite, with a variety of other interesting minerals. Orthoclase of a trichinic form has been found in this quarry and analyzed by Professor Genth in 1875. He says in regard to this mineral: "It has been stated in my report of 1874, B. 94, that orthoclase occurs at Van Artdalen's quarry, in Bucks county, in cleavable masses; sometimes opalescent with rich blue colors. I have analyzed one of the latter and obtained highly interesting results. The material for analysis appeared quite uniform throughout, and was of a dark gray color with blue opalescence. The particles showed distinct striation. The analysis gave:—

Specific gravity, 2.497.

Silicic acid	64.93
Alumina	18.58
Ferric oxide	0.49
Magnesia	0.12
Lime	1.77
Soda	3.04
Potash	10.44
Ignition	1.11
	100.48

The analysis agreeing nearly with orthoclase, whilst it shows the striation of a triclinic feldspar. By the examination of the crystalline structure it is yet to be ascertained whether this opalescent variety is not a mixture of orthoclase with either labradorite or oligoclase, as the apparently pure orthoclase, without striation and perfectly rectangular cleavage, is found at the same locality, or a new feldspar showing the composition of orthoclase with a triclinic form." It would seem as if some of these minerals and masses had been elaborated from the gneiss caught in and melted up with more or less of the elements of the limestone. In some places the limestone includes large bunches of serpentine, associated with talc and other magnesian minerals. The presence of these naturally suggests a possible origin by segregation from the dolomitic layers of the originally magnesian limestone.

In George Justice's quarry, situated about two and a half miles above Morrisville, is a seam of coal about an inch thick. The dip of the rock is about five degrees north, twenty degrees west. It is a fine-grained conglomerate of grayish-white quartz, flesh-red feldspar, small scales of mica, and some fragments of chlorite. At the time of our visit here they were preparing to set off an immense blast. The powder did its work well, loosening several hundred tons of fine building material. Below Newportville, at Flushing, on Dr. Taylor's estate, a magnesium rock occurs which Dr. Genth has found to be enstatite. Its occurrence is analogous to the limestone of Van Artsdalen's quarry. The dip of the rock is to the southeast, varying from seventy to eighty degrees.

Southwest of Feasterville, in Southampton township, a coarse granite occurs, and is quarried. This rock has been used for bridge abutments by the railroad company. It varies in color from gray to red. Along the Neshaminy the rock varies from gray, slaty, micaceous quartzite to a hornblendic syenite.

Having defined in a general way the southern boundary of the *Mesozoic* as it exists in Bucks county, it remains now, before closing this part of the chapter, to give a short *résumé* of the Delaware river gravels and clays as they exist along the lower borders of the county.

"In order to better understand the arrangement of the gravel and clay deposits extending across the southern end of Bucks and Philadelphia counties the present south bank of the Delaware must first be understood.

"The Delaware river flows in a southeast direction from Easton to a point a short distance below Trenton, where it turns and flows southwest to beyond Philadelphia. This bend is a right angle, and is caused by the river impinging here against the low, hilly outcrop of the *Cretaceous* formation of New Jersey extending from near the city of New York to the head of Delaware bay at Wilmington in Delaware.

"The Delaware river has cut into this formation north of Trenton, and, flowing against the barrier formed by the edge of the *Cretaceous* measures,

has worked its way to the ocean along the line of junction, between the *Cretaceous* and the underlying crystalline rocks.

"The *Cretaceous* originally extended some distance north of its present outcrop limit, and the river must have formerly flowed along a line (in general parallel to its present southwest course) some distance north or northwest of its present channel. Thus we have some slight evidence of its flowing diagonally across the southeast corner of Middletown township, in Bucks county, following a course defined on the map by the general northernmost occurrence of the yellow and red gravel.

"The limits of the Trenton gravel define a course which the river may have had at a comparatively recent date. The small patches (north of the alluvial deposit) called Bryn Mawr gravel by Mr. H. C. Lewis are possibly remnants of the *Upper Cretaceous* or, perhaps, of the overlying *Tertiary* measures.

"The mud and fine sand deposited by the river at the present time is found in numerous places along the Delaware. It is principally confined to the marshes and lowlands immediately adjoining the river. It forms a considerable portion of the extreme southern end of Philadelphia between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers." (Professor Hall's Report, p. 15, ch. 2, c. 6.)

The Trenton gravel extends along the Delaware from Yardley, above Trenton, to Darby creek, below Philadelphia. It is usually a coarse gravel. Between Morrisville, opposite Trenton, and vicinity of the Poquessing creek, through the southern edge of Bucks county, there are two sets of terraces and escarpments visible. The northern escarpment extends along the general course of Jordan Rock run and Mill creek to the neighborhood of Bridgewater. The southern series of escarpments is marked by the general course of the Pennsylvania canal from Morrisville to Bristol. These escarpments mark an earlier course of the river.

The yellow and red gravel and Philadelphia brick clay forms a broad belt extending from the limits of the Trenton gravel northward to the higher ground. Numerous patches mark the limit of the *Cretaceous* as it originally existed. This gravel is composed of the *débris* of all the geological formations which exist along the course of the Delaware river, as well, no doubt, as the *débris* from the sands and conglomerates of the edge of the *Cretaceous* (and perhaps *Tertiary*) undermined by the river.

Large angular blocks of sandstone and quartzite are found in many places. The deposit of clay seems to be in many cases interbedded with the gravel. Whether it be derived from the wash of the *Cretaceous* beds, or a deposit similar to the glacial clays of the Hudson river, or whether it had its origin from both sources, is still a question. Its age is unquestionably not remote from the glacial period. The material which forms much of the gravel with which the clay is associated owes its transport to glacial agencies. Whether

the ice did or did not extend to this latitude, may still be questioned; but I think there is little question as to the period when the angular blocks were brought south and deposited here with the gravel. Fragments of fossiliferous rocks have been found in various places. They are of unmistakable *Oriskany* sandstone and *Helderberg* slate.

The Iron-bearing clay group is found at Brownsville, this county, and includes all brown hematite (limonite) iron-ore bearing clays, whatever their origin in this section. Those iron-ore deposits which flank the *Potsdam* sandstone are all of *Potsdam* age.

The Bryn Mawr and other four hundred feet A. T. level gravel patches of Bucks and Delaware counties show that there was once a rise of sea level to that height at least. The valleys of the Delaware and Lehigh in Northampton county must have been arms of the sea into which would have been dropped all the material which those rivers brought down from the north; and if this rise happened after the formation of the moraine, or during the prevalence of the great ice field, these valleys must have become filled up to a high level with glacial clay, in which no doubt would be included large blocks of stone, such as are found in these deposits.

Having described the *Mesozoic* new red sandstone and the gneisses, micaceous schists, etc., of the middle and southern end of the county, under their several aspects, the interesting area comprising the northeastern corner of the county next claims attention. This division of Bucks county north of the *Mesozoic* formation consists of parallel ridges called the South Mountain or Durham Hills. They are a continuation of the Highlands of New York and New Jersey through eastern Pennsylvania, ending at the Schuylkill river. The contour of these mountains is long and rather narrow, nowhere sharp, and studded with numerous rounded summits seldom reaching the altitude in this section of eight hundred feet above tide level. The side slopes in many instances are quite steep. The region is thickly covered with second growth timber. The soil is fertile and in a high state of cultivation wherever cleared. Between these mountains lie secluded valleys of rich limestone land, but these valleys are themselves rather hilly and greatly resemble the limestone belts in Northampton, of which they are outlying fragments separated from each other by the gradual erosion of the limestone strata which at one time covered the mountains, and the removal of which has exposed the underlying syenitic beds. The Bougher Hill range of *grauvulite* is isolated from the rest of the range by Wolf's ravine which descends in a southerly direction, the divide being only three hundred and ninety feet above tide level. West of this ravine the range is broken into summits, the highest, south of the county line in Durham, being seven hundred and ninety feet above tide level; the south edge of the ridge, overlooking Springtown with its limestone quarries, being seven hundred and eighty feet above tide level. The water in Durham creek, in the limestone

valley at Springtown, reaches three hundred and twenty feet. At Leithsville, about twelve miles from the river, this range of hills practically ends. From Bougher Hill gap the river keeps on the same course, south, about three miles, bending slightly west about half a mile below Riegelsville, until it reaches the mouth of Durham creek. These three miles it is cutting through the Durham and Musconetcong valley limestone strata. At the heading of Durham creek, near Leithsville, is a narrow opening into the Saucon limestone valley. A mile south of Durham furnace, at Monroe, the river makes a gap through the Musconetcong Mountain range, one of the greatest mountain ranges in New Jersey. But, in Pennsylvania, its summit west of the river rises only four hundred and ninety feet (A. T.), becoming five hundred and seventy feet south of Springtown. But some distance west, about two and a half miles south of Leithsville, it again reaches an altitude of nine hundred and eighty feet (A. T.). South of this range the whole county is occupied by the *Mesozoic* or *new red sandstone*.

The foregoing will suffice to place before the reader the main features of this northern belt extending diagonally across the county, composed of ranges of syenitic (granulite) strata arched into anticlinals, and separated from each other by valleys of limestone strata. The stratification of the limestone rocks of the valleys is visible everywhere, but so broken and crumpled that their structure must be chiefly taken on a topographical basis.

The stratification of the syenitic gneiss is rarely to be seen outside of the mines and tunnels. The general trend or course of these long straight ranges of mountains is curiously almost exactly alike, varying in the main only a few degrees. On the other hand the summits or crests of the individual ridges and spurs range nearly due east and west. Owing to the general decomposition of the surface rock, the dip is often difficult to determine. A great help, however, may be found by observing the parallel arrangement of the minerals composing the rock. The anticlinal structure of these mountains can only be observed in a few places throughout this section of country; the proof, however, may be adduced by a course of reasoning. No geologist who has given the matter close attention will fail to come to this same conclusion. That the South Mountain ranges throughout northern Bucks county have not only an anticlinal shape, but an anticlinal structure, is evident to any close observer, and that when they were bent into upward folds they lifted the limestone and other superimposed strata into folds above them; but in the lapse of ages the overlying limestone and other strata or foundations were swept away, leaving the mountains bare, but the intervening valleys still filled with them. The gneiss of the South Mountain range in northern Bucks county differs materially from the gneisses of the southern end of the county. It is for the most part a massive rock in thick beds, similar in appearance to feldspathic granite, but distinctly stratified, containing but small amounts of mica and hornblende; it

is in many places largely charged with magnetite. There are only a few isolated belts of talcose and chlorite slates exposed. There is often a distinct parallelism in its crystalline structure, the feldspar and hornblende occupying alternate layers.

It is evident that the South Mountain gneisses belong to a different system from those of the lower end of the county, and geologists who are familiar with the rocks of Canada, and the Adirondacks mountains, pronounce them with confidence to belong to the *Laurentian* system.

Professor Rogers, in his *Geology of Pennsylvania*, describes the structure of the South Mountain belt on the Delaware river as follows: "Tracing, in the first place, the southeastern limit of the tract, we find it to coincide pretty accurately along its whole extent from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, with the northwestern margin of the *Mesozoic* red shale and sandstone rocks, which spread so extensively through Bucks and Montgomery counties, and which here overlap and conceal the group of rocks we are about to describe.

"At the Delaware river, the boundary in question passes closely to the little village of Monroe, being more exactly marked by a small stream (Rodgers run) which flows at the base of the hills. Taking a course somewhat west of south, the line runs about three-quarters of a mile north of Bursonton (Bursonville), then crossing Durham creek ranges westward to the vicinity of Opp's tavern, beyond which it bears to the northwest approaching Leith's tavern, about two miles south of Hellertown. From this point the line of division between the two classes of rocks ranges in a direction a little south of west until it meets the south branch of Saucon, about half-a-mile northwest of Cooperstown (Coopersburg), crossing the line not far from the north corner of Montgomery. Along the line traced the gneissic rocks and limestone, No. II., wherever this occurs are overlaid unconformably by the edge of the *Mesozoic*. In several instances, however, the precise line of junction is difficult to trace, owing to the large amount of *débris* lodged near the base of the hills. In other places, which will be noticed further on, the overlying rock is not the ordinary red shale and sandstone of the *Mesozoic*, but a coarse-grained, variegated, calcareous conglomerate, identical in geological situations and aspect with the rock commonly called Potomac marble."

Between Bucher's Hill, which is the northeastern boundary of Bucks county, and the Durham iron mountains or the most southern of the gneissic exposures in this section, lies a fertile valley of limestone No. II., skirted in numerous places by exposures of *Potsdam* sandstone. This belt occupies the valley of Durham creek as far southwest as Springtown, being along the river about two miles in width. The rocks are well exposed at the numerous quarries throughout the belt. Between the furnace and Durham creek they exhibit a regular anticlinal flexure. This is the locality of the well-known Durham cave, remarkable for the many fossil bones which have been discovered in it from time to



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time. It is geologically situated in the limestone No. II. of Rogers. Chas. B. Trego, in his *Geography of Pennsylvania*, page 196, published in 1834, says in regard to this cavern: "In this same township there is a remarkable cave in the limestone rocks, the entrance to which is about one hundred yards from the river. The height of the entrance of the eminence inclosing the cavern is from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the adjoining lands. From the pathway of the entrance to the rock above is upwards of forty feet, but the passage, being partly obstructed by rocks, will not admit more than two or three persons to enter abreast. The interior is lofty and consists of three spacious rooms; the passage from one to the other is over steep and prominent rocks. The first apartment is entered by a descent of about thirty feet. The floor of the second room is lower than the first; and that of the third is still lower, in the bottom of which is a spring of excellent water, supposed to communicate with the creek or river. The entire length of the cavern from north to south is about ninety yards. In quarrying limestone a little east of the entrance to this cave an opening was made into another running parallel with it, and which, though not so wide, is of the same length. This abounds with stalactites, and probably communicates with the other."

The above is a correct and graphic picture of the cave as it existed before 1848; but at present the cave, through the devices of man, consists of one grand and spacious level, combining the second and third apartments in one. It is used for holding scientific gatherings, and will seat if space is fully utilized from eight hundred to one thousand persons. Queen Esther's drawing-room is still in its natural condition, and is much visited by scientists and others interested in ancient lore. Catherine Montour has frequently been confused with the Indian queen, and it was the former (who is sometimes erroneously called Queen Esther) whom it was intended to honor.

It is well known to historians that this cave was the resort of the aborigines, as, in earlier times, numbers of flint arrow-heads, stone hammers, beads, pestles, etc., were found in the recesses, of which there were many, some of these extending into the side walls for some distance. Marks of fire were frequent where, no doubt, they prepared their food. Parts of a human skeleton were found, and numerous fossil bones of extinct animals. An interesting fact in connection with these petrifications was a heap of cherry-pits or stones, which were by some means or other deposited where the drippings from the limestone rock above fell upon them, retaining their shape and size. As late as 1855 a fossil skeleton of a deer was exhumed out of the solid limestone rock. The animal, no doubt, became fastened in some manner in a side fissure, and by the constant dripping of the salts of lime from above, at last became incorporated with the solid limestone.

The gneiss forming the ridge between the Durham and Roger run valleys, is at the river about one mile wide. It is merely a spur of the Musconetcong

mountain, nosing downward. Its structure is that of a double-anticlinal, embracing a very shallow synclinal band of *Potsdam*, well exposed about one-quarter of a mile southwest of the Surface mine, east of a branch of Durham creek. The rock here is much weathered, and the dip rather obscure. The *Potsdam* rocks here lean upon the denuded edges of the syenitic gneiss, dipping in a nearly opposite direction. The rock consists of a dark silicious slate, and altered sandstone; upon these repose the lower beds of the limestone No. II., conforming in dip and strike with the sandstone.

On the south flank, or rather at the south base of the Durham hills, lies a narrow outcrop of limestone, consisting of white magnesian limestone, greenish talcose slate, and blue limestone. The limestone is quarried at Schick's, and makes good lime for agricultural purposes. Abutting abruptly against the blue limestone, we find the conglomerate, which terminates the overlying *Mesozoic* red sandstone. This conglomerate here is a true pudding stone, composed of pebbles of all the adjacent older rocks—gneiss, *Potsdam* sandstone and slate, and magnesian limestone—imbedded in a paste of red shale. The conglomerate dips northwest, while the limestone dips southeast at varying angles. This interesting spot, according to Professor Rogers, marks one point along the northern shore of the broad red sandstone estuary, skirted by a bold range of hills, with comparatively deep water at their base, where the crust disturbances which lifted and drained the district shook down a large body of fragmentary matter, to be rolled and imbedded by the waters along their base.

Just north of Monroe, on the west side of the road, gray and dark-colored hornblendic, pyroxene, feldspathic gneiss is exposed. This exposure is a fine one. Several hundred yards north on the same side of the road, limestone about one hundred yards in width is exposed, wedged in between the gneissic walls. About one hundred feet north of this, on the same side of the road, we find massive gray-banded granitic gneiss forming a prominent bluff. The rock contains pink feldspar and some epidote, the rock dipping about twenty degrees south.

It may be of interest to the general reader to learn the probable origin of the magnesian limestones which we find so extensively quarried, wherever exposed, within the limits of the county. F. Prime, Jr., in his Report of Progress, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, page 185, says: "The probable origin of the dolomites and dolomitic limestones has been a favorite theme with many geologists and chemists, and, as a natural result, many theories have been offered as to their probable mode of origin.

"In many cases, however, wide generalizations have been attempted from limited occurrences of such rocks, or from mere laboratory experiments which were based either on insufficient evidence or else on a forgetfulness of the fact that nature often operates in a manner far different from the chemical labora-

tory, since she has one important element, viz., time, to aid her in her operations, which the chemist lacks.

"The magnesian limestones of the great valley vary from compact to semi-crystalline; are of various colors; contain very few fossils, and these concentrated in a very few localities. The beds nearest the surface are the most honeycombed by the dissolving action of water; when deeper beds are exposed in quarries they give little evidence of such action. Analysis of these rocks shows that they all contain slight traces of carbonate of magnesia, while some of the beds contain a quantity almost sufficient to constitute them true dolomites."

He then goes on to give the chemical analysis, which is omitted for want of space.

On page 188 he says: "Bischoff was unable to decompose carbonate of lime by carbonate of magnesia, and, therefore, opposed the theory of chemical precipitation of the latter in the form of magnesian limestone. Scheerer professes to have accomplished the reaction, but does not give his process. His artificial dolomite may have been a mechanical mixture.

"The chemical theory, however, is sustained in some measure by natural pseudomorphs of dolomite after calcite, often with a nucleus of unchanged calcite, or with a vacancy left by the total solution of the calcite. As most of these pseudomorphs occur in mineral veins, the agent must have been (probably hot) magnesian waters; and the carb. mag. must have decomposed the carb. lime. Heat and time are factors in such a process.

"But the chemical infiltration theory of the formation of our magnesian limestone must encounter a great objection in the unequal distribution of the magnesian carbonate through the mass. It should be either equally or progressively distributed. On the contrary, specimens from the same bed vary greatly, and beds in actual juxtaposition still more. Thin beds of dolomite lie between thick beds of limestone, and thin beds of limestone between thick beds of dolomite. The analogy between this and shale bands in masses of sandstone, or sand-partings in shale, makes it hard to believe that the limestone and dolomite beds are not mechanical or mud deposits of mixed materials, floated from a distance by currents from different sources and prevailing over each other alternately.

"Forchhammer imagined that the limestone waters of rivers flowing into the sea, holding magnesian salts, would produce dolomite beds, but when trying the process with boiling water he could only get 12.50 per cent. of magnesian carbonate in the precipitate.

"Sterry Hunt modified the theory by supposing the river water charged with carbonate of soda, but the fact of alternate magnesian and non-magnesian beds is still in the way.

"Dr. Hunt imagined solutions of sodium carbonate, poured by rivers into

a shallow closed sea, holding in solution sulphate or chloride of magnesium, and then, by the action of heat, in the presence of carbonate of lime, the deposits changed into dolomites; but the whole mass would necessarily be homogeneous. Alternate beds would not be possible without a corresponding number of entrances of the waters of an outside ocean.

"Hardman makes this objection to Hunt's theory, that nearly pure limestone beds lie between highly-magnesian beds, and shows that a separate precipitation of carbonate of lime would not begin until at least three-fourths of the sea-water had been evaporated, the carb. mag. still remaining in solution and for a considerable time longer; in fact, not until concentration had proceeded so far as to make animal life impossible.

"J. P. Lesley, Director of the Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania, adds: 'The main force of these objections, however, is derived from the vast extent of the deposits, for they spread continuous at the surface, or underground, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Blue Ridge to beyond the Mississippi river. A sea of such extent could hardly have been closed, and must have received great rivers. But during the long *Siluro-Cambrian* age great erosions of land surfaces must have taken place, furnishing mechanical sediments, or if the ocean were merely studded with islands, coral reefs would furnish such sediments.'"

The iron mines which form so conspicuous an element in the economic geology of the county are principally found north of the *Mesozoic*. Of these the surface or Mine Hill mine is of the greatest historic interest. This mine is located on the south side of Mine Hill summit, four hundred and ninety feet above tide-level. The deposit of ore lies between the *Potsdam* sandstone and the gneissic rocks. The ore is columnar, and pitches thirty degrees east and sixty degrees south, and varies in thickness from eighteen to forty feet. The ore is red hematite, slightly magnetic, and presents a mottled appearance from a mixture of quartz. This is the locality where the early Durham furnace of 1727 obtained its ore for the manufacture of charcoal iron. It is a noticeable fact that wherever, in mining, the old works are struck, no rock has been driven through by the miners of a hundred and sixty years ago. This is owing to the fact that the whole mountain, from its northern base to the southern synclinal, including its summit, is covered (where not removed by the early mining operations) from two to eight feet in depth with ore and soil of the best quality, and these early miners confined their operations mainly to these surface deposits. In one instance, however, these ancient miners ran a tunnel into the mountain several hundred yards in length, but only through the surface ore and soil, evading the underlying gneissic rocks. The whole mountain is composed of ore, interstratified with gneissic rocks.

About half a mile south of the surface mine near Geisinger's mill is another out-crop of ore, not working at the present time. The ore here is of good

quality, and large quantities have been mined by the Keystone Iron Company, of Northampton county.

Several hundred yards northwest, at Charles Gruver's, are some old workings where much ore was mined during 1830-6. The ore is red hematite of good quality, but appears to be almost exhausted in the immediate locality. The ore, when the mines were in operation, was shipped to the Crane Iron Company at Catasauqua. Houpt's limonite mine is located on the southern slope of the second spur of the South mountain, on the north side of Durham creek, half-way between the village of Durham and Springtown. The ore is overlaid by mountain *débris* of from six to ten feet. Considerable ore has been mined here and shipped to Durham furnace.

Funk's limonite mine, not now working, is located near Funk's mill, on the east side of Durham creek. Large quantities of ore have been mined here by the Durham Iron Company.

Geisinger's limonite mine is located about one-half mile southwest of Springtown, Springfield township, near the main road. The mine is not working. Along the southern slope of the second spur of the South mountain, several magnetite and limonite mines have been opened and worked to some extent, but owing to the stringency of the iron market these mines are neglected. A new tunnel is located a short distance east of Durham post-office. This tunnel runs into Mine Hill a distance of three-fourths of a mile, in a direction nearly due south. Large bodies of bluish-gray ore are exposed here.

Rattlesnake mine is located on the north slope of Rattlesnake mountain near the summit. The mine is opened by several slopes driven on the ore, which undulates and dips south twenty degrees forty east.

The ore is variable in thickness, in places from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. The main slope is four hundred feet deep, from which three levels are run. The ore is magnetite, magnetic, and in places polaric (loadstone). Hollow tunnel, located on the east side of Rattlesnake mountain, connects with the Rattlesnake series of tunnels. All the ore mined in this mountain is delivered at the entrance of Hollow tunnel. The ore is the same as that developed at the Rattlesnake mine. The rock consists of rusty and dark-colored feldspathic gneiss, interspersed with magnetite.

It would be tedious to enumerate all localities where this mineral has been found, and a glance at their geological position will suffice. The magnetic iron ores in this section are found interstratified with quartz and feldspar (granulite). The magnetite is widely disseminated throughout the rocks, and is found to be present at almost all localities where the older crystalline rocks are exposed. The crystalline rocks are formed principally of quartz and feldspar. In some cases small amounts of dark-colored mica and pyroxene occur through the rock; occasionally mica and magnetite are found together. The magnetite is generally more or less mixed with quartz and feldspar, although occasionally

portions of the deposits are met with which are quite pure. The magnetite beds are always parallel to the bedding of the rock, and quite variable in thickness. The observed dip of the gneissic rocks is to the southward.

Limonite (hydrated ferric oxide) ore of iron is an important factor throughout this gneissic range of hills. The crystalline form of this mineral is not known. It occurs in fibrous, radiating, stalactic, baytryoidal, and mammillary masses; in concretions, compact and earthy. Its colors are various shades of brown, the surface often of a black lustrous appearance, the massive varieties dull and earthy.

A very singular dark mottled ore of iron presents itself in Richland township. This ore occurs on the southern slope of a trappean dyke, and protrudes through a fissure in the rock. It is somewhat magnetic, containing crystals of feldspar disseminated through the ore, which gives it the mottled appearance. Only a small excavation filled with water was visible when it was visited. Several tons of ore were lying on the dump, all having the same general appearance. The prospects for a large amount of ore *in situ* were not very promising.

The only other instance of mining operations worthy of mention is in New Britain township, where galenite is mined. This mineral forms a vein of considerable size and richness. The mine is located along the North Branch creek, about three miles from Doylestown. At this mine the galenite is found in fine cubes, with octahedron and dodecahedral planes.

An assay of the galenite of this mine showed the presence of two-and-a-quarter grains, or not quite ten cents' worth of gold per ton. The specimen of gold extracted from five ounces of galenite from this locality is exhibited in the cabinet of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Small quantities of zinc-blende occur with the galenite. Such ores generally contain disseminated throughout a slight percentage of silver.

In Report D³ of Pennsylvania Second Geological Survey, page 229, occurs a short paragraph in regard to this glacial drift. The report says: "North of Rattlesnake hill large rounded boulders of *Potsdam* quartzite occur along a branch of Guck creek. The deposit has the appearance of a glacial deposit."

The above paragraph relates to the glacial deposit covering the northern portion of Durham and extending some distance into Springfield township. The greatest portion of it is composed of sand and gravel of different degrees of fineness, confusedly mixed together. A remarkable fact is, that this gravel is not derived from the rocks beneath it, but from those at a distance of some miles, lying along the Delaware or in New Jersey. Scattered through this gravel are rounded masses of rock, of a size larger than pebbles, which are called boulders.

Along the valley of the Brandywine, a small tributary of Durham creek,

we find this deposit existing on either side, a distance of over a mile; the stream cutting through the deposit in places to a depth of ten to fifteen feet, the course of the stream being greatly deflected by these barriers. The deposits have a general southwest and northeast trend. Some of the deposits are crescent-shaped and of considerable size; others merely deposits of bowlders in a heterogeneous mass of small area. The materials of which this deposit is composed are essentially the same throughout the whole area covered by it; beds of gravel, sand, and clay interspersed with immense rounded bowlders of *Potsdam* quartzite and gneiss.

The deposit in this county is confined to the extreme northeast corner of the county; but in the adjoining county of Northampton we find these deposits more numerous. The materials or rock masses comprising these hills are rounded or water-worn, showing that the rock masses had been subjected to considerable attrition and the action of water. No rock masses or bowlders composed of the rock formations in the immediate vicinity are found in these deposits, excepting such as were placed here by or through the agency of man; these latter are easily detected by noting their position and composition.

Before going further into details it will be well to notice a few of the rock formations represented here, not found in the vicinity, and their geological position. It may be of use to the general reader to bear in mind that all the materials composing these drift deposits are more or less rounded bowlders, and the larger portion of these now being described were purposely broken apart to get their actual composition and geological position.

1st. A black or bluish slate, sometimes gray, olive, or yellowish, sometimes containing rounded pebbles. This rock formation is found extending on the Delaware from Belvidere, New Jersey, to the Water Gap.

2d. A hard white and gray or reddish greenish silicious sandstone, quite coarse, also containing pebbles. This formation stretches from the Delaware Water Gap to Franklin county in this state.

3d. A group of sandstone rocks containing dark olive-colored slaty seams or strata. Many specimens of this formation contain fossil shells, encrinites, trilobites, etc. This formation covers a large portion of Monroe, Pike, and Wayne counties.

4th. A brownish-red shale and sandstone, with an occasional layer of greenish gray interspersed. Found principally in Pike and Wayne counties.

5th. Is a somewhat porous silicious rock and of a somewhat doubtful horizon. In its general appearance it resembles scoriæ, but its color, which in some specimens is a bluish-white and in others deep to pale red, leads to a different conclusion.

It would be tiresome to the general reader to prolong the description of the various geological formations represented in these ridges. The above may suffice to give a general idea to those who have followed us thus far.

The ridges of gravel, sand, and clay appear to have been carried by a similar action and at the same time as the larger stones. The small stones which are found in the drift are to a great extent similar in character and are probably from the same localities.

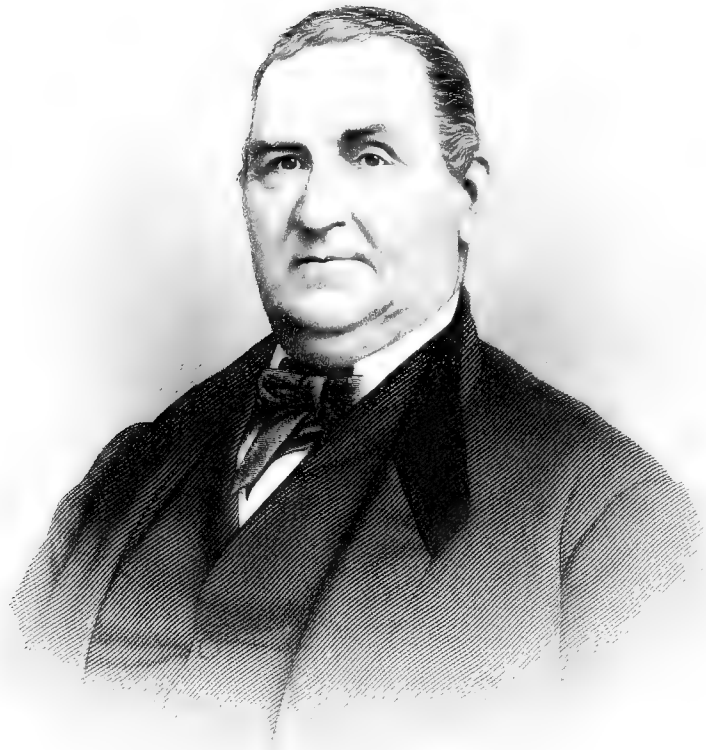
The depth at which these deposits cover the surface varies, accumulating in some places above fifty feet, while in others the rock is reached in one or two feet. The hill deposits generally present their greatest slope to the south.

The period of the deposit of this material is very far subsequent to that of the underlying limestone rocks, upon which it rests. A long lapse of time must have intervened sufficient to deposit all the limestone and other formations northward in the state.

The deposit is distinguished from alluvial deposits by its being found where no action, no existing agency could have produced it, by its requiring, if not a different agency, yet a greater intensity of action for its production.

It differs likewise from the deposits of the tertiary system, for these are found in limited basins, whereas this is scattered over almost all the northern portion of the Durham valley, and on the top of the highest limestone hills. It is also unstratified, and its situation is such that it could not in general have been deposited by water, yet the sand and clay, which form its upper part, must have been deposited in quiet waters. Finally, when the drift was deposited, the climate must have been colder than at present; whereas the reverse may be stated of the tertiary formations.

Having thus briefly reviewed the evidences of glacial action in the north-eastern portion of the county, we will quote Second Geological Survey, Report Z, page 12. Here J. P. Lesley says: "In Chapter XIX. I have appended a short description of the course of the moraine through New Jersey, so carefully studied by Professors Cook and Smock, and published with copious details in the annual report of the state geologist for 1880. For not only do the mountains of Pennsylvania traverse northern New Jersey, and are glaciated in New Jersey when they are not in Pennsylvania, but the New Jersey drift is swept into Pennsylvania by three considerable streams, which enter the left bank of the Delaware river—the Paulin's kill at Portland, Beaver brook at Belvidere, and the Musconetcong at Riegelsville. The Delaware river gravels in Pennsylvania, therefore, partly owe their origin to the moraine of New Jersey. But as no drift comes down the Schuylkill river, because its water basin is entirely south of the moraine, so no drift enters the Delaware river below Durham because the great Raritan river water basin carries the drainage of drift into Raritan bay." That the range of drift hills crossing the Delaware one mile south of Belvidere represents the southern limit of the great terminal moraine is abundantly proved by the evidences of glacial action everywhere north of this line, and the absence of all such evidences south of it.



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The whole subject of terrene elevations and subsidences is shrouded in mystery, and whether these deposits belong to the glacial epoch, or to the successive variations in the successive sea levels of the globe, is a question that we need not discuss here. But that these deposits differ from those in the river valley in being composed of unstratified material, and of their being otherwise exact imitations of deposits existing north of the line of the great *terminal moraine*, except so far as area and size are concerned, is beyond successful contradiction.

Returning now to the Delaware at Riegelsville it is found that the town lies upon a terrace of stratified river drift, which both north and south of the town is heaped into ridges whose axes trend south. This drift extends about a mile north and south of the town, forming quite prominent ridges, covered north of the town with bowlders of gneiss containing epidote and hornblende; bowlders composed of Medina and Oneida sandstone, red shale, and in fact of most of the geological formations between No. III. and No. X. Sandstones, which outcrop between Belvidere and the upper waters of the Delaware river, are represented in this terrace, north and south of the town. Many of them are finely striated. Limestone underlies the drift.

A well recently dug at a prominent point on this terrace gives the following drift strata: 1st, Sixteen feet through paving stones; 2d, five feet quicksand and loose gravel; 3d, eighteen feet very coarse gravel and bowlders; 4th, three feet cement gravel (so called on account of its hardness and appearance of being cemented together by yellow hydrated peroxide of iron); 5th, six feet of limestone soil; 6th, twelve feet of limestone and water. The depth of the well is 60 feet.

A paragraph or two from the prefatory letter of Professor Lesley in Report D³, page 19, may well conclude this review of the geology of Bucks county: "The State Geological Survey, with all its other work on hand, can only indicate in its reports of progress these subjects of future investigations, and mark out in outline the great facts which will be studied in detail by Pennsylvanians when their interest in this branch of science has been aroused. Much can be done by parties of college students in vacations; but the most of the work will be accomplished by intelligent private citizens of the state, each studying the district in which he happens to live, and communicating his observations to some society which publishes proceedings. There should be a society of local investigators, a field club of naturalists in every county in Pennsylvania, which could easily place itself in active correspondence with the American Philosophical Society, or with the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, for the publication of their papers, or they might place them at the disposal of a geological bureau at Harrisburg, for publication by the state.

"Natural science is now too copious and difficult to be managed by isolated seekers after truth; its devotees must arrange themselves into communicating

groups. The history of England shows how much more knowledge is gained by a multitude of small corresponding societies than by a few metropolitan academies of science. These last are merely headquarters; the great army of field-workers must be cantoned about everywhere. Pennsylvania might easily have for itself sixty live geological societies localized in its county towns and at its mining centres."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE.

IT is common to date the founding of Pennsylvania from the arrival of the first colonists under the charter granted to William Penn, but the student who would understand the character of its first settlements must go back some three-quarters of a century to the first exploration of the Chesapeake, which links its history with the first inception of the idea of colonizing the "new world." Even that portion of Pennsylvania now known as Bucks county was not a *terra incognita* to the first English colonists. A crude civilization had already entered its limits, and was slowly advancing upward along the trend of the river, carrying with it its characteristic institutions and individuality, which, though not remarkable for its enduring character, has still left traces that carry the investigator back to the time when the Dutch and Swedes contended for supremacy.

The "first colony to Virginia" had been planted scarcely two years when Hudson, exploring the Atlantic coast in the interest of the Dutch, discovered "a great bay," since known as the Chesapeake. This, with his subsequent discovery of the river which bears his name, laid the foundation of the Dutch claim to the wide scope of country which they named the New Netherland. Hudson gained a very inaccurate idea of the character of the bay, and in his report gave marked preference to what was generally called the North river. The Dutch, who had gained the reputation of being the most daring adventurers and most enterprising traders of Europe, were, therefore, soon upon the river in quest of barter. In the year following Hudson's discovery their traders were to be found among the natives, exploring the river nearly to the site of Albany, and in 1613 the national flag floated over temporary structures erected for the protection of those who remained to carry on the exchange with the Indians.

Early in 1614 a general charter for the encouragement of trade was granted by the states-general of Holland, and, stimulated by this dispensation, an

expedition, composed of five vessels, was fitted out by the merchants of Amsterdam to take advantage of its provisions. The exclusive privilege of trade during four voyages with "any new courses, havens, countries, or places" discovered, made exploration the primary object of the expedition, and on reaching Manhattan island the vessels separated to scrutinize the coast north and south of their rendezvous. Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey was assigned to the southern coast, and in the *Fortune* he explored the shore as far as the Virginia line. His chart shows the care with which he performed his mission; but, accepting the view of Hudson or pressed for time, he passed the bay, pausing only to give his name to the projecting capes at its mouth. The other vessels had achieved a similar work, and with this the expedition returned to Holland. One vessel, however, had been destroyed by accident, and its place had been filled by a small one constructed here. This, named the *Unrust*, was left behind, with a crew under the command of Hendrickson, to continue the work.

It is evident that the bay had excited an interest which the superficial examinations of Hudson and Mey did not satisfy, and the *Unrust* was soon on its way to the Chesapeake. It is probable that this vessel was first employed in exploring the upper part of the Hudson, but in the latter part of 1615 it made its way up the bay. How far the exploration was pushed is in doubt. His report mentions "three rivers situate between the thirty-eighth and fortieth degrees;" but the "*Carte Figurative*," which was attached to this report, leads to the belief that he did not reach even the mouth of the Delaware. But, wherever the utmost point of this exploration may have been, he found that, although no European vessel had preceded him, his own countrymen had visited the interior some time before. The hardy trappers on the Hudson were accustomed to make their homes with the various tribes, and so control the sale of their peltries. Three of these, who had joined the Mohawks and "Machicans," had been captured by the "Minguas," who resorted to the bay, and here fell in with explorers. Hendrickson apparently had no difficulty in effecting their ransom, giving in exchange for them certain "kettles, beads, and merchandise."

These discoveries, however, suggested to the Dutch no more than a good opportunity for a valuable trade, and notwithstanding certain far-sighted ones urged that "his majesty of Great Britain would be disposed to people the aforesaid lands with the English nation," all suggestions of colonization were refused consideration. In 1621 the English ambassador at the Hague reported to his government that the Dutch had begun to trade to "these parts between forty and forty-five degrees, to which, after their manner, they gave their own names, New Netherlands, a South and a North sea, a Texel, a Blieland, and the like;" whither they had continued to send ships of sixty and eighty tons "to fetch fures, which is all their trade; for the providing of which they

have certain factors there continually, residents trading with savages—but I cannot learn of any colony either already planted there by these people, or so much as intended.” And this continued to be the truth of the Dutch possessions in America for nearly another decade. Up to 1624 the bay country did not receive even the attention which the ambassador’s report might imply. Only little is definitely known of the trading operations of the Dutch in this region during the period in question, but it is quite certain that there were no stations nor resident factors, though it is probable that trading vessels visited the bay with some regularity.

At the date mentioned, the West India Company having come into possession of the trading privileges by virtue of a charter granted in 1621, Mey with others was dispatched to America to enlarge and invigorate the trading operations which had hitherto been carried on without regard for permanency or system. A colonial form of government was established with its seat on Manhattan island, the chief officer being styled a director. Mey was the first appointee, and early in his administration proceeded to the Chesapeake, where, some time in 1624, he erected a trading-post near the site of Gloucester, New Jersey. This he dignified with the name of Fort Nassau, and placed four women with their husbands and eight other men to keep it. Such possession of the country was not long maintained. In the following year the weakness of the central station demanded the concentration of the company’s forces, and Fort Nassau was abandoned, its occupants being transferred to Manhattan.

While the returns of the company were not inconsiderable it was nevertheless found difficult to infuse such vigor into the settlement as to promise successful competition with the thriving English colonies on either side of it, and colonization accordingly came to be considered a necessity. Certain “freedoms and exemptions” were offered by the company “to all such as shall plant colonies in New Netherland.” Previous to this action, however, several directors of the company had purchased of the natives a tract of land extending from Cape “Hinlopen” upward along the shores of the bay, and about eight and a half leagues into the interior. A company was formed, with which De Vries, “a bold and skilful seaman,” was associated, and measures taken to plant a colony on the land purchased. The mariner appears to have been made the executive head of the undertaking, and in December, 1630, he dispatched “a number of people, with a large stock of cattle,” to found the colony of Swaendael. The colonists soon after their arrival effected the purchase of a tract on Cape May, sixteen miles square, probably for a fishing station, but no immediate attempt was made to occupy it. A building, “well beset with palisades,” was erected near the site of Lewis, Delaware, and the company of thirty-two men prepared to accomplish the object of their coming.

The career of this colony was a short and melancholy one. Not long after the departure of the ship which brought the colonists to America a misunder-

standing occurred with the natives, and every member of the colony was murdered. Early in 1632 a second voyage to the colony was planned, but it was the 24th of May before the vessel set sail from the Texel, and just before he left the harbor De Vries learned of the destruction of Swaendael with all its people. It was December before he reached the bay, and exploring the site of the colony discovered the half-burned building and the whitening bones of his people bestrewing the neglected fields. De Vries pushed his explorations as far as Fort Nassau, which he found occupied by natives ready to exchange their peltries for trinkets. Here he prudently made peace with the Indians, made a visit subsequently to the colony in Virginia, and in April returned to Amsterdam. His report of the advantages to be derived from a settlement on the bay was such as to discourage further attempts in this direction, and, save the occasional visits of trading vessels, the region was permitted to return to the undisturbed possession of the savages for several years.

It appears that Fort Nassau was temporarily occupied for trading purposes from time to time, and in 1633 it is said a purchase was made by the Dutch of "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands." The evidence of this purchase is a deed which was executed many years after the original transaction. This, with other evidence bearing upon the subject, suggests a much later date as the one at which the purchase was made, and it is probable that beside the purchase made for the colony at Swaendael, the Dutch had no equitable claim against the savages in the bay country. In 1635 the rights of the destroyed colony were disposed of to the West India Company, and with this transfer ended all private attempts on the part of the Dutch to colonize this region. This was a fateful period for the Dutch interests on the South river. Their claims in the "new world" had never been recognized by the English, and not content with disputing their progress in Connecticut, a party of English colonists in that region was formed to drive out the garrison of Fort Nassau. The attack proved futile, the assailants being captured and taken to Manhattan, where they were released and permitted to settle in the vicinity of Fort Amsterdam. But across the sea a more formidable competitor was even then maturing plans which boded no good to the feeble tenure by which the Dutch held the bay.

Their colonial projects had not escaped the intelligent scrutiny of the Swedish monarch, and before the cause of Protestantism had summoned him to the fatal fields of Germany, he had cherished plans for founding a colony on the western continent. A company had been formed in Stockholm as early as 1624, but the nation becoming involved in the war and the tragic death of Gustavus Adolphus following in 1632, the project was delayed. It was so far revived in 1635 that the charter of the Swedish West India Company was published, but it was two years later before actual measures were undertaken to plant the proposed colony. In 1638, therefore, two vessels, laden with Swedish colonists and supplies, set sail for America under the command of

Peter Minuit, a former director of the Dutch at Manhattan. It is probable that the knowledge thus gained influenced the commander to direct his course to the bay.

The expedition landed about the middle of April a little above Cape Henlopen, and in recognition of the attractions of the location named it Paradise Point. Their stay here was short, however. Traffic with the Indians was the prime object of the colony, and for the best achievement of this a settlement near the haunts of the natives was desirable. Minuit accordingly sailed up the bay and river to the mouth of a stream which he named Christina, and proceeding up its course some three miles selected a site for the colony. Here he gained the confidence of the natives, and purchased a strip of country extending along the west bank from the cape to the falls at Trenton. He immediately erected a trading-house and pushed the traffic with the Indians with such success that before the end of July he was able to dispatch the vessels to Sweden well laden with furs.

The new-comers found Fort Nassau garrisoned, and one of their vessels sailed past it up the river and returned unmolested, though stopped in a second attempt and visited by the Dutch commander to learn the authority for such intrusion. News of the Swedes' arrival was hastily forwarded to the colonial seat of government, and a prompt but rather lame protest speedily returned to be served upon the commander of the intruding colony.

The true import of this document was not lost upon Minuit, who probably knew that the weakness of the Manhattan colony would allow no more forcible opposition to his progress. He ignored the protest, therefore, and exerted his energies for the protection of his little colony and for the development of the Indian trade. In the latter respect he was abundantly successful, and so interfered with the Dutch traffic that up to October, 1639, they complained that it had fallen short full thirty thousand beaver skins. But in other respects the outlook for the Swedes was far from agreeable. The colony had numbered only about fifty men, some of whom were transported criminals. Many of these had succumbed to the ravages of the miasma to which the location of the colony greatly exposed them, and this evil was seriously aggravated by the fact that the supplies were found nearly exhausted.

This state of affairs was well known to the Dutch, who confidently predicted "that they must soon move off if not reinforced." At this juncture, when the colonists had decided to abandon the place on the following day, the *Fredenburg*, "laden with men, cattle, and other things necessary for the cultivation of the country," arrived to encourage the Swedes and disappoint their rivals. The new-comers were Hollanders whom the illiberal policy of the Dutch company had driven to seek a charter from Sweden. They established themselves in a separate settlement not far from the Swedes, and were little identified with the history of the latter. They afforded assistance at a critical

moment, however, and sustained the languishing colony until the subsequent arrival of supplies from the home government.

Early in 1643 John Printz came, bearing the commission of governor of New Sweden. His arrival marks a new era in the history of the Delaware colony. At his coming it was a straggling settlement of little more than a hundred persons. Of these, probably less than a half dozen were women, and the Reverend Reorus Torkillus the only representative of the professional class. On Christina creek was a trading-house with a cluster of cabins, and in the near vicinity were the little settlements of the Hollanders. The trading-house was probably provided in some degree for the resistance of an Indian attack, but they had no forts to resist a more determined enemy, nor any regularly organized soldiery. But little had been done toward bringing the acquired land under cultivation, and the colony was still dependent for its existence upon provisions sent from the old country.

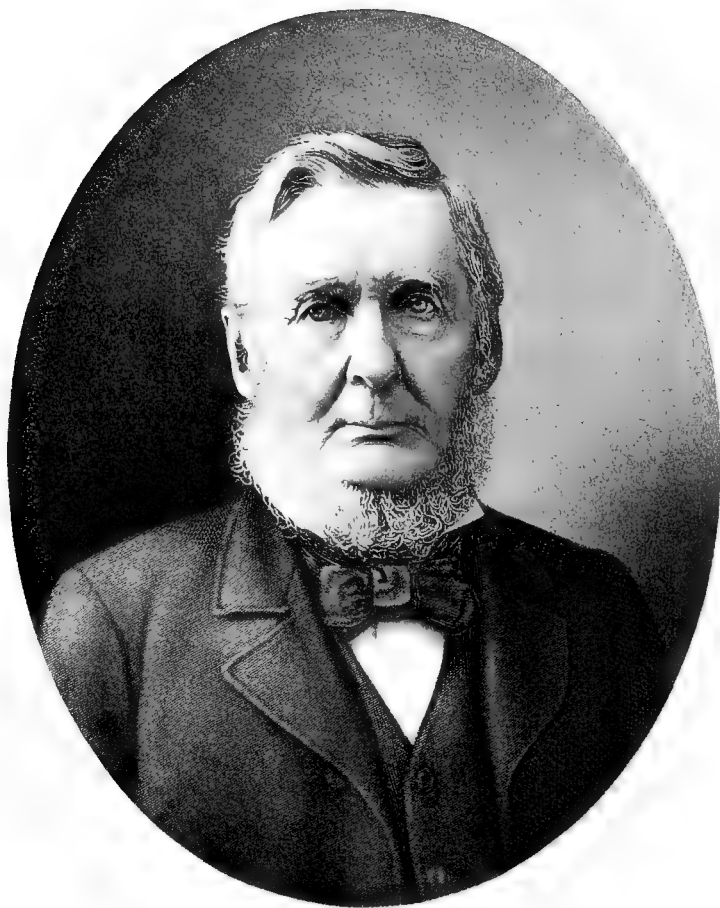
The expedition which brought the new governor was the most important which had entered the Delaware, and brought ample supplies adapted to the peculiar necessities of the struggling colony. Beside his family and official staff, he brought a large reinforcement to the settlers, twenty-four of whom were regular soldiers, a large supply of military stores and equipments, provisions, and merchandise for the Indian trade. His instructions were ample and intelligently framed. He was commanded to close the river against foreign intrusion; to protect the natives from the violence or injustice of the colonists; to encourage agriculture, especially the sowing of grain for the support of the colony, after which the cultivation of tobacco was to receive his attention. In addition to the stock sent out with him, the governor was urged to give especial attention to sheep "in order to have a good species" for the production of a good staple for export. The trade in peltries was to be maintained, and the culture of grapes, the raising of silkworms, the development of fisheries, and the discovery of minerals encouraged.

A significant clause in these instructions referred to an English colony of some sixty persons which he was to attract to his jurisdiction, and to that end "to work underhand as much as possible, with good manners and with success." It appears that the Connecticut people were not discouraged by the miscarriage of their first attempt to secure a foothold on the Delaware, and in 1640 made land purchases on both sides of the bay and river. In the next year they effected a settlement near Salem, New Jersey, and made a purchase on the Schuylkill, where they erected a trading-house. The latter was promptly burned, and the people removed by the Dutch with no excess of gentleness. The Salem colony was subsequently driven off with the approval of the Swedes, if not with their active coöperation. This was probably accomplished before the arrival of Printz, leaving the new governor no opportunity to strengthen his colony by underhand diplomacy.

The governor came well equipped for the duties assigned him. In the administration of justice he was given unlimited powers under the laws of the realm, and in the direction of civil and military affairs he was granted dictatorial powers. He was a man of great energy and good judgment, though sometimes imperious and haughty in his intercourse with his rivals. He succeeded during his administration, however, in avoiding an open rupture with the Dutch, notwithstanding the progress of this expanding colony excited the deepest jealousy among them. One of his first measures was to erect a "pretty strong" fort of green logs on Tinicum island, and soon afterward another at the mouth of Salem creek in New Jersey, where he mounted eight brass twelve-pounders. Near the upper fort, called New Gottenberg, he built a "very handsome" mansion for himself, planted an orchard, and erected "a pleasure-house and other conveniences."

The settlements of the colonists were influenced by the governor's selection of a building site as well as the location of the fort, and a report of the Dutch authorities in 1645 notes some plantations two miles above Christina creek which were "continued nearly a mile." But few houses were built, and these were at wide distances apart, the new settlers having built their houses in the vicinity of the fort. "Farther on, at the same side, till you come to the Schuylkill, being about two miles, there is not a single plantation, neither at Tinnekonk, because near the river nothing is to be met but underwood and valley lands." A mill, "which ground both coarse and fine flour," had also been erected on Cobb's creek in the mean time, and a strong trading-house or fort near the Schuylkill, "a certain and invariable resort for trade with the Minguas." The increase of population was not rapid, though accessions were occasionally received, some of whom being of the criminal class were refused admission and forced to return. But in trade and the cultivation of tobacco the progress of the colony justified the complaints of the Dutch. In 1644, beside other goods, more than seventy thousand pounds of tobacco was exported, while the position of the Swedes' advanced trading-fort well nigh deprived their rivals of any share in the Indian traffic.

The Dutch were not disposed "to lose such a jewel by the devices and hands of a few strangers" without a struggle, but the little garrison in Fort Nassau, at times not exceeding eight men, was too feeble to make any forcible demonstration, and so its commandant protested in season and out of season. It is doubtful, however, if this force had been stronger whether any other course would have been pursued. Neither nation was prepared for a determined contest and neither exhibited complete confidence in the justness of its claim. There is some evidence to warrant the belief that some general division of the country between the two claimants had been agreed upon, but the agreement was probably not scrupulously observed by either party and the war of protests continued. Various measures were undertaken by the Dutch to regain their



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prestige east of the river and similar steps were taken by the Swedes to thwart them, and it would seem that only a firm determination not to provoke an armed conflict prevented active hostilities. And thus the bickerings between the Swedish governor and the commandant of Fort Nassau, and a certain hostility between their retainers, which was scarcely ignored in the formal courtesy observed between the leaders in their intercourse, continued into the early part of Stuyvesant's administration, who in 1647 succeeded Kieft as director of the Dutch colony.

It would have been strange indeed if such a state of affairs had not in any way involved the Indians in the struggle, and it is very much to the credit of both people that neither took advantage of their credulity to arouse them to acts of hostility. In the summer of 1646 the Dutch commissary in command at Fort Nassau proceeded as far as the falls in search of minerals. Here he was stopped by the Indians, who were inspired to resist his advance, it is said, by a Swedish story to the effect that the Dutch proposed to build a fort there, garrison it with two hundred and fifty men, and then exterminate all the Indians on the river below. In September the same official took possession of the west bank of the river about a mile above the fort, and some days later effected a purchase of the region of some natives. This land was a part of that purchased by the Swedes in 1638, and at once became the subject of vigorous protest by Printz. All attempts by the Dutch to occupy this territory were successfully resisted by the Swedes. The buildings erected were thrown down and burned, the intruders being rather roughly handled, and sometimes deprived of guns, ammunition and other valuables. All this was done without any show of legal formality, the superior strength of the Swedes leaving their opponents no resource save to protest and present bills for damages, which were simply ignored.

Again in 1648, the Dutch were disturbed by the rumor that Printz was negotiating with the Minguas for the erection of a trading-house in their country and by their active preparation to build one near the Schuylkill at the only place left open to them for trade. As the commissary observed to his superior, with this trade lost, the possession of the river would deserve very little consideration, and so that doughty official determined, in case the Swedes continued their threatening movement, "to take possession of the tract of land nearest to him in the name of the company." Again the savages were brought into requisition, and in accordance with a convenient invitation of certain sachems the commissary proceeded to the east bank of the Schuylkill and erected a fort, subsequently known as Beverswede. This was scarcely accomplished before a Swedish party of eight men appeared on the scene and challenged their right to occupy the land. Neither party was disposed to exhibit the warrant for their presence, and notwithstanding the Indians sharply rebuked the Swedes for their interference, the latter proceeded to destroy cer-

tain improvements effected, but omitted to tear down the structure, probably for prudential reasons. The Dutch now hastened to plant a settlement here, and for this purpose assigned certain grants to several freemen, but this move was thwarted by the Swedes in their old fashion, a party pulling down and burning the partially completed structures and roughly driving off the would-be settlers. Not content with these demonstrations, Printz erected a building within twelve feet of the Dutch fort and between it and the river, so that the latter structure was almost hidden from the sight of vessels anchoring in the river.

It is difficult to understand the real merits of a dispute which was carried on with such an absurd combination of temerity and forbearance. Each party continued to pursue the policy of obtaining additional grants of the Indians with a view to strengthening its claims, the savages shrewdly taking advantage of the reckless mania to sell and resell their lands as often as they found a purchaser. In all this period the Delaware Indians seem to have generally acted as a disinterested party without any obligation to warrant the title transferred, and without any adequate idea of what the sale of their lands really meant. Neither party sought to enlist the hostility of the savages against its rival, and Indian outrages since the Swaendael tragedy were rare exceptions in the history of the early settlements on the Delaware. In this year, however, two Swedes were murdered and, four years before, the crew of a New England trading vessel was attacked by the savages, four of the whites being killed, and two captured and subsequently ransomed by Governor Printz. There is no evidence that these murders were the result of the bickerings between the two peoples, nor indeed that they were perpetrated by the river Indians. The Minguas who came hither only to trade or fish were of a different disposition from the Delawares and may have been the authors of the mischief.

In the meanwhile the Swedish colony continued to thrive, to the despair of its rivals. Even the energetic Stuyvesant saw no probable termination of its encroachments, and expressed himself at loss to determine "what he shall apply as a remedy." A little above Fort Beverswede, the Swedes held Fort Korsholm on the same side of the Schuylkill, and on the other side near its mouth they had Manayunk, "a handsome little fort built of logs filled up with sand and stones, and surrounded with palisades cut very sharp at the top." Between this and the Karakung, or Cobb's creek, was a settlement of "five freemen" with "substantial log houses, built of good, strong, hard hickory, two stories high, which was sufficient to secure the people from the Indians." Westwardly the settlements increased along the trend of the river to Christina creek.

It was at this juncture of affairs on the Delaware that the Dutch adopted a new policy to check the growing power of the Swedes. In 1651, Stuyvesant visited the South river and endeavored to get a statement of the Swedish claim that would afford some opportunity for an advantageous compromise or for

contesting its validity. Foiled in this he turned to the Indians as arbiters of the conflicting claims, and in July secured from the compliant savages a questionable grant of land from Christina creek to Bompgen's hook. This done he directed the abandonment of Fort Nassau, as it "lay too high up and too inconvenient a distance," and erected Fort Casimir on a "tolerably suitable spot," about a league below Fort Christina. This called forth a protest from Governor Printz, but as this did not deter the Dutch from pursuing their plans the Swedish governor became reconciled to the situation and indulged in the exchange of official courtesies with Stuyvesant.*

The return of Governor Printz to Sweden, in 1653, marks the turning-point in the fortunes of New Sweden. The tedious duties of his position had given rise to a keen longing to return to more congenial employment, and his letter calling for reinforcements to guard against the new and threatening attitude of the Dutch contained also the request for permission to return. This was reluctantly granted, but before the notice of his release reached the country he had sailed. John Rysingh was appointed to succeed Printz, but not with the same unlimited powers. He was instructed to form a council "of the best instructed and most noble officers in the country," of which he was to be "director." Military affairs and matters pertaining to the defence of the colony were placed in the hands of a "governor of militia," and the machinery of the government was to be so adjusted that neither officer should "decide or approve anything without reciprocally consulting each other."

In relation to Fort Casimir his instructions were explicit and of a strictly pacific character. Protests, remonstrances, and arguments were to be employed to remove the objectionable fortress, but if these failed hostilities were in no event to be invoked. But as the control of the river mouth was considered important it was recommended that when other means failed a fort should be built below the Dutch stronghold; but even in this case the mildest measures were enjoined, as "hostilities will in no degree tend to increase the strength of the Swedes in the country." The event illustrates the wisdom of these injunc-

* Of the mythical colony of Sir Edmund Plowden but little is known. In 1634, Charles I. granted him a wide scope of country, the boundaries of which accorded with the imperfect knowledge of the "new-world" geography then possessed. Plowden visited America, but there is no evidence that he made any practical effort to make good the extravagant claim of which so much has been written. In "The Representation of New Netherland," Vander Donck wrote: "We cannot omit to say that there has been here (New Netherlands), both in the time of Director Kieft and that of General Stuyvesant, a certain Englishman who called himself Sir Edmund Plowden, with the title of Earl Palatine, of New Albion, who claimed that the land on the west side of the North river to Virginia was his, by gift of King James, of England; but he said he did not wish to have any strife with the Dutch, though he was very much piqued at the Swedish governor, John Printz, at the South river, on account of some affront given him, too long to relate. He said that when opportunity should offer he would go there and take possession of the river."

tions. The Dutch were in an equally peaceful mood. Stuyvesant had built the fort upon his own responsibility without "so much as a hint of his intentions" to his principals, and the home directors of the company declined to approve the measure until they learned how the affair was treated by the Swedish government.

Whether acting upon subsequent orders or in direct violation of his instructions is not clearly determined, but Rysingh signalized his accession to power by the capture of Fort Casimir. A force of twenty or thirty men landed from a vessel and demanded its surrender, and before the astounded commandant had fully comprehended the situation were in full possession of the post. A part of the garrison retired to Manhattan, while those who remained, with the Dutch settlers, promptly took the oath of allegiance to the conquerors. The fort was re-named Trinity in recognition of the day (Trinity Sunday) on which it was captured and garrisoned. The fort on Christina creek was strengthened, and a town laid out just back of it. In the following month, June, 1654, a great convocation of Indians was held on Tinicum island by which the Swedish titles were confirmed and the league of friendship renewed. With the new official had come a large number of people, so that two months after his arrival he estimates in a private letter that "four times more" land was under cultivation than when he arrived, and where he "found only seventy persons" were now, "including Hollanders and others," three hundred and sixty-eight. These numbers refer to "freemen" or settlers, exclusive of servants and soldiers, which would raise the actual number of population to nearly five hundred. But this prosperity was destined to be short-lived.

The Swedish government had complacently accepted the result of Rysingh's rash action as the end of the controversy, and was planning for the support of the colony on a peace basis when the Dutch, freed from the exactions of the war with England, were preparing to subvert the whole colony. It was with the greatest secrecy, therefore, that five armed vessels were dispatched to Stuyvesant, in the spring of 1655, with authority to further augment this force if deemed necessary. With the proverbial caution of his race, the director took ample time to carefully mature his plans and perfect his arrangements, so that it was not until September that he appeared before the captured fort with seven vessels and six or seven hundred men. It would have been worse than folly for the feeble garrisons of Forts Trinity and Christina to seriously resist such a force, and the garrison of the first accepted the very favorable terms offered and capitulated on the second day. Fort Christina, "a small and feeble work," commanded by Rysingh in person, held out during a bloodless siege of fourteen days, when it surrendered on terms even more favorable than those accorded to the garrison of Trinity. But, in the meanwhile, the Dutch had not been inactive, and the defenceless portion of the colony felt the ruthless power of the conquerors. The report of Rysingh and the narrative of

Campanius furnish evidence of treatment that accords with the character of freebooters rather than a military expedition. Houses and plantations were laid waste ; cattle, goats, swine, and poultry were killed, and even horses wantonly shot ; many were plundered and stripped to the skin, "and the whole country left so desolate that scarce any means are remaining for the subsistence of the inhabitants."

The Swedish government was not disposed to quietly submit to this conquest of its colony, but being then engaged in a struggle with Poland its protests and demand for restitution were ignored. But toward the colonists the conquerors did not bear so bold a front. They appear to have entertained a lively fear lest the Swedes should rise upon them and dispossess them of the fruits of their victory. The vice-director and representative of the new *régime*, John Paul Jacquet, was instructed to take "good notice" of their behavior, and on the exhibition of insubordination the ill-affected were to be required to depart, but this was to be done "with all imaginable civility." They were not to be allowed in the fort all night, and in making grants care must be taken to have sixteen or twenty to reside together. Such grants, however, were only to be made on condition that the grantees take an oath to assist the fort. In March, 1656, a Swedish ship with large reinforcements for the colony sailed into the river unconscious of the turn of affairs. The military authorities refused to permit the vessel to pass the fort, but taking on board a company of friendly Indians it proceeded on its upward course with impunity, the Dutch fearing to antagonize the savages. In spite of explicit orders from the Dutch authorities to the contrary, these immigrants were landed and settled.

In 1656, the financial embarrassment of the company led to a division of the colony, the portion lying below Christina creek being transferred to the city of Amsterdam in satisfaction of its claim against the company. The portion retained by the company was far the most valuable so far as the Indian trade was concerned, but less secure if there was any just apprehension of insurrection. The population was almost exclusively made up of Swedes and Finns. These people had taken the oath of allegiance to the company, but they still retained their former magistrates and all minor officials. In 1658, Stuyvesant visited the river to make a personal examination of affairs and to provide for the security of the Dutch control. After renewing their oath of allegiance the representative Swedes boldly requested an amelioration of the restrictions imposed upon their people, and that in the event of any difference between Holland and Sweden they might be considered neutral. The director was not in a position to be arbitrary in his dealings and so granted what could not be evaded, but was scarcely reassured of the loyalty of the colonists. His report, doubtless, reflected his fears, and the home directors, in view of the "bold proposal" of neutrality, urged the substitution of Dutch officials for the Swedes, as well as the use of "fair means" to induce the latter to settle among

the dominant race. This fear of the subject people was entertained even in the city colony where the Dutch settlers were far more numerous, and the Marylanders at this time claiming jurisdiction over the Delaware under their charter increased the worthy director's disturbed state of mind.

It was about this time that Stuyvesant ordered his representative on the South river to collect the Swedes and Finns into one or two villages by force. The enforcement of such an order was sure to be attended with great difficulty. There is no evidence that the Swedes were conscious of their power, or if so that they had any disposition to resist the constituted authorities. The military force of the colony contained a number of this people, and they had with them still some brave and experienced military officers, but they made no show of forcible resistance to the tyrannical order. They made a strong presentation of the injustice of the measure, however, and eventually convinced the director's lieutenant, who strongly represented this view of the case. This did not end the matter, but persuasion having failed the authorities did not dare to invoke force. There was another element in the case that complicated the situation, and was subsequently influential in transferring the whole colony to the jurisdiction of the city. Dissensions had arisen between the officials of the two colonies, and the city colony, whether animated by a more enlightened policy or a desire to profit at the other's expense is not certain, offered such liberal inducements to the dissatisfied Swedes as to attract many to it, while others emigrated to the Sassafra river. This disaffection and emigration became so general that, fearing the loss of the entire colony, the director abandoned the objectionable policy.

In 1664 the whole river country was at length transferred to the city, D'Hinoyossa receiving it in behalf of the burgomasters of Amsterdam from Stuyvesant. Their very liberal policy was at once apparent in the appointment of resident Swedes to places of important trust. Still the subject race found the new authorities less liberal in the matter of trade, and refused to transfer their allegiance unless granted the same facilities formerly enjoyed. The career of the city's administration, however, was too short to develop a distinct line of policy, and the Swedes, while looking forward to less personal restriction and more confidential relations with the authorities, had hardly acquired any advantages from the change when a new nation demanded their allegiance.

The city fathers were doubtless aware that the transfer was of uncertain value. The Swedish minister at the Hague had renewed the demand of his nation for a restitution of the colony, and Sweden, once more prepared to support its demands by force, was even then fitting out an armament to restore its authority on the Delaware. But a series of maritime disasters intervened and subsequent events rendered another effort imprudent. But Stuyvesant had scarcely uttered his recognition of "the hand of God" in thus relieving his people "from all apprehension and dread" when danger assailed him from an

unexpected quarter. In the same year Charles II. granted to his brother the territory embraced in the states of New York and New Jersey, whereupon the Duke of York promptly prepared to take forcible possession of his grant. Four well-armed vessels were soon under way, under the command of Richard Nicolls, and in September appeared off Manhattan island. New Amsterdam fell without the firing of a gun, and the Delaware colony being under a separate jurisdiction, Sir Robert Carr was at once dispatched to bring it under subjection.* He arrived on the last day of September, and sailing past the forts soon made friends with the Swedes, notwithstanding the persuasion of the Dutch to the contrary. A three days' parley led the Dutch to capitulate on the favorable terms offered, but the valiant D'Hinoyossa, rejecting all propositions, with fifty men determined to defend the poorly prepared fort against all comers. It was a useless exhibition of pluck, and cost the Dutch the loss of three killed and ten wounded, without inflicting any loss upon the English, beside giving the victorious forces an excuse for pillage. Carr's short career was characterized by conduct only less ruthless than the Dutch in their conquest, for which he was soon after superseded. The change of dynasty was accompanied by a change of names. New Amsterdam became New York, and New Amstel became New Castle.

This change was effected without shock to the local institutions. By the terms of capitulation all property of the colonists was secured to the owners; the magistrates were continued in their offices with unimpaired jurisdiction; the privileges of worship were unrestricted, and "the privilege of trading into any of his Majesty's dominions as freely as any Englishman" was accorded to all after taking the oath of allegiance. The seat of government remained at New York. In the governor and council residing there were vested the executive and supreme judicial powers, and upon the court of assizes, composed of justices appointed by and presided over by the governor, were devolved the duties of supreme legislation. The governor, who was thus practically clad with dictatorial power, "promulgated a code of laws, and modified and repealed them at pleasure."

This code was the "Duke's laws" collated from those in practice in the various English colonies, and adopted in New York, but not proclaimed on the Delaware until some years later. Here the older regulations and procedure of the Swedes were observed until 1668, when a central court with a local jurisdiction similar to the court of assizes was established. In the "resolutions and directions" for this purpose it was provided that "so often as complaint is

* The territory west of the Delaware bay and river was not included in the duke's grant, but the colony there was so associated with the colony of New Amsterdam that its conquest followed as a matter of course. Until subsequently granted to Penn, this region remained under the protection of the duke, who made no difficulty in surrendering it to the grantee.

made, the commissioned officer, Captain Carre, shall call the schout, with Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alricks, or any two of them, as counsellors to advise, hear and determine, by the major vote, what is just, equitable, and necessary in the case or cases in question." The same persons were "to advise and direct what is best to be done in all cases of difficulty which may arise from the Indians, and to give their counsel and orders for arming of the several plantations and planters, who must obey and attend their summons upon such occasions." In the determination of the chief civil affairs, Captain Carr seems to have had the "casting vote when votes are equal." The new code was to "be showed and frequently communicated to the said counsellors and all others, to the end that being therewith acquainted" the practice of it might be established at a convenient time. Appeal to the court at New York was provided for in all important cases, and no offensive hostilities against the Indians were to be undertaken without directions from the seat of government.

In May, 1667, Governor Nicolls was succeeded by Francis Lovelace. During his administration the former had shown himself remarkably considerate of the prejudices of the subject people, and had firmly established his government in the good will of the Delaware colonists. It is not clear how much the disturbances of the succeeding administration were due to the character of the new governor, but he was a man of far less prudence, and possessed far less of the judicial temperament which characterized his predecessor. Among the earliest acts of his administration was the establishment of a central court, and soon after he was called upon to decide the question of the sale of intoxicants to the natives. Two murders had been committed by certain Indians while drunk, and the tribe sent a request by one of the magistrates that the governor would prohibit the selling of "strong liquors" on the whole river. This matter he referred to the local courts, agreeing to confirm whatever action they should take. Not long after this the government was startled by the rumor of an intended insurrection among the Finns, who resided in the vicinity of Upland. The Indian outrage had created some alarm, and there still lingered with the Dutch residents something of the old suspicion of the Swedes and Finns. It took little, therefore, to create a fresh apprehension, in which the English officials evidently shared. The cause of all this disturbance was "a certain Swede at Delaware, who gives himself out to be son of Coningsmark, heretofore one of the King of Sweden's generals, and goes up and down from one place to another, frequently raising speeches, very seditious and false, tending to the disturbance of his majesty's peace, and the laws of the government in such cases provided, to whom is associated one Henry Coleman, one of the Finns, and an inhabitant at Delaware, who hath left his habitation, cattle and corn, without any care taken for them, to run after the other person." It was suspected that Coleman, "being well versed in the Indian languages, amongst



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whom both he and the other keep, may watch some opportunity to do mischief to his neighbours, by killing their cattle, if not worse." A number of colonists of good standing became involved in the difficulty, beside "divers simple and ignorant people;" but the Delaware officials were early successful in "circumventing and securing the prime instigator of this commotion," and the excitement subsided. The principal offender was subsequently whipped, branded with the letter "R," and sold into slavery. His confederate was not captured, nor is it clear that any others were punished, though the governor and council adjudged "that the chiefest of his accomplices, and those concerned with him, must do and forfeit to his majesty half of their goods and chattels, and that a small mulct or fine be imposed on the rest that were drawn in and followed him."

In 1671 the question of redress for the Indian murders again came up through the instructions to Captain Carr from the governor, who was not disposed to let the offenders escape punishment. The mass of the Indians were unwilling to surrender the guilty ones, and such was the general determination that a friendly sachem suggested that the two savages with others be invited to a "kinticoy," and when engaged in the merriment of the occasion some one should be "hired to knock them in the head." While such a solution of the difficulty was not to be entertained, no other seemed free from serious difficulty, and the determination of the governor and the Indians at length gave rise to a fear among the Delaware officials that serious hostilities would occur. Orders were issued to the settlers to retire into towns for their better security, and all capable of bearing arms, from sixteen to sixty years of age, were to be always provided with necessary ammunition. Care was to be taken not to provide the savages with the means for war, provisions were not to be exported, and measures were to be taken to enlist the Susquehanna Indians "to join against the murderers and such as should harbor them."

In September, Peter Alricks was in New York conferring with the governor in regard to the number of savages, their disposition, and the facts of the murders, and doubtless with reference to the fears of the officials on the river. The measures they had taken were approved, and the governor of New Jersey notified that the offenders had taken refuge within his jurisdiction. The latter promptly raised "a handsome party" to co-operate in bringing "the murderers to condign punishment," but it was then November and too late for an offensive campaign. Fortunately, Carr had given up his preparations, or the unstable governor would have plunged the river colony into an unnecessary war. On Alricks's return from New York, a conference was held with certain Indian sachems at Peter Rambo's house, which resulted in an agreement on the part of the natives to bring in the murderers, dead or alive, within six days. One escaped, but the other met his fate rather than flee, and was delivered dead.

In the following year Lovelace made elaborate preparations to visit the

Delaware settlements. His route across the country was indicated, and an officer with three men dispatched to announce his coming and insure such preparation for his reception as comported with the dignity of his office. It is probable that the visit was made, as in September provision is made for the payment of the ferriage of the troops "to and from Neversink, in the expedition to Delaware," but all record of his presence on the river has been lost. Another distinguished individual visited the river this year in the person of the celebrated George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends. He came on his return from a visit to New England, and followed the overland course, which appears only recently to have come into use. He was guided by Indians, and reached the river near the site of Burlington. Here he stayed for the night, and on the next day, with the aid of the natives' canoes, crossed by way of the island to the west side. Here he found none of his followers, and in two days' journey reached New Castle, where he was entertained by the governor's representative, Captain Carr.

Close upon the visit of this apostle of peace came rumors of war. It was in this year that hostilities between England and Holland broke out, and early in August, of 1673, a Dutch fleet sailed into New York bay, intent on conquest. The fort made a feeble resistance and yielded, and with it the whole colony came under the sway of "their High Mightinesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange." On the 12th of September, delegates from the Delaware settlements appeared in New York and made their submission, and the Dutch were once more constructively in possession of their former domain in the "new world." This transfer of allegiance and power caused scarcely a ripple in the affairs of the river colony. Existing privileges were confirmed, and in addition exemption from all rent charges and excise on liquors consumed on the South river was granted for a period of three years. A change in the local judiciary, which was subsequently adopted by the English, was effected at this time. Three districts were formed and courts established at Hoernkill, New Amstel, and Upland, the jurisdiction of the latter extending from the Christina creek upwards to the head of the river. Each court was composed of four magistrates selected from eight persons nominated "by a plurality of the votes" of the people. Peter Alricks was appointed schout and acted as the lieutenant of the governor, residing at New York. Public property and debts due the government were confiscated, but all private property belonging to officials or others taking the oath of allegiance was respected.

The close of the war in 1674, and the terms of peace which stipulated for the return of all places captured during the hostilities, brought the colony again into the possession of the English. That the Duke of York's title might not be obscured by the events of the war, a new grant of this territory was made to him, and in the fall Sir Edmund Andros arrived to assume the govern-

ment in his behalf. One of the earliest acts of his administration was the publication of a proclamation confirming "all former grants, privileges and concessions" obtained under the former representation of the Duke. The former courts were restored, the "Duke's laws" established, and "all magistrates and civil officers belonging thereunto were to be chosen accordingly." The office of schout had been merged into that of sheriff, and Edmund Cantwell appointed thereto in the last year of Lovelace's administration. On the return of the English he was restored to that office, and with William Tom was appointed to take possession of the fort at New Castle together with all military stores belonging to the government on the river. In addition to these duties, Cantwell appears to have discharged the duties of collector and surveyor also, and to have been the chief executive on the river.

There are few data from which an estimate may be formed of the progress attained by the colony on the Delaware at the return of the English to power. At the time of the Dutch conquest the colony was experiencing its greatest prosperity under the Swedes. The forts on the Jersey shore and on the east bank of the Schuylkill had been abandoned, but the improvements had nearly reached that river in an almost continuous line from Christina creek, while the settlements of the Hollanders extended the area of civilization some distance below the creek. More attention was given to the cultivation of products for self-support than ever before, while the trade with the Indians showed no diminution. In the following decade, notwithstanding the folly of both the city and company administrations, the population increased, and in 1659 an estimate of the whole European population on the river places the number at seventeen hundred. The increase in the next six years was probably offset by the emigrations caused by the tyrannical policy of the company in 1661, and the change of conditions imposed by the city proprietors about the same time. At this time, however, the advance settlements had passed Tacony creek, and in 1677 "a list of tydable persons" exhibits an account of seventy-five such residents within the district which took its name from this stream.

The character of the settlers was probably a fair representation of the old world classification of the time. There were a few persons of the privileged class, many of whom were in the official employment of the colonial government. Others, distinguished from the boers and slaves as freemen, were attracted here solely by the profit to be derived from the cheap purchase and cultivation of the public lands. The mass of the population, however, was undoubtedly composed of indentured servants and slaves, who were employed by the privileged class and the government in the cultivation of the plantations. Stock had a prominent place in the colonial system of husbandry, both the Swedish and Dutch governments taking care to provide a good supply of the different domestic animals on easy terms. With rare exceptions the dwellings were of stout hickory logs, with chimneys of brick manufactured in the colony, and domestic

life was everywhere characterized by great simplicity and plainness. Up to the return of the English in 1675, two public mills, the one built by the Swedes on Cobb's creek, and the other by the Dutch near New Castle, sufficed for the accommodation of the planters. Beside these there were no public manufactories. Each household supplied its necessities by its own industry and ingenuity, paying its public dues in stock, grain, and peltries.

In Sweden, religion and education were in the care of the state, and the minister was often also the teacher. Where these duties were divided the teacher was generally officially connected with the church, leading the singing, sometimes conducting the services in the absence of the minister, and occasionally acting as sexton and bell-ringer. An important provision for the first Swedish colony sent to the Delaware was, therefore, a minister, an office which was supplied by the Reverend Reorus Torkillus. In 1640, among other privileges granted the Holland colony established in New Sweden, was permission for "the exercise of the pretended Reformed religion, in such manner, however, that those who profess the one or the other religion, live in peace, abstaining from every useless dispute, from all scandal and from all abuse." At the same time the patrons of the colony were required to support "at all times as many ministers and schoolmasters as the number of inhabitants shall seem to require." Subsequently, when Governor Printz was sent to the colony he was enjoined by his instructions to take all proper care "that divine service be zealously performed," not only among the settlers but to "exert himself, that the same wild people may gradually be instructed in the truths and worship of the Christian religion." The Reverend John Campanius accompanied Printz, but beyond the fact that he translated Luther's catechism into Indian dialect, but very little is known of his ministerial labors.

The Dutch were equally progressive in their policy, and from the first a prominent provision for all proposed colonies to America was for the appointment and support of "comforters of the sick, schoolmasters, and such like necessary officers." In 1656, when the city of Amsterdam became interested in the river colony, provision was made by that corporation for the erection of a suitable building for divine service, "also a house for a school which can likewise be occupied by a person who will hereafter be sexton, psalm-setter and schoolmaster." Evert Pieterse was sent out in this capacity early in the next year, and in August reported a school of twenty-five children. In the "Duke's Laws" a similar interest is manifested. By these "the constables and overseers are strictly required frequently to admonish the inhabitants of instructing their children and servants in matters of religion, and the laws of the country." In the same code it was required "that in each parish within this government a church be built in the most convenient part thereof, capable to receive and accommodate two hundred persons," but the stipulated freedom of conscience

was preserved by provision that none should be "molested, fined, or imprisoned for differing in judgment in matters of religion who profess Christianity."

But with all this legislation the cause of education and religion had made but very moderate progress when the colony was restored to the English. Accepted historical authorities differ so widely upon the subject that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion, but these writers substantially agree that while prizing the benefits to be derived from religious culture, the people were too poor to maintain schools and churches unaided, and that the frequent changes in the governing power contributed greatly to the inevitable "law's delay," so that the practical outcome of all the provisions for the encouragement of education and religion was meagre indeed. It is doubtful if any school-house had been built in the colony at this time, and there were but three church buildings, one erected by Minuit at Christina, one by Printz on Tinicum, and one erected in 1668 at Crane Hook. Of five Swedish pastors who had served in the colony, only one remained, and he "served both the Swedes and the Dutch."

The lines of travel were simply trails which the stranger followed only with the aid of guides. It is uncertain how early overland communication was established with New York. Such journeys are noted as early as 1656, though probably they were exceptional until after the advent of the English.* The course at first led to the Delaware river at Burlington island, but the passage at the falls being easier, the river was subsequently crossed at that point. Local communication was but little better. The water-ways were much used, the settlements being located near the margin of the creeks and rivers for this reason. The usual trail guided the traveller by land, save perhaps in the vicinity of Christina, New Castle, and Whorekills, where the "highways" were somewhat cleared. There is no mention of wheeled vehicles to be found, but a smith, wheelwright, and carpenter were among the provisions made in 1656 by the city of Amsterdam for its portion of the colony. Oxen were generally used as draft animals, and it is believed that horses were only employed in travelling and for light transportation by means of packs, though the Governor is informed in 1660 "that the horses are misused by the Swedes," and that "the mares are spoiled by drawing the whole morning heavy beams." Bridges were not unknown. In 1656, a bridge was ordered constructed "over the creek, near the fortress Casimir," and in 1646 Printz refers to a bridge probably erected over the "Minquas creek," but generally an Indian canoe conveyed the traveller over unfordable streams, while the animals were compelled to swim behind.

* Derk Smidt was sent with an escort of twelve or fifteen men in 1656 to gain tidings of the landing of Swedish immigrants, and on April 24th, 1657, Krygier being ordered overland to receive the government property from Jacquet, on his retirement from office, asked for Ensign Smidt, as a guide, "he having passed the road several times."

The chief articles of trade were peltries and tobacco, large quantities of each being annually exported. There was also a considerable local exchange of grain and stock, as the Dutch were generally exclusively engaged in trade, and the Swedes in agriculture. Monetary expressions of values were still made in Dutch coins, though the beaver-skin was the general medium of exchange among the whites, the value of which was established by the governor, in 1677, at eight guilders.* Wampum was still current with the Indians, and remained so nearly to the time of Penn's arrival. In the early competition between the Swedes and Dutch for this trade, the former "nearly spoiled" it in the estimation of the latter. The savages learned to demand "two fathoms white and one of black" wampum for a beaver. Cloth was also a commodity much in demand among the Indians, one fathom of which was counted worth two beavers. It is suggested that the height of the Indian trading was taken as the measure of a fathom, as the Dutch clerk complained that "the Indians always take the largest and tallest amongst them to trade with us." Liquor was also a valuable article of trade, and was in general use among the whites. It was generally made in domestic stills, until the indiscriminate manufacture was restrained by law. In 1673 the Dutch granted a general exemption from all taxes on wine, beer, or distilled liquors for a period of three years, but the return of the English brought about an entire prohibition of the sale "of strong drinks or liquors to the Indians by retayle, or a less quantity than two gallons att a tyme," and a similar interdiction against the distilling of grain by any of the inhabitants.

Beside his formal proclamation on assuming the government and temporarily providing for the orderly discharge of the public business, the new governor found no immediate opportunity to give attention to these distant settlements, but he announced that in the following spring he would visit the Delaware for the more complete regulation of its affairs. Accordingly, in May, 1675, he

* In his History of Delaware County, Dr. Smith makes the following note on page 108 : "The Gilder or Guilder, as used in commercial and other transactions on the Delaware about this period, has by some writers been estimated at about 40 cents of our money, the usual value of the Dutch coin of that name. This is a serious mistake, and must lead the reader to very incorrect conclusions in respect to the pecuniary condition of the early settlers on the river. The value of the Gilder during the Duke of York's government was sixpence, currency. This fact is established by the judgment of the Upland Court, in the case of Thomas Kerby *vs.* Gilbert Wheeler, 'wherein the def^t is allotted and ordered to pay', for 70 days' work, at 50 styvers per day, 'y^e sume of fower pounds, seven shillings and sixpence.' See Rec. Upland Court, 154. See also p. 164, where £5 is made equal to 200 guilders. Samuel Smith, in his History of New Jersey, published in 1721, says: 'Eight white wampum, or four black, passed at this time [1673] as a stiver, twenty made what they called a guilder, which was about sixpence present currency' (p. 76). Proud, in his History of Pennsylvania, i. p. 134, in a note says: 'Six heads [of wampum] were formerly valued at a stiver; twenty stivers make what they call a guilder, which was about sixpence currency, or fourpence sterling.'"

came across the country with an imposing escort. He crossed the Delaware at the falls, where he was met by Captain Cantwell, and thence proceeded to Newcastle, the seat of government. Here on the 13th and 14th of the month he held a special court, the business of which was legislative in character rather than judicial. His journey had doubtless brought to his attention the great need of better roads, and it was accordingly ordered "that highways should be cleared from place to place, within the precincts of this government," and "that a ferryboat be maintained and kept at the falls at the west side of this river; a horse and a man to pay for passage, two guilders, a man without a horse, ten stivers." The "established church" had been formally transferred to New York by an order of the court of assizes in 1672, but there had apparently been no effort made to plant it on the Delaware hitherto. At this time, however, the inferior court was ordered to regulate the affairs of the church at Newcastle, the "place for meeting at Crane Hoeck" was to be continued; "the church at Tinnecum Island" was to serve for "Upland and parts adjacent;" "and whereas there is no church or place of meeting higher up the river than the said island, for the greater ease of the inhabitants there, it's ordered that the magistrates of Upland do cause a church or place of meeting for that purpose to be built at Wickagkoo, the which to be for the inhabitants of Passayunk and so upwards. The said court being empowered to raise a tax for its building and to agree upon a competence for their minister, of all of which they are to give an account to the next general court, and they to the governor, for his approbation." This, with the regulation of the liquor traffic already mentioned, constituted the principal business of the court. On the following day, however, certain matters which had escaped the attention of the court were brought to the notice of the governor, and he therefore left instructions in a letter addressed "To the three several courts of Delaware river or bay." In this communication he gave directions in regard to keeping the records, preserving a copy of patents and the surveying of lands. He also called attention to the condition of the "corn mills," urged the courts to examine the same and keep them in "due repair," and to build others "in convenient and fitting places where none are."

There is some question as to what courts the governor referred to in his letter to the "three several courts." In 1668 Governor Lovelace "had begun to make a regulation for the due administration of justice," but this evidently had not been completed when the appearance of the Dutch put an end to his administration. Before this there appear to have been two courts, the jurisdiction of which seems to have extended, the one over the upper part and the other over the lower part of the river. The places in which these courts held their sessions is uncertain, but it is believed that the magistrates of the former, occasionally at least, sat at Upland. The other sat at Newcastle as early as 1674, and quite likely earlier, as well as at other places below it. It is probable

that Governor Andros, at the time of his visit, merely appointed "some magistrates" pursuant to the regulation of Lovelace, and "made some rules for their proceedings, the year ensuing, or till further orders." But on the 25th of September, 1676, he sent more explicit instructions, in which it was directed that the "Duke's Laws" "be likewise in force and practice in this river and precincts, except the constable's courts, county rates and some other things peculiar to Long Island; that three courts be held, one at Newcastle, one above at Upland, another below at Whorekill," the one at Newcastle to be held monthly, and the others quarterly; recommended "the composure, or referring to arbitration of as many matters, particularly under the value of £5, as may properly be determined in that way;" and ordered "that any person desiring land make application to the court in whose bounds it is, who are required to sit once a month, or oftener, if there be occasion, to give order therein, certify to the governor for any land not taken up and improved, fit proportions, not exceeding 50 acres per head, unless upon extraordinary occasions, when they see good cause for it, which certificate to be a sufficient authority or warrant for the surveyor to survey the same, and with the surveyor's return to be sent to New York for the governor's approbation." At the same time the command of the military was transferred to Captain Collier, justices were appointed for the courts at Newcastle and at Upland, and Ephraim Herman appointed "clarke" of both courts.

The restoration of the English was followed by a marked immigration which soon made its invigorating influence felt in the colonies on both sides of the Delaware. In May, 1675, the ship "Joseph and Mary" arrived at Salem with a number of passengers destined for the New Jersey settlements. In July the "Griffon" came, bringing John Fenwick and family, the Wades, Richard Noble, and others subsequently prominent in the river settlements. These also landed in New Jersey and formed a settlement near the site of Salem. Soon after, however, Robert Wade and others of the Society of Friends removed to Upland, the first of that sect which was soon to lay the foundations of a great commonwealth. In the latter part of 1675, William Edmundson, an eminent preacher of this sect, visited this little company of Quakers, and inaugurated a meeting at the house of Wade. The arrival of no other vessel in the river is mentioned until 1677, when the ship "Kent," with about two hundred and thirty souls on board, arrived at Newcastle and soon afterward landed at Raccoon creek in New Jersey. It was this company that a little later in the same year founded Burlington, the lots and streets of which were laid out by Richard Noble. In October the ship "Martha," with one hundred and fourteen emigrants, and in November the "Willing Mind," with sixty or seventy passengers, arrived. All these were destined for the settlements east of the river and first landed there, though many subsequently removed to the other side.

It is this year which marks the advent of the first permanent settler within



Adrien Cornet

the limits which now form the boundaries of Bucks county. The advanced settlements had reached Tacony creek some three years before, and in 1675 the first settlement was made at Byberry, a point then far in advance of the main body of the settlements. It was off the travelled trail leading from the falls to Upland, and was thus undiscovered by Edmundson when he visited the region this year. He reached the falls "about nine in the morning" and travelled until probably noon without meeting a sign of settlement. While refreshing himself with food brought for the purpose, and "baiting" his horse, "a Finland man, well horsed, who could speak English," came up and subsequently conducted the traveller to his home, which Edmundson records "was as far as we could go that day." This was probably in the vicinity of the Tacony settlement. From his host the preacher received an "account of several Friends," doubtless Robert Wade and his associates at Upland, whom he visited early on the following day.

The country beyond the Poquessing was by no means unknown at this time. For a quarter-century the trader and trapper had plied their vocations here, and even the land hunter had set his mark upon it years before. In the general distribution of plunder after the conquest of the Dutch on the Delaware, Sir Robert Carre granted to Captains Hyde and Morley, subordinate officers in the expedition, "all that tract of land known or called by the Indian name of Chipussen, and now called by the name of the manour of Grimstead, situated near the head of the said river of Delaware in America." It is doubtful if Carre was authorized to make the grant, and it is pretty certain that Governor Nicolls did not confirm it, for, a short time afterward, he granted land on the "south side of Delaware river, near the falls, known by the Indian name of Chiepiessing," to Matthias Nicholls.* On the 26th of January, 1672, this grant was transferred to John Berry and Company. No time was fixed in the original grant for settlement, and none had been made at the time of the transfer; but in consideration of the distance of the tract from other plantations, the unusual delay of settlement which had occurred was overlooked, and the transfer confirmed on condition that the tract should be seated within three years. A tract of land "bounded on the north by a creek called by the Indians Quiackitcunk, at Nicambanock creek, and south by north side of Pemecocka creek, passing over Passaquessing creek," had also been patented by Richard Gorsuch. He subsequently assigned his patent to Governor Lovelace, who in 1672 directed Cantwell to cause the tract "to be seated and cleared by some tenant for my best advantage." The sudden change in the government in the following year probably put an end to all these arrangements, and it was not until 1677 that others ventured to select land thus far up the river. In

* These tracts are supposed to include what was afterward known as the manor of Pennsbury. The latter was laid out on the tract called Chipussen or Sepessin by the Indians.

October, 1675, however, a purchase was made by order of Governor Andros from "the true sachems and lawful Indian proprietors of all that tract of land on west side of Delaware, beginning at a creek next to the Cold spring, somewhat above Mattinicum Island, about eight or nine miles below the falls, and as far above said falls as the other is below them, or further that way, as may be agreed upon, to some remarkable place, for the more certain bounds; as also all the islands in Delaware river, within the above limits, below and above the falls (except only one island, called Peter Alricks's Island), together with all lands, soils, woods, etc., without any reservation of herbage, or trees, or anything growing or being thereon."

The object of this particular purchase is not clearly indicated, but it is probable that the governor wished to secure an undisputed title to the region through which the "King's Path" passed. The deed appears to have been conveyed and a partial payment made, but in April, 1677, there were still due on the purchase consideration "five guns, thirty hoes, and one anker of rum," which the governor directed to be paid forthwith. At the same time he ordered "the remaining part of the land betwixt the old and new purchase; as also the island called Peter Alricks's,* or so much as is not already purchased (and the Indians will part with), to be bought of them, for which Captain Israel Helm is to inquire for the owners, and if they will be reasonable, to bring them to the commander and court at New Castle, for agreeing, concluding, and confirming a bargain thereof." In the following August, Andros directed a letter to the court at Upland, in which he wrote, "These are to desire and authorize you to treat with the Indian proprietors for the purchase of a small tract of land which I am informed is not yet purchased, and is about half a Dutch or two English miles along the river side, betwixt the land and the late purchase up to the falls, which done, I shall forthwith take care for settling those parts." The court record contains no note of any measure for carrying out these instructions, and the evidence seems to show that this court was quite as neglectful of the governor's instructions as the court at Newcastle had been.

There seems to have been no present disposition on the part of the colonists to go so far in advance of the main body of the settlements as to seek land in "those parts," and it may be that the court found the expense attendant upon such negotiations an additional reason to defer the matter. But the tendency of the settlements was to expand upward along the trend of the river, and at its September session the Upland court made its first grant of lands to Ephraim Herman and Pelle Rambo, to each three hundred acres "up the river between Pemipkan creek and Poequessin creek." This was followed by other grants to

* This island was situated in the Delaware, below the mouth of Mill creek, at Bristol, and near the Pennsylvania bank. It was granted in 1667 to Peter Alricks by Governor Nicoll, but is now joined to the mainland and forms part of the flats below Bristol.

various persons for lands on the Schuylkill, "at the place called Wiessahit-konk" (Wissahickon) "just above Tacony Patent," "just above Poequessink creek," "in Nishammenies creek," and other places less advanced, the grantees numbering nineteen and the grants aggregating twenty-two hundred acres. A similar activity was manifested in the following session of the court in November, the grantees numbering seventeen and the grants aggregating twenty-five hundred and fifty acres. The lands in question were generally situated in the vicinity of the Schuylkill, though one petition indefinitely described the land as lying "up the river," and another sought an addition to the grant previously made of land "just above Poequessink creek." Of the grants thus made in 1677 a few are clearly indicated as falling within the present limits of Bucks county. These were three hundred acres each to Jan Claassen and Paerde Cooper,* "In nishammenies Creeke next unto ye Land of James Sanderling, twoo myll up on ye East syde of the s^d Creeke;" one hundred acres to Thomas Jacobs "next unto y^e Land of Jan Claassen In Nishammenies Creeke;" one hundred acres to William Jeacox "next unto ye Land of Thomas Jacobs;" one hundred acres of land "a peece" to Lacc Cock and James Sanderling "Just above poequessink Creeke," to which the court, in November, added two hundred acres more.

Public lands were granted to settlers, "not exceeding fifty acres per head unless upon extraordinary occasions where they see good cause for it," subject to the stipulation that the petitioner seat and improve the land "according to his honor the governor's orders and regulations." These required the payment of two shillings and sixpence per one hundred acres as an acknowledgment; that the grantee at his own cost cause a survey and draft thereof to be made and returned within one year after purchase; and "if the purchasers shall not within three years after the survey, plant, seat, or inhabit upon said purchase they shall forfeit their right, title, and interest therein." In addition each acre was subject to the payment of a quit-rent of one and a fifth schepel† of wheat annually. In 1675 the governor sought to encourage settlement by remitting this rent "for the first three years of all new lands," but in October, 1678, this action "having proved inconvenient by many taking up land and not seating at all," was recalled, and "for the future all such as have or shall take up land" were required to pay their quit-rents from their taking up such land.

In 1677, Walter Wharton was appointed surveyor on the Delaware river and bay. He was allowed to charge "for surveying every fifty acres and under, ten shillings; above fifty and under one hundred, twenty shillings;

* Claassen was a resident on his tract in 1684, when Penn issued a patent to "Jan Clasen par Cooper" for five hundred and twenty acres, three hundred of which was on old rent and two hundred on new.

† A schepel contained three pecks English measure, and was rated at this time at five guilders.

above one hundred and under one hundred and fifty, thirty shillings, and so proportionally, and no more." In return he was to give the persons whom he served a survey plat and card, and make due returns to the office of records; "said persons to find boat or horse, or allow it and other travelling fitting charges." All lands were "to be laid out from the water side, if it may be, or so as not to hinder any, or be prejudicial to adjacent lands, and to lay out fitting highways or convenient roads."

It is difficult to determine how many of those receiving grants of land east of the Poquessing creek became residents upon them, or at what time. It appears from the language of the record that Sandelands had previously obtained lands "two miles up on the east side" of the Neshaminy, but it is certain that he never had his residence there. He was a Scotchman, and probably made his first visit to the Delaware in the character of a soldier in the service of the Duke of York. While still in this service he obtained a patent for land at Upland, and being discharged in 1669 took up his residence here, soon afterward forming a matrimonial alliance with a Swedish woman. He was a man of shrewd business talent, well versed in the river traffic, and dealt extensively in public lands. He is early mentioned as an attorney before the Upland court, was subsequently a member of Markham's council, and was at this time the leading man of the district. The other grantees were Swedes, and but little is known of them. They were probably born on the Delaware, were "freemen" of the average character, and doubtless became the first white residents of the region now known as Bucks county.

In November of this year, a more important movement toward the settlement of this section took the form of a petition to the court in which it was represented that the petitioners, "being all inhabitants and for the most part born and brought up in this river and parts, have a great inclination as well for the strength of the river and ports as for the convenience of travellers and otherways, to settle together in a town at the west side of this river just below the falls." They therefore requested the court "to move the case to his honor the governor, that they, the petitioners, may have each of them in lots laid out one hundred acres of land with a fit proportion of marsh, as also that a fit place for a town may be laid out in the most convenient place thereabouts with such privileges and liberties for their encouragement as shall be thought fit, and that the same may be confirmed unto them by his honor the governor and the petitioners will forthwith seat accordingly." The court graciously received this petition and promised to "move and intreat the governor in their behalf," but there is no further record of the matter. The project failed; but whether because the two miles "betwixt the land and the late purchase up to the falls" was not yet secured, or because the governor observed in it more evidence of a shrewd speculation than desire for an actual settlement, cannot be determined.

Among the petitioners* were the leading men of the Upland district, residing at Upland, Moyamensing, and vicinity. Two were members of the court and another member was represented by a near relative. The names of several others are frequently mentioned in the court records in connection with land-grants in various parts of the district, and the indications are such that few of the petitioners are believed to have possessed the qualifications usually found in those seeking a home on the verge of civilization.

In the following session of the court, held in March, 1678, some twenty-one hundred acres were granted to different individuals, of which two hundred acres only are clearly known to be east of the Poquessing. In the record Henry Hastings is associated with "James Sanderling" in a request for two hundred acres each, without further description. In November of this year the surveyor makes return of "a parcel of land, called Hastings Hope," laid out for Henry Hastings. It was situated "on the west bank of the Delaware river a mile above Poquessing creek," and was bounded on the west by the tract granted to "James Sanderlands and Lawrence Cock." The surveyor at the same time also makes return of "a tract of land called Poat-quessink" for the last-named persons, which is situated "on the west of Delaware river beginning at a corner marked white oak standing at the northeast side of the mouth of Poat-quessink creek," etc. Hastings was an old resident of Upland and probably secured the land as a business speculation, and it is by no means certain that he ever made any effort to comply with the letter of the law in regard to seating and improving it. In the latter part of 1679 he sold his tract to John Test, a London merchant, who came to Upland as early as 1677 and engaged in the mercantile business. He was identified with that place until after the advent of Penn.

The court record for April, 1678, is not complete, four pages of the original having been lost, and it is possible that in this way grants were made which have escaped notice. But as the record now exists only a few grants were made prior to the November session, and these, as has been noted, brought no addition to the population of what is now Bucks county. At the November session, however, a grant was made to Duncan Williamson for one hundred acres "on the lower side of Nieshambenies creek, fifty acres thereof at the river side and the other fifty up in the woods." Williamson, better known in the records as "Dunk Williams," was associated with nine others, in 1667, in securing a patent from Governor Nicolls for a hundred acres "known by the

* The original record of the names is as follows: Laurens Cock, Israell helm, moens Cock, andries Benckson, Ephraim herman, Casperes Herman, Swen Lom, John dalbo, Jasper fiske, Hans moensen, frederick Roomey, Erik mulk, gunner Rambo, Tho: Harwood, Erik Cock, Jan Cock, Peter Jockum, Peter Cock, Junior, Jan Stille, Jonas neelsen, oele Swensen, James Sanderling, mathias mathiass debos and william orian.

name of Passyunk," and his circumstances had doubtless so far improved by this time as to encourage him to venture on a similar purchase alone. He probably settled upon his land at once, as he appears before the court in the following March asking liberty "to take four acres of marsh backward of his Land att nieschambenies Creeke in ye woods above ye kings path."

Other grants followed in this term of the court, but neither the names of the grantees nor the description of the lands warrant the belief that any of them were located in this region. In March, 1679, however, the record notes two cases in which "William Clark of Neishambenies Creeke," is plaintiff, but as he withdrew one and was non-suited in the other, "haveing Enteredred noe declarat upon ye def^t Request," they afford no indication as to the length of his residence here. He came to New Jersey in the "Willing Mind," in the latter part of 1677, and some time in the following year came to the Neshaminy. Clark still held this property in 1680, when the court granted him permission "to cause a resurvey to be made of his two hundred acres." He died here in 1683, and his widow, Ann Clark, appears as landowner on Holmes's map.

Of lands east of the Poquessing the record of the Upland court exhibits only one grant made in 1679, two hundred and sixty acres below the Neshaminy, to Thomas Fairman, which was not occupied by the grantee. In November, the "Poquessing patent" changed hands, Sandelands and Cock selling the tract to Messrs. Walter, John, and Francis Forrest, but this region gained no addition to its population by the change. But, notwithstanding the discouraging character of this record, this year marks the beginning of a steady immigration that was scarcely checked until the public lands were generally in the hands of private owners. It was estimated at the beginning of this year that some eight hundred colonists had been forwarded through Penn's agency to New Jersey. Some of the earlier, and many of the later arrivals were attracted to the "west side" of the river, and in July, 1679, Governor Andros directed Philip Pocock, the surveyor for Newcastle, to lay out lands below the falls, on the west side of the Delaware, "for several persons lately come out of England, destitute of land." These persons appear to have applied directly to the governor for grants, and received them without the intervention of the court. In accordance with regulations then in force, the lands were laid out with a river frontage in proportion to the amount of the land purchased, and extending inland for quantity. Of these plats the nearest to the falls was a tract of 478 acres, with an island "lying over against it," granted to John Wood. Adjoining it on the lower side was a tract of 205 acres granted to Daniel Brindson, and others in consecutive order down the river were tracts of 213 acres to John Acreman, 218 acres to Richard Ridgeway, 173 acres to William Biles, 121 acres to Joshua Boare, 177 acres to Richard Lucas, and 180 acres with a small island to Gilbert Wheeler. All these settlers were from

New Jersey.* Joshua Boare had come from Darbyshire in the "Martha," and Daniel Brindson in the "Willing Mind," two years before. Wood had come to New Jersey in the previous year in the "Shield," and the others came in June and September of this year.

At the March session of the Upland court in 1680, Richard Noble appeared and presented his commission from Governor Andros as "surveyor of Upland in Delaware river and dependencies within the jurisdiction of that court." This probably marks his first identification with the "west side" community; but it was a year or two before he removed "up the river." Another accession to this community, and to the growing settlement at the falls in this year, was George Brown. In May he was appointed one of the justices of the Upland court, but did not attend until the October session. In the March session of 1681 he was again absent, and at the opening of the succeeding session in June, in company with another delinquent justice, he was "fyned for not attending ye Court to suply their places Each 10 pounds according to ye Law booke." This was probably remitted, however, when he appeared on the same day and "sate in Co^{rt}, being hindered to come sooner for want of a passage over ye Creeke."

Noble appears to have been busily employed the whole year, but there is no record of his work in the Bucks county region, save in the case of a plat made in August for Ephraim Herman and Lawrence Cock. The governor's warrant, dated June 1, 1680, grants "a tract of land called Hataorockon,†

* In the "Register of Arrivals," to be found in the Appendix, is a concise account of these persons. Among others who arrived in 1677, and eventually came to this county, was John Pursloir or Purslone. His name appears nowhere as a landowner, and nothing more than is here noted is known of him. It is stated that at this time grants were also made to Thomas Sebeley for 105 acres, and to Robert Scoley for 206 acres; that a Samuel Bliss claimed the tract of land covering the site of Bristol, and extending to the confluence of Mill creek and the Delaware; that an unknown settler had planted his home near the mouth of Scott creek, and that "West Kickles" lived on the north side of Scull's creek, near its mouth. The present writer has not been able to find trace of any of these persons in the records, but it may have been that they maintained a temporary residence here, with or without a warrant, and that subsequently their lands were declared vacant and granted to others. In 1682, "Robert Schooley" (probably the individual called Scoley above) was appointed constable in the "Yorkshire tenth" in New Jersey.

† The editor of the published records of the Upland court calls attention to this grant as follows: An examination of the records affords no other proof than that presented in the text, of the grant to the parties named. "Hataorackan," so variously spelt in the original, may be a corruption of the proper Indian title "*Hackazockan*," which is the nearest approach to it of any of the numerous Indian names set down by Lindstrom (M 5. Map), and by which he designates the region which was afterwards known as Pennsbury Manor. As the tract was in the vicinity of the present Bristol, and the two extreme points of the survey are given, I find that the general bearing thus obtained, as well as the direction of the Hataorackan creek, correspond pretty accurately with the Coast Survey, as the course of

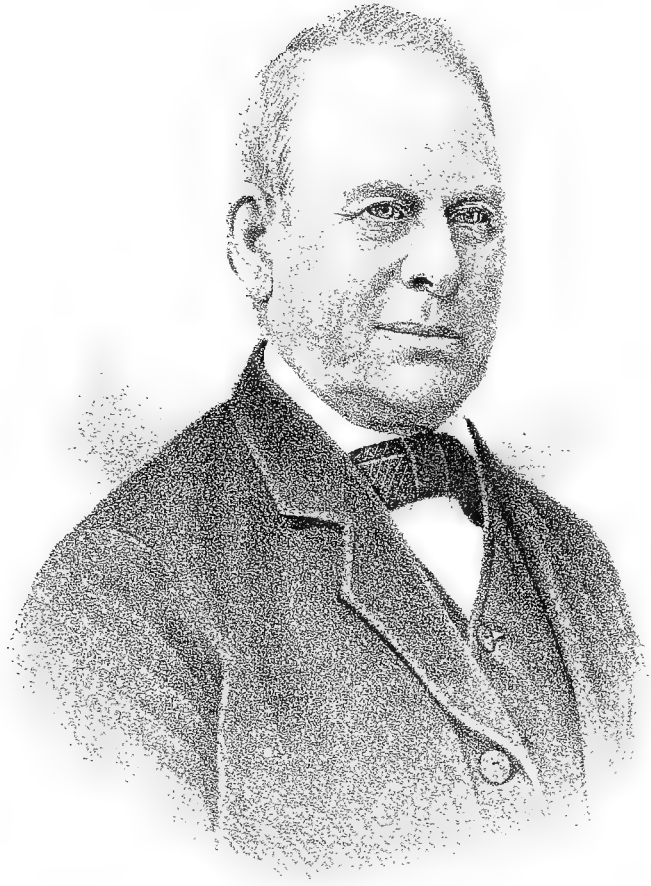
situated and being on the west side of Delaware river, and on the southeast side of Hataorackan creek," and containing five hundred and fifty-two acres of "fast land and fifty acres of swamp." In this year also, Samuel Clift, a recent emigrant to New Jersey, obtained from Andros a grant for two hundred and sixty-two acres, covering the site of Bristol, and soon after became a resident here. In June, the wife of Robert Lucas arrived with eight children, in the "Content," and was soon domiciled upon his lands near the falls. In the same ship came William and Samuel Darke. The former apparently came on a tour of observation, and did not purchase land for several years. Samuel brought two servants, and purchased land in the falls settlement, probably in this year.

About the same time, but in the "Owner's Advice," came Lionel Brittain, with his wife and child. He was a blacksmith, and emigrated from Olney, in the county of Bucks, England. He did not purchase land until June, 1681, when the court granted him two hundred acres in the falls settlement. Richard Noble also became a resident of this region in 1681, the court granting him in March two hundred acres of land, which he located near Clift's purchase. At the same session William Biles was granted an additional tract of one hundred and fifty acres, which was subsequently increased to three hundred, possibly by the purchase of Robert Hoskin's estate, the care of which was intrusted to him by the heirs in England. This probably includes all the additions to the upper settlement in 1681, but events were transpiring across the sea which were destined to quicken the development of this region, and in a few years to plant on the Delaware the broad foundation of a great commonwealth. The first comers of this new immigration movement did, indeed, reach the Delaware in the latter part of this year, but it was not until 1682 that any of these adventurers found their way to the upper settlement.

The civilization which was thus slowly extending up the river carried with it the social institutions of the lower reaches of the river. Until 1678 the limits of Upland county were not strictly defined, but at this time its western boundary was fixed at "ye north syde of oele fransens Creeke, otherways Called Steenkill." This stream is now known as Quarryville creek, and crosses the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad three and three-quarters

Scott's creek—which ran through the Manor—and the shore between that stream and Newbold's island, as there laid down. With no other portion of the river will the bearings of the survey so well accord. The fact that the grant was made but a few months before the duke's possession ceased, and perhaps remained unseated, may account for the absence of any further allusion to it in the records, and for its probable absorption into the manor of Pennsbury.

In the session of March, 1681, these purchasers and a Peter Van Brug are each granted twenty-five acres of marsh or meadow ground "to their land granted them at Taorackan by the governor," which seems to indicate that another grant in this region had been made to Van Brug.



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under six, unless in special cases upon life and death the justices see fit to appoint twelve," a majority of whom, save in capital cases, were competent to render a verdict. The punishment inflicted by this court in criminal cases, in the absence of a jail, consisted of a fine, though in one case the record appears to indicate that one prisoner was publicly whipped by Indians employed for the purpose. The executive officers of the court were constables and overseers and viewers of fences and highways. In 1680 two of the latter sufficed for the county, and probably one of the other officers, but in October of that year it was found "necessary for the due preserving of the peace that one other constable more be made and authorized to officiate between the Schuylkill and Neshaminy creek," and Mr. Erik Cock was accordingly inducted into the office. In the following year, however, William Biles was appointed to "officiate" at the falls, and the first record of his official action is his lodgment of information against Gilbert Wheeler "for selling of strong liquors by retail to the Indians contrary to the law and the forewarning of the said constable, which said information was likewise by Justice George Brown averred to be truth." The court accordingly fined Wheeler the sum of four pounds with the costs.

Public improvements were limited to the construction of highways. Something had been done in this direction before the restoration of the English, but the increasing settlements created fresh demands for additional facilities for communication, and in November, 1678, the court ordered "that every person should within the space of two months, as far as his land reaches, make good and passable ways, from neighbor to neighbor with bridges where it needs, to the end that neighbors on occasion may come together. Those neglecting to forfeit twenty-five gilders." Again, in 1681, the court, on the 14th of June, "authorized and appointed William Biles to be surveyor and overseer of the highways from the falls to Poquessing creek; he to take care that the said highways be made good and passable, with bridges over all miry and dirty places, between this and the next court, and all the inhabitants living within the compass aforesaid to be ready to do and complete the said way upon due warning given by the said overseer, the unwilling to be fined according to former order and practice." It is creditable to the court that its records bear evidence that this penalty was enforced. The character of the roads thus required is not more explicitly defined in the records, but an extract from the Newcastle records indicates what was then required: "The way to be made clear of standing and lying trees at least ten feet broad, all stumps and shrubs to be close cut to the ground; the trees marked yearly on both sides," with sufficient bridges, etc.

There is little upon which to base any estimate of the social progress of the county at this time, and especially so of that part east of the Poquessing creek, but there is evidence which indicates the presence of the Swedish schoolmaster even among the most advanced settlements, and a disposition on

the part of the pioneers to avail themselves of his services. The case in point, however, unfortunately exhibits an unwillingness to pay for such service, and the worthy pedagogue was obliged to seek his remuneration through the court. It appears that in 1677 Duncan Williamson contracted with Edmund Draughton to "Teach Dunkes Children to Read in ye bybell, and if hee could doe itt in a yeare or a half yeare or a quart^r: then hee was to have 200 gilders." It does not appear what defence Williamson set up, but the court gave judgment against him for the sum claimed and the costs. It is not clear that Draughton was a regular schoolmaster, and it is not probable that he had charge of a school, but that he was of that class of teachers who went from house to house and gave elementary instruction to the children of the different families. The location of this transaction was undoubtedly at Passyunk, and it may be that Williamson's removal at this time to the Neshaminy suggested an attempt on his part to evade the payment of the account. The community east of the Poquessing was not yet able to support a place of worship in its midst. Those who preferred the established church were obliged to resort to Wicaco, where a log fort had been fitted up as a place of worship in 1677 for the Swedish congregation, over which the Reverend Jacob Fabritius presided. The falls settlement was generally composed of members of the Society of Friends. Their church business was conducted at Burlington, and they often went there to attend religious service, but they doubtless also had services in their private houses until a regular meeting was established some two years later.

Of the general character of the country and the prosperity of the inhabitants, such glowing accounts were sent to England by emigrants that suspicion was aroused that they were greatly exaggerated in the interest of speculation, but Claypoole, who made a large purchase of land from Penn, and had carefully investigated the facts,* writes to a friend under date of December 29, 1681: "As to thy judgment of the letters from New Jersey, that they are to decoy people, that is known to be otherwise, and that the chiefest of them came from very honest, faithful friends." It is in answer to similar doubts that Mahlon Stacy, the founder of Trenton, New Jersey, writes "From the falls of the Delaware in West New Jersey, the 26th of 4th month, 1680," as follows:—

But now a word or two of those strange reports you hear of us and our country; I affirm they are not true, and fear they were spoke from a spirit of envy: It is a country that produceth all things for the support and sustenance of man, in a plentiful manner; if it were not so, I should be ashamed of what I have before written; but I can stand, having truth on my side, against and before the face of all gainsayers and evil spies: I have travelled through most of the places that are settled, and some that are not, and in every place I find the country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent: I have seen orchards laden

* *Annals of Pennsylvania* by Samuel Hazard, 1850, p. 534.

with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold; I have seen an apple tree, from a pipkin kernel, yield a barrel of curious cyder; and peaches in such plenty, that some people took their carts a peach-gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it: They are very delicate fruit, and hang almost like our onions that are tied on ropes: I have seen and known this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown; and many more such instances I could bring; which would be too tedious here to mention: We have from the time called May until Michaelmas, a great store of very good wild fruits, as strawberries, cranberries, and hurtle berries, which are like our bilberries in England, but far sweeter; they are very wholesome fruits. The cranberries, much like cherries for color and bigness, may be kept till fruit come in again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother has as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts: It is my judgment by what I have observed, that fruit trees in this country destroy themselves by the very weight of their fruit: As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty: We have brought home to our houses by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks of a day; and sometimes put by as many; having no occasion for them; and fish in their season very plenteous: My cousin Revell and I, with some of my men, went last third month into the river to catch herrings; for at that time they came in great shoals into the shallows; we had neither rod nor net; but after the Indian fashion made a round pinfold, about two yards over, and a foot high, but left a gap for the fish to go in at, and made a bush to lay in the gap to keep the fish in; and when that was done, we took two long birches and tied their tops together, and went about a stone's cast above our said pinfold; then hawling these birches' boughs down the stream, where we drove thousands before us, but so many got into our trap as it would hold, and then we began to hawl them on shore as fast as three or four of us could, by two or three at a time; and after this manner, in half an hour, we could have filled a three-bushel sack of as good and large herrings as ever I saw; and as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it, and cheap; and also good sheep: The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat: I have killed two this year, and therefore I have reason to know it; besides I have seen this fall, in Burlington, killed eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, and all very fat: And though I speak of herrings only, lest any should think we have little other sorts, we have great plenty of most sorts of fish that ever I saw in England; besides several other sorts that are not known there; as rocks, catfish, shad, sheeps-heads, sturgeons; and fowls plenty; as ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and many other sorts that I cannot remember, and would be too tedious to mention. Indeed, the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. But some will be ready to say, he writes of conveniences, but not of inconveniences: In answer to those, I honestly declare, there is some barren land, as (I suppose) there is in most places of the world, and more wood than some would have upon their lands; neither will the country produce corn without labour, nor cattle be got without something to buy them, nor bread with idleness; else it would be a brave country indeed: And I question not, but all then would give it a good word; for my part I like it so well, I never had the least thought of returning to England, except on the account of trade.*

* History of New Jersey, by Samuel Smith, second edition, 1877, pp. 111-113. In 1683 Thomas Rudyard refers to Pennsylvania and New Jersey as follows: "They lie so near adjacent that they may be said, in a sense, to be but one country; and what's said for one, in general may serve for all."

The trade of the river had grown to a considerable volume, and shipments of the products of the country were regularly exchanged for merchandise abroad. Under the same date as the above letter Stacy wrote: "Burlington will be a place of trade quickly; for here is way for trade: I, with eight more, last winter, bought a good ketch of fifty tons, freighted her out at our own charge, and sent her to Barbados, and so to sail to Saltertugas, to take in part of her lading in salt, and the rest in Barbados goods as she came back; which said voyage she hath accomplished very well, and now rides before Burlington discharging her lading, and so to go to the West Indies again; and we intend to freight her out with our own corn." Salt, sugar, molasses, rum, hardware, and even luxuries were imported by the merchants, which they readily exchanged for anything the farmer produced. There was little money in the country and none in general circulation. The law stipulated that legal fees should be paid in silver, beaver, wampum, or wheat, but officials made little difficulty in accepting whatever was offered at the lawful rate, and the courts did not hesitate in rendering judgments to adapt its conditions to the ability of the defeated party.* The homes of the people, while still plain, exhibited the marks of thrift. The Swedes still retained their log houses, with doors low and wide and chimneys placed in the corner of the structure, but here and there a planked ceiling and a glass window served to mark the improvement in taste and circumstances. The dwellings of the English were generally framed structures covered with clapboards. A part of the material was brought from the "old country" by many emigrants, but the clapboards were the product of the new land, either riven out by hand or sawed at the mills already erected in the New Jersey settlements. These were commonly put on green and subsequently shrunk, leaving openings a half inch wide. In the case of the "best people" a liberal application of clay served to keep the wind away, but added rather to the comfort than to the beauty of the building. Dutch coins and measures were still used in the common expression of values, social customs bore the same stamp of conservatism, and the mixed population, slowly progressive, viewed innovations as an infringement of their privileges.

It was on such a foundation that William Penn was about to build his "divine experiment."

* In 1679 an account was sued before the Upland court, in which there was a charge for two ells of ribbon. The plaintiff had agreed to accept pumpkins in payment, but when these were demanded the defendant refused to deliver them at the water-side. The court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, twenty guilders to be paid in wheat and twenty-six in "pompkiens after ye rate of sixteen guilders pr hundred."

CHAPTER III.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

IN the latter part of June, or the early part of the succeeding month of 1681, William Markham arrived "in this river" from New York, bearing a document addressed "to the justices of the peace, magistrates and other officers" by the deputy governor, Anthony Brockholls, in which he announced the accession of a new *régime*, as follows :

Whereas his majesty hath been graciously pleased, by his letters-patent bearing date 4th March last, to give and grant to William Penn, esquire, all the tract of land in America now called by the name of Pennsylvania, formerly under the protection and government of his royal highness, as the same is bounded (as described in the charter), with all powers, pre-eminences, and jurisdictions necessary for the government of a province, as by letters-patent doth at large appear, which, with his majesty's gracious letter directed to the inhabitants and planters within the said limits, and a commission from the said William Penn to the bearer hereof, William Markham, esquire, to be his deputy governor of the said province, have been produced and shown to us, and are entered upon record in the office of records for this province, and by us highly approved of, as his majesty's royal will and pleasure, therefore thought fit to intimate the same to you, to prevent any doubt or trouble that might arise, and to give you our thanks for your good service done in your several offices and stations, during the time you remained under his royal highness's government, expecting no further account than that you readily submit and yield all due obedience to the said letters-patent, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, in the performance and enjoyments of which we wish you all happiness.

The origin of Penn's interest in the new world is not far to seek. Since 1674 he had been one of the trustees of Fenwick and Byllinge for the disposition of their lands in West New Jersey, and had been so active in promoting the colonization of this province that some fourteen hundred persons are said to have gone thither through his particular efforts. Members of the Society of Friends constituted a large proportion of the emigrants thus sent forth, and Penn's activity was doubtless stimulated by his sympathy with his oppressed brethren not less than by his fidelity to the trust imposed upon him. It is probable, therefore, that this success suggested the feasibility of his effecting the liquidation of his father's deferred claim and at the same time affording an enlarged asylum for the persecuted Friends. On the 14th of June, 1680, he accordingly presented a petition to the king, in which he sought the grant of certain lands in consideration of the debt due the estate of his father. From this time until the grant was finally made "a long and searching course of

proceedings took place" which happily terminated in a charter for the province of "Pensilvania," under date of March 4, 1681. On the following day Penn wrote to his friend Robert Turner, explaining the origin of the name applied to the province, and adds: "Thou mayest communicate my grant to friends, and expect shortly my proposals."

These soon followed, in a document which was introduced by a long argument on the nature and advantages of colonies in general, followed by a brief presentation of the attractions of this particular province. In regard to the latter, with uncommon reservation he writes, "I shall say little in its praise to excite desires in any whatever. I could truly write as to soil, air and water; this shall satisfy me, that by the blessing of God, and the honesty and industry of man, it may be a good and fruitful land." He briefly notices the facilities for navigation, the present products of the region and others to the cultivation of which the country appears to be adapted, the "constitutions" and conditions, "the persons that Providence seems to have most fitted for plantations," "what is fit for the journey and place;" and "next, being by the mercy of God safely arrived in September or October, two men may clear as much ground by spring (when they set the corn of that country) as will bring in that time twelvemonth, forty barrels, which amounts to two hundred bushels, which makes twenty-five quarters of corn; so that the first year they must buy corn, which is usually very plentiful. They may, so soon as they come, buy cows, more or less, as they want or are able, which are to be had at easy rates. For swine, they are plentiful and cheap; these will quickly increase to a stock; so that after the first year, what with the poorer sort sometimes laboring to others, and the more able fishing, fowling and sometimes buying, they may do very well till their own stocks are sufficient to supply them and their families, which will quickly be and to spare, if they follow the English husbandry as they do in New England and New York, and get winter fodder for their stock."

Penn's intelligent and successful discharge of his trust in New Jersey, as well as his long and ardent championship of the cause of the Friends, made him eminently qualified to succeed in the larger undertaking in which he now engaged, and to Claypoole he appeared "as fit a man as any one in Europe to plant a country." Even before the general promulgation of his "proposals" he found many ready to embark with him in this new adventure, and each day added to the number.* In September, Claypoole wrote to a friend, "Mr. Penn does not intend starting for Pennsylvania till next spring, and then it is like there will be many people ready to go from England, Scotland and Ireland. He is offered great things; £6000 for a monopoly in trade, which he refused,

* There are in the records of Bucks county copies of two deeds dated March 22, 1681, one to John Alsop for one thousand acres (Deed Book I, p. 17), and the other to Thomas Woolrich for a similar amount (Deed Book I, p. 200).

and for islands and particular places, great sums of money, but he designs to do things equally between all parties, and I believe truly does aim more at justice and righteousness, and spreading of truth, than at his own particular gain." In a letter dated on the 4th of the same month Penn writes that he is "like to have many from France, some from Holland, and hear some Scotch will go for my country." His expectations in regard to foreign emigration were fully realized at a later date, but at this time his chief support was derived from the Friends in the British isles, and especially in England. In May, 1682, he ordered a list of the purchasers, with amount of land granted to each, to be sent to Surveyor-General Holme, then in Pennsylvania. From this it is ascertained that the proprietor had sold an aggregate of five hundred and sixty-five thousand acres to some five hundred individuals, in parcels of from two hundred and fifty to ten thousand acres each. Of these purchasers the following located the whole or a part of their lands in Bucks county: Samuel Allen, 2000 acres; Nathaniel Allen, 2000; John Alsop, 1000; William Beakes, 1000; John Brock, 1000; Edmund Bennett, 1000; James Boyden, 1000; John Clows, 1000; Thomas Croasdale, 1000; Henry Comly, 500; James Claypoole, 5000; Henry Child, 500; James Dilworth, 1000; Francis Dove, £00; Benjamin East, 1250; Enoch Flowers, 2000; Leonard Fell, 250; Joseph and Lawrence Growden, 10,000; James Hill, 500; James Harrison, 5000; Thomas Holme, 5000; Cutbert Hayhurst, 500; Christopher (or Charch) Harford, 1000; Griffith Jones, 5000; John Jones, 500; Charles Jones and Charles Jones, Jr., 2000; John and Edward Luff, 500; Thomas Langhorne, 250; Joseph and Daniel Milner, 250; Richard (or Robert) Marsh, 10,000; Henry Palling, 1000; Henry Paxson, 500; Joseph Potter, 250; George Pownel, 1000; John Pennington, 1250; Francis Plumstead, 2500; Thomas Rowland, 3500; Thomas Rudyard, 2000; Edward Samway, 500; John Swift, 500; Herbert Springer, 4000; Richard Sneed, 1500; Christopher Taylor, 5000; Richard Thatcher, 1000; Robert Turner, 6000; Robert and Richard Vickris (Vickers), 2000; Thomas Wolf, 250; William Wiggin, 500; Sarah Woolman, 250; Nicholas Walne, 1000; John Winn, 5000; Thomas Woolridge, 1000; William Yardley, 500.

In his "proposals," Penn published the terms upon which he proposed to sell his lands, varying them to suit the demands of the three classes of probable purchasers. "1st. To those that will buy. 2d. Those that take up land upon rent. 3d. Servants. As to the first, the shares to be certain as to the number of acres, each to contain 5,000 acres, free from any Indian incumbrance, price £100, and 1s. English quit-rent for 100 acres; quit-rent not to begin till after 1684. Second, renters to pay 1d. per acre, not to exceed 200 acres. Third, servants, those that are carried; the master shall be allowed 50 acres per head, and 50 acres to every servant when his time is expired." In the same document the proprietor announced that "so soon as any are engaged with me, we



Yours Truly
B. F. Fackenthal Jr.



Section (phototyped) of the
 Fac-Simile of Holmes' Map of Pennsylvania, with names of the first purchasers,
 beginning A. D. 1681. Copied from an original print in the possession
 of the Publisher, Samuel L. Smedley, of Philadelphia.

shall begin a scheme or draft together, such as shall give ample testimony of my sincere inclinations to encourage planters, etc., and accordingly in July, 1681, he published "certain conditions or concessions" agreed upon between him and "those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province the 11th of July, 1681," in which, among other things, the question of lands is treated at length, as follows:—

First. That so soon as it pleaseth God that the above persons arrive there, a certain quantity of land or ground plat shall be laid out for a large town or city, in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation; and every purchaser and adventurer shall, by lot, have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion which he hath bought or taken up upon rent. But it is to be noted, that the surveyors shall consider what roads or highways will be necessary to the cities, towns, or through the land. Great roads from city to city, not to contain less than forty feet in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be for highways, before the dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observations to be had for the streets in the towns and cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved, not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly, to the damage of another. In this custom governs.

Secondly. That the land in the town be laid out together, after the proportion of ten thousand acres of the whole country; that is, two hundred acres, if the place will bear it; however, that the proportion be by lot, and entire, so as those that desire to be together, especially those that are by the catalogue laid together, may be so laid together both in the town and country.

Thirdly. That when the country lots are laid out, every purchaser, from one thousand to ten thousand acres, or more, not to have above one thousand acres together, unless in three years they plant a family upon every thousand acres, but that all such as purchase together, lie together, and if as many as comply with this condition, that the whole be laid out together.

Fourthly. That where any number of purchasers, more or less, whose number of acres amounts to five or ten thousand acres, desire to sit together in a lot or township, they shall have their lot or township cast together, in such places as have convenient harbours, or navigable rivers attending it, if such can be found; and in case any one or more purchasers plant not according to agreement in this concession, to the prejudice of others of the same township, upon complaint thereof made to the governor or his deputy, with assistance, they may award (if they see cause) that the complaining purchaser may, paying the survey-money, and purchase-money, and interest thereof, be entitled, enrolled, and lawfully invested in the lands not seated.

Fifthly. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great town or city, for every purchaser, shall be after the proportion of ten acres for every five hundred purchased, if the place allow it.

Seventhly. That for every fifty acres that shall be allotted to a servant at the end of his service, his quit-rent shall be two shillings per annum, and the master or owner of the servant, when he shall take up the other fifty acres, his quit-rent shall be four shillings by the year, or if the master of the servant (by reason in the indentures he is so obliged to do) allot out to the servant fifty acres in his own division, the said master shall have, on demand, allotted him from the governor, the one hundred acres at the chief rent of six shillings per annum.

Tenthly. That every man shall be bound to plant or man so much of his share of land as

shall be set out and surveyed, within three years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new-comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey-money, and they go up higher for their shares.

In September, in a letter to James Harrison, then in England, Penn made still further concessions. "Now, dear James," he writes, "for the 50 acres a servant to the master, and 50 to the servants; this is done for their sakes that cannot buy, for I must either be paid by purchase or rent, that those that cannot buy may take up, if a master of a family, 200 acres, at 1d. an acre; afterwards, 50 acres per head for every man and maid-servant, but still at the same rent, else none would buy or rent, and so I should make nothing of my country; however, to encourage poor servants to go, and be laborious, I have abated the 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre when they are out of their time. Now if any about thee will engage and buy, there may be ten, yea twenty, to one share, which will be but £5 apiece, for which they each will have 250 acres. For those that cannot pay passage, let me know their names, and number, and ages; they must pay double rent to them that help them over; but this know that the rent is never to be raised, and they are to enjoy it forever."

These concessions were obviously intended to induce as large a number as possible to join the initial movement for the colonization of the province, and were abundantly successful. In October, Penn's plans were so far matured that he commissioned William Crispin, William Haige, John Bezar, and Nathaniel Allen to proceed to the province, fix upon a site for the town, and lay out the lands in it as well as in the country. Crispin was appointed surveyor-general, but he died soon after his arrival, and Thomas Holme was appointed in his stead. The new surveyor-general did not arrive in Pennsylvania until the following June, but even then the commissioners were not ready for his services. The construction of the "concessions" had given rise to certain difficulties, and no place could be found that would satisfy the conditions of the proposed plan for the town. It is a common tradition that the site of Morrisville, that of Pennsbury manor and an elevated piece of ground on the Delaware, near the lower side of the Poquessing, among others, were explored by the commission, but nothing further was accomplished until the arrival of Penn in the latter part of 1682.

With the knowledge thus gained, and probably with the assent of such of the adventurers as were present in the country, the proprietor altered his plans with reference to the proposed town, and laid out a plat of about two square miles. A large tract adjoining was surveyed and called "the liberties," and out of these was granted the percentage agreed upon in the "concessions." This outlying tract was divided by the Schuylkill into two parts, of which the one lying on the town side was considered the more valuable property. In allowing the two per centum provided for in the "concessions," therefore, the allotment in the "Northern Liberties" was at the rate of eight acres in the

five hundred, the warrants uniformly calling for four hundred and ninety-two acres of country land and eight of the "Northern Liberties," and in the same proportion for other amounts. On the other side of the Schuylkill the liberties were allotted in the proportion of ten acres to the five hundred.* In the division of the city property the first adventurers were classified in accordance with the amount of their purchases, those holding warrants for twenty, ten, five, one thousand, and five hundred acres and less, being respectively associated together, and when the plat was laid off, lots were surveyed for each class, the lots varying in size and location for the respective classes, and disposed of to the individual member by some form of lottery. These lots, however, were not contemplated in the "concessions," nor were they a part of the purchase, but appurtenant to it, and were granted under the later arrangement with Penn only to the "first purchasers."

In surveying the country lands no immediate difficulties were encountered, but here the plan of the "concessions" was eventually found impracticable. Where it was desired by the "first purchasers" and their quantity of lands amounted to five or ten thousand acres, it was provided that their lot or township should be cast together, and there are indications that the first adventurers locating lands in Bucks county availed themselves of this provision, which gave rise to a certain nomenclature and boundaries that were subsequently confirmed by the court. It appears to have been a part of Penn's plan to lay off the whole province in such townships, and his early warrants all contained the clause "according to the method of townships appointed by me," but the "method of townships" was very soon lost sight of in the rapid growth of the country, and surveys were promiscuously made according to the wishes of the purchaser. The claims of original purchasers were subsequently known as "old rights," many of which were long outstanding, and some were not surveyed until after the revolution, while a few were probably abandoned. These lands were bought at the uniform rate of one hundred pounds, and an annual quit-rent of fifty shillings for five thousand acres, and in proportion for lesser quantities, though purchasers had the option of avoiding quit-rents by the payments of twenty pounds additional. To subsequent purchasers lands were sold on "new terms" that were not marked by any uniformity. At one time the price of one hundred acres was five pounds and an annual quit-rent of a bushel of wheat. The quit-rent was sometimes fixed at one shilling sterling, which was known as the "common rent," but more often as the "new rent" or one penny sterling per acre. This subject occasioned some controversy between the pro-

* In Smith's *Laws of Pennsylvania*, 1810, vol. ii. p. 107, referring to this fact, the learned compiler observes: It is therefore presumed by those, whose age and information give weight to the fact, that the one-fifth part taken from the holders in the Northern Liberties made up the city plot, and the superiority in value made up for the deficiency in quantity, and time has amply realized their foresight.

prietor and the assembly in 1701, and a much more serious disturbance in the administration of Governor Evans, in which Bucks county bore a determined part, but quit-rents were not abolished until the passage of the divesting act, after the declaration of independence.

The ninth clause of the "concessions" provides that "In every hundred thousand acres, the governor and proprietary by lot reserveth ten to himself, which shall lie but in one place." The conditions of this reservation had relation only to the grants to the first purchasers, and the proprietors subsequently exercised this right to withdraw at pleasure from the mass of unappropriated lands certain other tracts of varying extent, and in such localities as suited their convenience. These proprietary tracts have generally been called manors, though technically not so in fact. No manor courts were ever established in the province, but there is no doubt that it was the intention of Penn to do so. In his charter to the Free Society of Traders in 1682, he constituted their grant of twenty thousand acres a manor, by the name of the Manor of Frank, and authorized the society to establish and hold a court-baron, court-leet and view of frank-pledge, with all the powers and privileges belonging thereto. In all the grants of land under the proprietary government the same fiction was maintained, the patent nominally declaring the lands to be held as of some certain manor, and many of them requiring the payment of quit-rent to be made at the manor of Pennsbury.

It is probable that the troubles which afterward absorbed the attention of the proprietor alone prevented such a transfer of the feudal institutions of England to the new province, and there are indications that Penn, believing the opportunity for such a transfer only temporarily deferred, cherished the plan to the last. As late as 1701, in a grant of "fifty acres in my manor of Pennsbury," the proprietor with his own hand added the clause, "holding of the said manor, and under the regulations of the court thereof, when erected." And in the same year, when aboard ship for his final return to England, he authorized the commissioners of property to erect manors with jurisdiction thereto annexed, as fully as he could do by his charter. Neither the society of traders nor the commissioners* availed themselves of the authority granted them in this respect, and it is probable that the people would have early overthrown such a state of vassalage if it had been imposed upon them.

Of the nearly ninety tracts of this character laid off for the proprietors or others in Pennsylvania, five are found in Bucks county. The manor of Pennsbury was laid off in 1683 on the river, in the southeastern part of Falls township, and consisted of eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one acres. Penn designed this for his country seat, and spared neither pains nor expense in

* Joseph Growden petitioned the commissioners to erect his tract into a manor, but his application was refused.

fitting it up; but he was destined to be disappointed in his plans, and after a short occupancy he left it in the care of his agent, not to return to it. Three hundred acres were reserved for the grounds of the "palace," but the rest was sold from time to time in parcels varying from fifty to more than six thousand acres. In 1703 the manor house with its grounds was settled upon the elder branch of the family, and remained in the possession of Penn's heirs until 1792, when it was sold to Robert Crozier.

The tracts located in Bucks county by the Free Society of Traders were surveyed about 1700, but were not denominated manors. Eight thousand six hundred and twelve acres of its grant was laid off in a rectangular block to the left of the line which now separates Doylestown from Buckingham and Plumstead. Along this line it extended three and nearly three-quarter miles, and in a direction at right angles to this line it extended four miles, including the upper part of the original township of Warwick, a large part of New Britain township, and perhaps a strip of Hilltown. About two-thirds of the present township of Doylestown was included in this survey. Another tract of five thousand acres called "Durham" was laid off for the society, in the township which now bears that name, and was subsequently sold to the furnace company. The larger tract was reduced by the sale of two large parcels to little more than one-half of its original area prior to 1726, when the remainder passed out of the society's possession. The society was organized as a great trading and manufacturing corporation, and was "endowed with divers immunities and privileges, by grant and charter," of the most liberal character. James Claypoole, the treasurer of the society, wrote to a friend in July, 1682, of its purposes and prospects as follows: "We are to send out one hundred servants to build houses, to plant and improve land, and for cattle, and to set up a glass house for bottles, drinking glass, and window glass, to supply the islands and continent of America, and we hope to have wine and oil for merchandise, and some corn; however, hemp for cordage, and for iron and lead, and other minerals, we have no doubt of, so that, through the blessing of God, we may hope for a great increase, and it may come to be a famous company. . . . We have bought twenty thousand acres of land, and shall have four hundred acres of it in the capital city, where our house must be built, with divers warehouses and offices. As for the governor, William Penn, he has been and will be very kind to us, besides his subscription, which is considerable. He has given us the quit-rent of all our land, and most ample patent or charter, to be confirmed by the first general assembly in Pennsylvania, with as many privileges as we could desire, whereby we are a corporation, a lordship, and manor, having a magistracy and government within ourselves, the three principal officers aforesaid being justices of the peace." The society never realized these bright anticipations, however.

The manor of Richland was laid off in 1703 "in the great swamp," for

William Penn, and contained sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine acres. This was located in the northwestern part of the county, and included a part of the township to which it gave its name, and others above it. When the proprietary rights were assumed by the state, nearly six thousand acres had been sold to some fifty-six purchasers. The manor of Perkasia was a tract of land laid off in the territory now included in Rockhill and Hilltown townships. In 1733 it appears that twenty-five hundred acres in "Rockland township," and a "part of Perkesea mannour," were sold to Thomas Freame, and called the manor of Freame, but nothing further has been learned of it. On re-survey in 1735 the manor of Perkasia still contained eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-two acres. When it was originally laid off has not been ascertained, but in 1701 it was conveyed in trust by William Penn to Samuel Carpenter and others, who subsequently transferred it to John Penn. The property was eventually divided among the heirs of William Penn, and in 1759 John Penn donated his share to the "trustees of the college, academy, and charitable school of Philadelphia." The manor lands appear to have been open to purchasers as early as there was any demand for them, but shares of the other heirs were not entirely disposed of to settlers until near the beginning of the present century.

The manor of Highlands is indicated on Holme's map and was probably reserved as early as the manor of Pennsbury, though not so early surveyed. It was laid off along the river from the upper boundary of Lower Makefield, and contained seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty acres. It was situated on the verge of the plantations and on the natural line of expansion, and the proprietor was soon vexed by the encroachments of settlers who did not respect his reservation. It is said that it was Penn's purpose to reserve this tract for his children, but finding this impracticable he ordered it sold. The London company purchased five thousand acres of it in 1709, and the remainder was soon after disposed of to settlers. The company's tract was not sold so early, though several purchases had been made prior to 1756. At this time it was in the hands of trustees to be disposed of, and five years later, together with a tract in Tinicum, was closed out at public sale.

An important consideration in all original land purchases, which appears to have been well understood between the proprietor and purchasers, though not expressed in the "concessions" nor in any of the fundamental documents pertaining to the provincial government, was the quieting of the Indian claims to this region. In a letter to James Harrison, previously quoted in part, Penn wrote: "If any deal, let me know; I clear the king's and Indian title; the purchaser pays the scrivener and surveyor." In the following month Penn instructed his commissioners. "Be tender of offending the Indians, and hearken, by honest spies, if you can hear that anybody inveigles the Indians not to sell, or to stand off and raise the value upon you. You cannot want those that will

inform you, but to soften them to me and the people, let them know that you are come to sit down lovingly among them. Let my letter and conditions with my purchasers about just dealing with them, be read in their tongue, that they may see we have their good in our eye," etc. A little later in these instructions, he wrote: "From time to time, in my name, and for my use, buy land of them, where any justly pretends, for they will sell one another's, if you be not careful, that so such as buy and come after these adventurers may have land ready," etc. That this was the principle which animated all of Penn's transactions is abundantly confirmed by the records, a study of which leads the Hon. Charles Smith—in an article that is accepted as the most exhaustive and accurate statement of Pennsylvania land questions ever made—to say that "it appears to have been his earnest desire to extinguish every kind of title, or claim to the lands necessary for the accommodation of this colony, and to live on terms of friendship with the Indian nations."

The tribes with which the whites first came in contact on the Delaware bay and river were radically different from those who occupied the interior, and at a later day became so conspicuous a figure in the annals of the province. They appear to have been independent tribes of the Algonkin family living on the tributary streams of the Delaware, "probably a tribe in some parts, for every ten or twenty miles." Many of the names applied to these tribes appear to have been arbitrary designations derived from the aboriginal names given to the streams on which they dwelt, and few of them are met in the records and writings of later years. Thus Smith, in his *History of New Jersey*, speaks of the Assumpinks, Rankokas, Mingo, Andostaka, Neshamine, and Shackamaxon tribes. Those about Burlington he calls the Mantas, probably the "Roode-hoeks or Mantes" of the early Dutch adventurers and the authors of the massacre which extinguished De Vries's colony in 1631. "But these and others," says Smith, "were all of them distinguished from the back Indians, who were a more warlike people, by the general name of the Delawares." He notes also other tribes that had a wider reputation and occasionally "inhabited New Jersey and the first settled part of Pennsylvania," among which are the Monseys, the Pomptons, the Senecas, and the Maquaas. "The last was the most numerous and powerful."

These more notable tribes represent the two great families of the Indian race which the earliest explorers found in possession of the vast region defined by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence on the north, and the Potomac and Chesapeake bay on the south. The Iroquois were the first to reach this region in the course of their traditional migration from the west, and settled in the lake district. Subsequently the Lenni Lenape, the great head of the Algonkin family, found their way hither, and fixed upon the Delaware river as their national centre. Of this nation only three branches appear to have crossed the Alleghenies, of which the Turtles and the Turkeys continued their migration

to the seaboard, where they planted their villages and remained until dispossessed by the whites. The Wolf branch, better known by their English name of the Monseys, planted itself at the "Minisinks" on the Delaware, extending the line of their villages on the east to the Hudson, and to the Susquehanna on the west. From this branch were derived the different tribes which occupy the foreground in the early annals of the pioneers.

For a time the two great families lived on terms of friendly intercourse, but hostilities eventually broke out between them, which, by means fair and foul, resulted in the humbling of the Delawares, as they were named by the English. How this was accomplished is differently related by the dominant and subject peoples. It appears, however, that the Algonkins were at first successful, and threatened the extinction of their rivals. This danger suggested the confederation of the Iroquois, a measure which these astute natives were wise enough to accomplish, and from this period their power began to increase among the Indian nations. Dates in connection with the history of the North American aborigines are of the most uncertain character, and when the complete ascendancy of the Iroquois was effected, and whether accomplished by force of arms or artifice, are still unsettled questions.

Of the "back Indians" the early colonists appear to have been most in fear of the Susquehannocks. They are said to have been the most formidable tribe of the Delaware nation. The river which perpetuates their name marks the site of their villages, from which, in their tribal prime, they pushed their forays, pursuing their victorious career to the seaboard, and inspiring terror in the hearts of even the warlike Iroquois. Various dates have been assigned to their final overthrow, but there is substantial agreement in the fact that under the combined ravages of the smallpox and their persistent foes, they were driven from their ancient seats. They were still a warlike people, and in 1675 became involved with the English in Maryland. A contest was waged here for two or three years with such persistence that this once formidable tribe was practically annihilated. The Dutch colonists on the Delaware appear to have suffered little from this state of hostilities save in the diminution of their trade, a matter which gave rise to loud complaints and led them to make repeated offers of their friendly offices in bringing about a peace.

The early settlers on the Delaware were singularly free from Indian outrages. With the exception of the destruction of De Vries's colony, which may be attributed to the incapacity of the commandant rather than the determined hostility of the natives, the colonists on the river record no outrages received from their savage neighbors until 1661, when the foray of the Senecas brought a new element into this region. On January 4th of this year three Englishmen and a Dutchman approaching New Amstel (Newcastle) were murdered, and two or three weeks later several savages boldly entering the town with the clothes of these men, offered them for sale. They were promptly arrested,



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tried, and acquitted, to the great displeasure of the Maryland governor. It is quite probable that the arrested parties were innocent of the murder, but the Maryland authorities, without sufficient evidence, began a quarrel with the Susquehannocks; which, however, led to no practical results, the Senecas taking advantage of the situation to attack their hereditary foe and bring on a protracted war between the two nations. The presence of these warriors gave rise to frequent alarms in the Delaware settlements, several plantations were destroyed and one or two murders are noted; but the invaders, having glutted their vengeance upon their own race, retired without further interference with the whites.

In 1670 the murder of a servant of Mr. Tom by a drunken Indian was permitted to go unpunished through the negligence of the magistrates, and this was followed in the next year by a similar murder of two other whites. The excitement, the warlike preparations, and the peaceful ending of this episode have been elsewhere noted. In 1675 occurred the determined struggles between the Marylanders and the Susquehannocks. The Delaware colonists reported their Indian neighbors as wavering in their loyalty, and Governor Andros, while advising the whites to "be just to them," recommends that precautions be taken for defense and promises to send needed supplies. The fears of settlers happily proved unfounded, and from that time until the arrival of Penn the two races lived in such harmony that, notwithstanding an occasional repetition of these alarms disturbed the general sense of security, the settlers paid scarcely any attention to providing for defense against Indian hostilities.

Prior to Penn's arrival the limited expansion of the settlements on the river had not given rise to any question of the aboriginal title to the lands which the Indians freely sold. The local tribes had been invariably willing to sell all that the whites could buy, though, it should be added, with no adequate appreciation of the character of the transaction, and showed no hesitation in selling the same lands over and over again as often as purchasers could be found. The earliest purchase was made in 1629 by Godyn's agents, who secured from certain Indians "the lands belonging to them lying on the south side of aforesaid bay, by us named the Bay of South River, extending in length from Cape Hindlop to the north of said river, about eight large miles [thirty-two English miles], and landmarks half a mile [two English miles], to a certain valley or marsh through which these bounds can be sufficiently distinguished." In 1633 Arent Corssen, the commandant of Fort Nassau, bought "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands for certain cargoes," which the grantors say in the deed "are not paid in full, but for which we are fully satisfied at present." Five years later the Swedes came, and, according to Acrelius, "immediately land was bought from the Indians; a deed was given in low Dutch, as no Swede could yet interpret the Indian. By this agreement the Swedes obtained all the western land on the river, from Cape Henlopen to the falls at Trenton, then called by the

Indians Santican, and as much inward from it in breadth as they might want." The limits of this purchase were plainly indicated by "stakes and marks," and were never afterwards contested by the savages, though frequently resold in parcels to the different governments which succeeded.

In the larger operations of William Penn a new claim was developed. At this time the Iroquois exercised almost unquestioned authority over the aboriginal occupants of the country east of the Mississippi river, and, as conquerors of the different tribes, claimed the absolute ownership of this vast territory. Until the coming of the Europeans they maintained their supremacy by a policy not unlike that of the Romans. Warlike tribes were divided and kept employed in further conquests or in reducing refractory nations, while all were placed under a close surveillance and some form of tribute. But when the whites established themselves upon the continent and demonstrated their power, many of the subject tribes were quick to perceive how they might profit by their friendship. Emboldened by such alliances, some of the Algonkin tribes resisted the boundless claims of the Iroquois, and much of the bloodshed and ravages of war inflicted upon the early settlements in all parts of the country resulted from a too general neglect of this change of attitude in the subject nations. Penn, fortunately wiser in this respect than many of his contemporaries, not only extinguished the claims of the dominant nation, but repeatedly purchased the rights of the native occupants, and thus saved his colony from much of the harassing experiences which fell to the lot of less favored provinces.

The terms of Penn's instructions to Markham, under date of April 8, 1681, are not known, but they doubtless authorized him to treat with the savages, as he did soon after his arrival in the province. By virtue of the purchases of the Swedes and Governor Andros, the lands to a point eight miles above the falls already belonged to Penn, through his succession to the rights acquired by the preceding government, and Markham probably sought a conference with the Indians to secure the friendship of the natives rather than add to the possessions of the new proprietor. However, at the conference held at Shackamaxon, certain Indian "shackamakers" on the 15th of July executed a deed to a certain tract of land—

Beginning at a certain white oak in the land now in the tenure of John Wood, and by him called the Graystones, over against the falls of Delaware river, and so from thence up the river side, to a corner-marked spruce tree, with the letter P, at the foot of a mountain, and from the said corner-marked spruce tree, along by the ledge or foot of the mountains west-north-west, to a corner white oak marked with letter P, standing by the Indian path that leads to an Indian town called Playwicky, and near the head of a creek called Towsissinick, and from thence west to the creek called Neshammony's creek, and along by said Neshammony's creek unto the river Delaware, alias Makerisk-kitton, and so bounded by the said main river to the said first-mentioned white oak in John Wood's land, and all those

islands called or known by the several names of Mattinicunk island, Sepassnick's island, and Oreckton's island, lying and being in the said river Delaware.*

At this conference certain Indians, who are termed right owners of the land called "Soepassincks" and the island of the same name, were not present, but on the first day of the succeeding August, by an indorsement on the above deed, they ratified and approved the sale there recorded.

In the following November, Penn had arrived with a second company of colonists, and while there is no written evidence to the fact, a long line of well-confirmed tradition indicates that the proprietor held another conference with the Indians at Shackamaxon. Here he met the representatives of the Delaware tribes of the Lenni Lenape and the Iroquois tribes settled on the Conestoga. No concessions of land were sought by Penn, but in this interview he impressed the savages with a deep and abiding respect for his integrity, and established those friendly relations between the two races settled here, that long after his death proved the chief means of averting serious evils under circumstances which most exasperated the savages. In the following year there were numerous conferences with the representatives of the neighboring tribes in which considerable concessions of land were secured. The first resulted in a deed dated June 23, 1683, by which certain Indians disposed of all their lands "lying betwixt Pennapecka and Neshemineh creeks, and all along upon Neshemineh creek, and backward of the same, and to run two days' journey with an horse up into the country, as the said river doth go." On the same day Tamanen and Metamequam released the same territory, omitting in their deed, however, the "two days' journey" clause.† Other grants of land were made by the Indians in deeds dated on June 25th, July 14th, September 10th, and October 18th, of this year. These concessions were made by tribe representatives and indi-

* In a surveyor's note-book now in the possession of Judge Richard Watson, but originally belonging to John Watson, is found a copy of the descriptive part of the above deed with the following notes appended: 1. "This spruce stands by my measure 140 perches, measured by the bank of the river, above the mouth of the Great creek, so-called. 1756. 2. This W. O. tree was or is supposed to be or have stood near the N. E. corner of Jos. Hamton's land, on a branch of the aforesaid Great creek. 3. Playwicky, or Lawicky, was an Indian town or plantation about Philip Draket's below Heaton's mill." This creek, in another note, Mr. Watson says was formerly called Baker's creek. In regard to the direction of the line from the spruce tree to the oak, Mr. Watson says, in a note on another subject: "The river itself, nearly opposite the spruce and for near 100 ps. above and below, is not much different in its course from W. N. W., and consequently the course in the Indian grant is a mistake, because such a course would go up the river and comprehend no land at all."

† On July 5th, 1697, this omission, whether intentional or not, was rectified by a deed in which "Taminy" joins with his sons and brother in granting all their lands lying between the Pennypack and Neshaminey creeks, "extending in length from the river Delaware, so far as a horse can travel in two summer days, and to carry its breadth according as the several courses of the said two creeks will admit," etc.

viduals, and conveyed lands, in which they claimed a greater or less interest, situated on the Schuylkill, between the Schuylkill and Chester creek, between the Schuylkill and Pennypack creek, between the Susquehanna and Delaware, and one for lands from the Delaware river to Chesapeake bay, and up to the falls of the Susquehanna.

In 1684, only two concessions are noted, one by Maughougsin, on June 3d, for his lands on the Perkiomen creek, and the other by Richard Mettamicon in a deed June 7th, by which he releases to William Penn all the lands on both sides of the Pennypack creek, of which he calls himself the owner. In the following year two more deeds are noted, one dated July 30, 1685, in which certain Indian shackamakers and right owners of the lands lying between Chester and Pennypack creeks grant lands extending from the boundaries of a grant made in 1683, up into the country, "to make up two full days' journey, as far as a man can go in two days;" and the other dated October 2d, in which certain "Indian kings, shackamakers, right owners" convey to William Penn "all the lands from Duck creek to Chester creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river, and so between the said creeks, backwards as far as a man could ride in two days with a horse." On the 20th of August, 1686, Thomas Holme secured from certain Delaware chiefs a deed to certain lands between the Neshaminy and Delaware, to extend one-and-a-half days' walk from near Wrightstown into the interior. The original deed has never been discovered, and no attempt was made to mark out the lands granted until 1737. June 15, 1692, "King Taminent" with three other "kings" joined in a deed granting William Penn all their lands "lying between Neshamina and Poquesing, upon the river Delaware, and extending backwards to the utmost bounds of the province."

Thus far negotiations for lands had been conducted with the subject tribes, but not long before his return to England, in 1684, Penn secured the services of Governor Dungan, of New York, in obtaining from the Five Nations a release of their claims to "all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna, and the lakes adjacent in or near the province of Pennsylvania." The conveyance was finally made to Penn, on January 13, 1696, "in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling." This was but a preliminary step, however. Penn's sense of justice would not permit him to accept the Iroquois theory of ownership, and he wisely took measures to have this sale confirmed by the occupants, or heirs of the former occupants, of this region. Accordingly, in September, 1700, while in the province on his second visit, he obtained from the "kings or sachems of the Susquehanna Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof," a deed of all this region, "lying and being upon both sides of said river, and next adjoining the same, to the utmost confines of the lands which are, or formerly were, the right of the people or nation called the Susquehanna Indians," and a distinct

confirmation of the bargain and sale effected with the Five Nations. Here, however, the Conestoga Indians interposed their claims, refusing to recognize the validity of the Dungan purchase. Penn at once addressed himself with unflinching patience to overcome this obstacle, and on April 23, 1701, procured from the representatives of the Susquehanna, Potomac, and Conestoga tribes a full confirmation of both the previous deeds.*

Holme's purchase of 1686 was subsequently disputed, and if this grant be ignored, the lands within the present limits of Bucks county, save those lying west of the Neshaminy and those lying on the east side to the extent of the limits fixed in the deed of 1682, do not appear, at this time, to have been released by the Indians. But there is little reason to doubt that a purchase was made in 1686, substantially as set forth in the conference of 1737, and neither the character of the boundaries mentioned, nor the fact that no early attempt was made to lay out the land thus acquired, raises a presumption against the validity of the proprietary claim. Of the twenty grants noted, only the deeds of 1682 and of July 14, 1683, attempt to define all the boundaries of the lands conceded, and these with indifferent success. The next in order of clearness in the definition of boundaries are six deeds, in five of which "days' journeys" are employed to measure the extension of the grant into the interior, the other with less definiteness indicating this extension in the terms "backwards to the utmost bounds of the province." The twelve remaining deeds are simply quit-claims of tribes or individuals to lands within a wide

* It appears that in 1727 certain of the Conestoga Indians and "divers of the Ganawese," with several chiefs and others of the Five Nations, arrived in Philadelphia from the Five Nations and the Susquehanna. They seem to have come to make an additional sale of lands or to get an additional consideration for lands already sold years before, and Governor Gordon, replying to their speech, takes occasion to refer to Colonel Dungan's purchase, and adds: "The Five Nations were so sensible of this that they never since claimed these lands, tho' we have had many visits from them hither for brightening the chain of friendship. And five years since, when Sir William Keith and four gentlemen of the council were at Albany, at a general meeting of all the Five Nations, their chiefs of themselves confirmed the former grant, and absolutely released all pretensions to these lands; our records show this, and these people who are now here cannot but be sensible of it." It may be added that while no such record has been preserved to this day, the Indian delegation did not press the matter further, and it may be considered a statement of the facts. In the treaty proceedings at Lancaster in 1744, however, the representatives of the Six Nations said that they had granted their lands to the governor of New York in trust, but some time after he went to England "and carried our land with him, and there sold it to our brother *Onas* for a large sum of money; and when, at the instance of our brother *Onas*, we were minded to sell some lands, he told us we had sold the Susquehanna lands already to the governor of New York, and that he had bought them from him in England; tho', when he came to understand how the governor of New York had deceived us, he very generously paid us for our lands over again."

scope of country, without definitely indicating the locality or justness of the claims surrendered.

It seems that there was little expectation on the part of either party to these transactions that the lands transferred would be immediately marked out. There was no immediate demand for all of the land secured, but as opportunity offered concessions were sought by the proprietor rather as a precaution than as a moving necessity. Indeed, up to this time it is doubtful if any of the lines of the various concessions were marked out, save where corner-trees formed a part of the description, and then only so far as to distinguish these objects, and it is certain that, with the exception of the walk of 1737, the different "journeys" indicated were never travelled. In 1688 Holme ran out the base-line provided for in the deed of July 30, 1685, but there is no indication that the matter was ever prosecuted further, or that in any other case, save the one indicated above, there were ever any preliminary measures taken. The provincial authorities, however, abated no jot or tittle of their rights to the lands, and sold them to settlers as occasion offered, though the Indians were still permitted to linger in their old haunts and to hunt, trap, and fish in the unoccupied territory without hindrance.

In 1684, John Chapman came from England and settled just above the line of Markham's grant. He was considerably in advance of any other settlement, but the Indians, who were about here in large numbers, took no exceptions to his encroachment upon their lands. On the contrary, he was the recipient of marked favors from them extending through a considerable period, an especial token of consideration being noted as late as 1694 by the historian, Proud. Smith, in his "History of Pennsylvania," also notes this general civility of the Indians, but relates that "one of the chiefs," coming to Chapman one day, "in an angry tone told him it was their land he was settled on, pointing to a small distance, where he said the bounds of the English purchase were, and borrowing an axe, marked a line to the southeast of his house, and went away without giving him any further trouble at that time." Watson, in the notebook to which reference has already been made, adds another incident of this character on the authority of John Penquite, whose father settled near Chapman at a very early date. He well remembered seeing, when a lad, a line of marked trees crossing his father's farm to the Neshaminy, which the Indians said was the line between them and Penn, and ordered his father to till the ground on Penn's side only and not to meddle with theirs. These incidents have been urgently pressed forward to invalidate the claim that a purchase was made in 1686, but they may very well have occurred prior to that date, and if so would lose all significance. It is very probable, however, that they date much later, and it thus becomes interesting, indeed vitally essential to the opposition of the validity of the purchase of 1686, to identify the "Indians" and "chief" involved in these stories with those who are said to have been

present or represented at the conference when the original deed of the "walking purchase" was made. No attempt of this sort has ever been made, and the complaining Indians were undoubtedly other individuals whose objections to the spread of the settlements had an entirely different origin.

Under the *régime* of William Penn the sale of their lands rapidly became a matter of serious import to the Indians. During the administration of the Swedes and Dutch, and even of the Duke of York, the expansion of the settlements had been slow and their location in a region not highly prized by the natives. The Indians, therefore, made no difficulty in selling whatever lands the whites asked for below the falls, and especially after experience had indicated that such sales left the land still in their possession to be sold again to the next comer. But whatever ideas they had primarily entertained as to the character of these transactions they found a radical change in this respect under Penn, and gradually ceased to cherish the delusion that the two races could permanently occupy the same territory. Although they sold their lands with the distinct understanding that the whites should not encroach upon their hunting-grounds and lands reserved by them, the more far-sighted of the race did not fail to observe that the tendency of the new settlements was to expand towards the interior, creating fresh demands for land, and that the end was not in view. The mass of the natives, however, did not share these views, and the sale of lands continued until at the beginning of the eighteenth century the region between the Susquehanna and the Delaware as far up as the South mountain range had been conceded to the whites. To the conservative class of natives the extent of these grants proved a source of great irritation, and gave rise to a disposition to resist an expansion which was rapidly nearing their important villages and most highly-prized lands. Accordingly, as this element came into power and influence the new chiefs were found contesting the claims of the whites as they did in Bucks county. The deeds, with a single exception, were never disputed, but the peculiar relation of the individual to the tribe and of one tribe to another afforded innumerable conflicting Indian claims, which were brought forward to delay the surrender of the lands conceded. Of these claims the whites gradually grew less tolerant, and so it came about that, while the Indians generally observed their treaties and appeared to have accurately understood their boundaries, and that while the whites as a whole were averse to warfare, and from conscientious motives carefully sought to avoid whatever was likely to provoke their warlike neighbors to acts of hostility, each found reasonable ground for frequent complaints of the other.

The gradual development of the settlements in the direction of the unmarked grants incurred the uneasiness of the Delaware tribes, and the depredations committed by the war parties of the Iroquois and southern Indians were fast fanning the spark into a flame of war. The Potomac was the natural boundary between the northern and southern Indians, but under the influence of the pro-

vincial authorities Pennsylvania became a neutral zone over which the hereditary foes travelled in quest of trophies. Neither of these antagonists fully respected the neutrality of the Delawares, and thus beset on all sides these tribes began to meditate a revenge which would have involved the savages along the whole border. The settlements could not fail to suffer in such a contest, which eventually might have been directed chiefly against them, and the governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York spared no effort to avert the threatened danger. Among the earliest measures on the part of Pennsylvania was an effort to allay the dissatisfaction of the Indians in regard to the concessions of land already made. The representatives of the Delawares and the agents of the province met; "divers deeds of sale under the hands and seals of former kings and chiefs of the Delaware Indians, their ancestors and predecessors," were exhibited and read, and expressing themselves "satisfied and content" with these, Sassoonan, Opekasset, and five others executed a deed of release for all the lands between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, "from Duck creek to the mountains on this side Lechay."

This was consummated on the 17th of September, 1718. It will be observed that no new lands were sought or granted, but the several unmeasured grants which had so long disturbed the Indians were defined by one general line, and the unsettled question of their extent set at rest by a certain natural boundary which it was hoped could not be mistaken. This pleasant illusion was soon dispelled. The settlers maintaining the authority of the original treaty lines, or ignoring all alike, pushed their improvements beyond the line of 1718, to the great dissatisfaction of the natives. Their most influential chiefs remonstrated with the proprietary government, isolated cases of hostility ensued, and the prospect of a general war appeared imminent, when wiser counsels prevailed. While the new line seemed well understood on the Delaware, on the Schuylkill "the mountains this side Lechay" were confounded with the Kittatinny range, and settlers had planted themselves at Tulpehocken and Oley.

Of this Sassoonan complained with pathetic eloquence at a treaty held in 1728 at Philadelphia. Addressing James Logan, the proprietary secretary, and one of the commissioners for land affairs, he said "that he was grown old, and was troubled to see the Christians settle on lands that the Indians had never been paid for; that the Christians made their settlements very near them, and they would have no place of their own to live on; that this might occasion a difference between their children hereafter, and he would willingly prevent any misunderstanding that might happen." In reply Logan said "that he was no otherwise concerned in the lands of the province, than as he was entrusted with other commissioners by the proprietor to manage his affairs of property in his absence; that William Penn had made it a rule never to suffer any lands to be settled by his people till they were first purchased of the Indians; that his commissioners had followed the same rule, and how little reason there was for



Benj. S. Nick

any complaint against him or the commissioners he would make appear." He recited the release of 1718, which the chiefs present acknowledged to be correct, but pointed out that the boundary line described "reached no farther than a few miles beyond Oley, but that their lands on Tulpyhockin were seated by the Christians." To this Logan assented so far as his knowledge went, but whether the lands mentioned were within or without the boundary of the treaty, "he well knew that the Indians some few years since were seated on them, and that he, with the other commissioners, would never consent that any settlement should be made on lands where the Indians were seated; that these lands were settled wholly against their minds and even without their knowledge; but he desired of the Indians that though these people had seated themselves on Tulpyhockin lands without the commissioners' leave or consent, yet that they would not offer them any violence or injure them, but wait till such time as that the matter could be adjusted."

The truth was that the province had outgrown the tutelage of Penn. The border was chiefly occupied by men whose respect for the rights of the heathen Indian was only less than that in which they held the peculiar religious tenets of the founder and early colonists of the province, and who trampled on the rights of either with equal unconcern. The founder of the province was now dead, and his successors were less conscientious in the discharge of the high moral responsibilities imposed upon them as governors and proprietors. The new element gradually came into power, and while some of those associated with the first administration were still in office a large part of their influence had departed. The somewhat autocratic form of government in the hands of an unworthy ruler began to show its evil results, and the relief suggested by Logan in 1728 was deferred until the intrigues of the French with the disaffected Indians rendered delay no longer safe.

In a letter to James Steel, under date of November 18, 1729, James Logan wrote: "It is now not only Sassoonan, our very good friend, and his people of our Indians, that we have to deal with, but the lands also on the Delaware above Tohickon creek must be purchased of others. But the main business of all is to induce John Penn himself to come over. The Indians all expect him next spring, everybody expects him, and it is in vain for him to expect that others will do his business for him." Penn did not come, however. The Indian complaints continued, and rumors that the French were secretly encouraging the disaffection led the assembly in 1731 to urge the governor to take such measures "that the Indians might be made easy respecting their lands." In reply the governor said that their concern was prudent and just; that the matter had been delayed so long solely in expectation of the arrival of some of the proprietors; "but as I am assured the gentlemen now in trust for them have all possible zeal and affection for the peace and true interest of the country, it is not to be questioned but that, convinced by the necessity of it,

they will proceed to the utmost length of the powers they are invested with, so far as they can with any safety to themselves, to answer your and my request in so important an affair." The commissioners of property were apparently unwilling to assume responsibilities not authorized by the proprietors, and on the 13th of November united in an urgent petition addressed to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, in which they say: "We have divers times jointly, but we suppose James Logan oftener, represented to you the state of this province and the necessity there appeared that one of you should hasten over as well to settle your affairs of property as to enter treaties and to take measures with the native Indians for continuing that peace and good understanding with them, and these representations we hoped would have had the desired effect. But your coming being from time to time deferred we thought it proper that James Steel, now two years ago, should take a voyage over in order more earnestly to press and if possible prevail with you to resolve on it without more delay, and on the account he gave us at his return we fully depended on seeing Thomas the same fall, but with the following spring and another fall are all passed away without now giving us much more hopes of what has been so long expected as three or four years ago. But a treaty we must have with them if possible if we would expect to continue in any manner of safety." John Penn came in August, 1732, and in the following month the long-deferred claims of the Indians were adjusted by the purchase of the lands unwarrantably occupied by the settlers. "But at the same time the Indians were satisfied on the one hand, they were injured on the other. While they were paid for their lands on the Tulpyhockin, they were very unjustly and in a manner forcibly dispossessed of their lands in the forks of the Delaware."

In his will Penn left to his grandson and namesake a tract of ten thousand acres of land to be laid out by his trustees. In the discharge of this trust the commissioners of property fixed upon the Minisinks for the location of a part of this tract, and by a warrant dated November 20, 1727, authorized the surveyor-general of the province to lay it out. The region selected lay on the west side of the Delaware river, extending from the Kittatinny range to the Alleghenies. Here some two or three thousand acres of rich alluvial bottoms, inclosed by the broken foothills and a mountainous spur, which nearly connected the two ranges, had early attracted the attention of the thrifty Dutch adventurers, and at this time, if cleared of the Indian title, would readily bring sixty or seventy pounds per one hundred acres. But the natives set even a higher estimate upon these lands, and from the earliest knowledge of them steadfastly refused to grant any concessions to the whites. The surveyor-general apparently met with no better success, for although provided with "four of the best strowds, blue and red, for a present" he accomplished nothing. "The Indians would suffer no manner of survey to be made there on any account whatsoever."

In his report of the matter to John Penn, Logan accounts for this result by the fact that "there never was any pretence of a purchase made on thy father's account within thirty miles of the nearest of these Indian settlements," and evidently indicated that the trustees saw no immediate prospect of overcoming the difficulty. In the succeeding year, therefore, William Penn, Jr., sold his grant to William Allen, a gentleman more noted for his large and successful speculations in proprietary lands than for his conscientious regard for the rights of the aboriginal owners. It is not certain how soon he succeeded in locating this tract in the coveted region, but the records of Bucks county show that in 1733 he sold to Nicholas Dupue three hundred and three acres, which were a part of this tract, and included the "Great Shawna island," and probably "Shawna Town," in the Minisinks. It is probable that the whole tract was located somewhat prior to this date in different places above the Kittatinny range on lands which had not yet been released by the savages. Other grants were made in this region, but with the understanding that the land should be surveyed when cleared of the Indian title, and if this condition had been scrupulously complied with no ill consequences would have arisen from the practice. To most persons the property thus handicapped proved unmarketable, and Allen appears to have found it a profitable business to purchase these lands, which he apparently found no difficulty in selling to actual settlers, to whom he gave a warrantee deed. In this way the Indians found their most highly prized hunting-grounds invaded by an adventurous set of purchasers, who were considerably reinforced by a class of squatters who ignored the rights of the natives and the land regulations of the province alike.

On the 12th of July, 1735, the proprietors published a scheme of a lottery, in which they, "having considered a proposal made to them for the sale of one hundred thousand acres of land, by way of lottery, and finding that the same tends to cultivate and improve the lands, and consequently increase the trade and riches of this province; and also considering that many families are, through inadvertency, settled on lands to which they have no right, but by becoming adventurers in such lottery may have an opportunity of securing those lands and settlements at an easy rate, to themselves and their posterity," proposed the sale of 7750 tickets at forty shillings each, of which 6457 should be blanks, and the remainder drawing from twenty-five to three thousand acres each. On these lands the quit-rent was reduced from the common rate of four shillings and twopence per one hundred acres to one shilling, and the successful drawer permitted to lay out his land "anywhere within the province, except on manors, lands already surveyed or agreed for with the proprietors, or their agents, or that had been actually settled and improved before the date of these proposals, provided, nevertheless, that such persons who are settled on lands without warrants for the same and may be entitled to prizes, either by becoming adventurers themselves, or by purchasing prize tickets, may have liberty to lay

their rights on the lands where they are so seated." In addition to this premium to aggressors upon Indian lands, it was further provided that "whereas several of the adventurers may be unacquainted with proper places whereon to locate the prizes they have been entitled to, several tracts of the best vacant lands shall be laid out and divided into lots for all prizes not less than two hundred acres." In accordance with the last provision lands were laid out in the forks of the Delaware, and thus this iniquitous measure not only stimulated the reckless invasion of Indian lands by individual adventurers, but led to a similar wholesale violation of Indian rights, under the sanction of the proprietors. The lottery did not readily fill, and no drawings were ever made; but so many tickets as were sold became valid claims to lands, which led to the rapid settlement of the lots laid out in the forks of the Delaware.

These bold aggressions at once called forth loud complaints from the Indians. The fears they had long entertained now appeared about to be realized, and as redress was delayed their complaints took on a threatening tone. Efforts were made by the provincial authorities to compose these clamors, and several conferences were held by the proprietor and delegates of the complaining tribes, but there was no room for compromise, and matters were steadily growing worse, when the arrival of deputies of the Five Nations suggested another method. These Indians had never fully acquiesced in the Dungan purchase, and continued to claim a right in the Susquehanna lands, but in the summer of 1735 it was resolved in a general council of the confederation to make a conclusion of all disputes on this point, and to this end sent twenty-three deputies in the fall of 1736 to negotiate with the Pennsylvania proprietor. In the compact completed October 11, 1736, these facts are cited, and a grant made of all the Susquehanna river with the lands lying on both sides of it, "to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna." The lands on the west side were to extend to the setting sun, and on both sides to extend from the mouth of the river to the Kittatinny range. It is known that some complaint was made to them of the clamorous Delawares, but the record of the treaty is too meagre to learn the exact character of the representation, and nothing apparently was accomplished at this meeting to adjust the difficulty with the fork tribes. The lands granted did not affect the question at issue about the territory within the forks, and other means were taken to effect the end desired by the unscrupulous proprietor.

Conrad Weiser was a prominent figure in this negotiation. By a long residence with the Mohawks he had gained great influence with the whole confederation, and it is probable that he exerted it with great effect in the interest of the proprietor's project. It was therefore reserved to him in the obscurity of his frontier home to correct the fatal omission of the above-mentioned deed. The deputation of Indians returned from Philadelphia by way of Tulpehocken, where Weiser had a station, and remained with him several days. Here, on

the 25th of October, the deputies executed a document in which they say that their "true intent and meaning," in the deed of the 11th instant, was to release all the lands within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, "beginning eastward on the river Delaware, as far northward as the said ridge of endless mountains as they cross the country of Pennsylvania from the eastward to the west." The circumstances under which this document was given greatly weakens its force, and at best, unless the most extravagant right of conquest be conceded to the Iroquois, it was only a release of their assumed proprietorship of the lands conquered, and was of no avail against the rights of the Delaware. However, armed with this concession the proprietor sought a meeting with the Delawares in the succeeding summer.

Some time in 1734, John and Thomas Penn met a delegation of the forks tribes, headed by Tishekunk and Nutimus, at Durham, "not only for the renewal of friendship with the people, but likewise to adjust some matters relating to lands lying in the county of Bucks." Little that was definite was accomplished at this meeting, but in the next spring these chiefs, with Lappawinzoe and other deputies, came to Pennsbury to meet the remaining proprietor. At this conference the various prior treaties were examined, and especially that of 1686, but of this the deputies appeared to have no knowledge, and the meeting was terminated to allow the chiefs to consult some of their old men who were absent. And now after the lapse of two years, and after the proposed consultation with those more likely to know of the early transactions, these chiefs, with "Monokyhickan and several other old men," came to Philadelphia to conclude the business begun some three years before.

This meeting occurred on August 24, 1737. The events noted above were stated by Thomas Penn and the early deeds read to the assemblage of Indians and councilmen. All this the Indians confirmed as correct and acknowledged the treaty of 1682 to be true, but the natives manifesting some hesitation as to the other deed of 1686, "the same was not only read and fully interpreted to them, but likewise the deposition of Joseph Wood, who was present at the said sale, and who signed it as a witness to the deed, and likewise the deposition of William Biles, who was present at this transaction, and remembered well all that then passed." At this point in the proceedings the Indians asked an adjournment of the sitting till afternoon to consider the matter. On coming together again the Indians said they did not fully understand how the lines mentioned in the deed were to run, whereupon a draft was made and explained to them. In regard to this draft a gentleman who has given the matter much study says:—*

It was our good fortune to find this very draft among the papers of Thomas Penn, by which he attempted to explain to the Indians the proper course of the walk. Any one can

* See Pennsylvania Archives, vol. i. p. 529 *et seq.*

readily see, on inspecting and comparing it with our present maps, that it was purposely gotten up to deceive. It is a rude affair, on which the Delaware is represented from the mouth of the Neshaminy to the Lehigh river. The forks of the Neshaminy are placed considerably more than half-way towards the Lehigh, when in reality they do not nearly approach half this distance. The "spruce tree P" is marked on the Delaware a short distance above the "Great Creek Mackerick-hitton," from the head of which a line is made westward to the Neshaminy, and serves as a base from the middle of which another line is represented nearly due north with the Lehigh *and no farther*, and inscribed "The supposed day-and-a-half's journey into ye woods." The deception lies in making this line exactly *parallel with the Delaware*, and not representing it any farther to the north or north-west.*

The Indians did not discover these inaccuracies, and upon considering all that they had heard touching the said deed, and now seeing the lines in it laid down, they expressed themselves convinced of the truth thereof, and that they had no objection, but were willing to join in a full and absolute confirmation of the said sale, but at the same time requested that they might be permitted to remain on their present settlements and plantations, although within that purchase, unmolested. In answer to this request the proprietor repeated his assurances given them at Pennsbury and reaffirmed them.

This ended the proceedings of the day, and on the following, the 25th of August, the treaty was consummated by a document in which the events recounted above are briefly recited and the promised "full and absolute confirmation" of the deed of 1686 given. The limits of the tract thus conveyed are described as follows: "Beginning on a line drawn from a certain spruce tree on the river Delaware by a west-northwest course to Neshaminy creek; from thence back into the woods as far as a man can go in a day and a half, and bounded in the west by Neshaminy or the most westerly branch thereof, so far as the said branch doth extend, and from thence by a line to the utmost extent of the day-and-a-half's walk; and from thence

to the aforesaid River Delaware; and so down the courses of the river to the first mentioned spruce tree." To this was added an agreement "that the extent of the said tract or tracts of land shall be forthwith walked, travelled, or gone over by proper persons to be appointed for that purpose, according to the direction of the aforesaid deed."†

* History of the Indian Walk, by William J. Buck, Philadelphia, 1886, p. 79.

† Appended to a copy of this deed in one of his note-books, John Watson has the following notes:—

1. Mackerick-kitton. The creek formerly called Baker's creek, now known by the name of Great creek, the longest and most southerly branch whereof is thought to have been called Towsisnick—this branch heads in Jos. Hamton's land.

2. This course, W. N. W., is supposed never touch Neshaminy creek, and as there are persons of veracity now living who have heard John Penquite, lately deceased, say that he well remembered to have seen, when he was a lad, a line of marked trees crossing his father's land to Neshaminah creek, which he also well remembered to have heard the

There is abundant evidence of sharp practice on the part of Thomas Penn in the negotiations which have just been described. The urging of the "walking purchase" at all is indefensible in view of the treaty of 1718, in which, after an examination of the different previous grants, all former concessions were merged into the one which established the northern limit at "the mountains on this side Lechay." But aside from this consideration, granting that the treaty of 1737 was made with tribes acknowledged to be independent of Sassoonan and competent to grant territory on the Delaware above this limit as well as to release the territory below it, the evidence is unmistakable that they totally misapprehended the possible scope of the deed they confirmed. Penn, however, labored under no such error. The draft submitted to the Indians was drawn with the deliberate intention to deceive them, and the purpose to seize the land in the forks of the Delaware by means of this deed was conceived as early as 1734 and intelligently pursued to the end.

The uncompromising attitude of the forks Indians, together with the stubborn, undisciplined character of the white aggressors, too many of whom had been invited into the region by the unwise if not unlawful action of the proprietors, presented a question of difficult solution even to one honorably disposed. It was thought by some that a liberal payment made to the natives would induce them under the circumstances to relinquish their lands, but this policy did not accord with the penurious disposition of Thomas Penn and the exacting business dealings of William Allen, and so the open, honorable course was rejected for one of trickery and subterfuge.

The proprietors met the representatives of the forks tribes at Durham, in October, 1734, when this subject was broached, and it is probable that they were quite as desirous as the natives to defer further negotiations until they could investigate the bearings of the matter more fully. Accordingly, early in the next spring they set about testing the conditions of the deed to ascertain whether it could be made to serve their purpose. A trial walk was ordered; Timothy Smith, sheriff of Bucks county, John Chapman, deputy-surveyor for the same county, and James Steel, the proprietors' receiver of rents, were appointed to conduct the business. Steel does not appear to have gone into the field, but the others, after receiving full instructions at Philadelphia, were dispatched to the work, Smith in general charge and Chapman conducting the professional part. The object was to run a line "back into the woods" by as nearly a straight course as practicable, so that the final walk might be made with

Indians say was the line between them and Penn, and ordered Penquite to till the ground on Penn's side of it only, and not to meddle with theirs. It must therefore be either a mistake in entering the course W. N. W. in the deed instead of W. S. W., which pretty nearly agrees with the line of marked trees aforesaid, or otherwise being without a compass they set the course by estimation, to the white-oak corner, which seems most likely to have been the case.

the least hindrance and cover the greatest distance possible. Chapman's notes of his survey have been preserved in one of John Watson's books, from which Mr. Buck (*Walking Purchase*, p. 56) marks out the following course: "From Wrightstown to Plumstead is nine or ten miles, from the latter place to the head branch of Perkiomen 8 miles, to Stokes' meadow 4 miles, and to the 'West Branch' or Lehigh river 17 miles, making from Wrightstown to the Lehigh, 39 miles, and to Lehigh gap of the Blue mountains a total of 48½ miles. These facts prove that this route was laid through Bedminster township near the present village of Strawntown, keeping west of the Haycock, or it would not have passed over the head of Perkiomen and through Stokes' meadow, which was the place lately owned and occupied by General Paul Applebach. By comparing the line of this route with late maps it will be found on a pretty direct course towards the Lehigh gap."

This line was begun on the 22d of April, and finished on the 2d of May, 1735, but in the mean time the proprietors became anxious to know the results of the experiment, and instructed James Steel to make inquiry. Accordingly, on the 25th of April he addressed a letter to Smith, in which he says:

The proprietaries are impatient to know what progress is made in travelling over the land that is to be settled in the ensuing treaty that is to be held with the Indians at Pennsbury the fifth of the next month, and, therefore, I now desire thee, without delay, to send down an account of what has been done in that affair, and if anything is omitted or neglected which should have been pursued, the same may be yet performed before the intended time of meeting the Indians. Pray fail not of doing everything that was proposed to thyself and John Chapman, at Philadelphia, that no disappointment may be the means of delay in the business of the treaty.

Again on the following day he addresses a letter to both of the persons in charge of the business:

The proprietors are very much concerned that so much time hath been lost before you begun the work recommended so earnestly to you at your leaving Philadelphia, and it being so very short before the meeting at Pennsbury, the fifth of the next month, that they now desire that upon the return of Joseph Doane, he, together with two other persons who can travel well, should be immediately sent on foot the day-and-half journey, and two others on horseback to carry necessary provisions for them and to assist them in their return home. The time is now so far spent that not one moment is to be lost; and as soon as they have travelled the day-and-a-half journey, the proprietaries desire that a messenger be sent to give them account, without delay, how far that day-and-a-half travelling will reach up into the country. Pray use your utmost diligence, and let nothing be wanting to be done on this most important occasion, which will give great satisfaction to the proprietaries, who will generously reward you and those you employ, for your care and trouble.*

* The Steel letters with much other information upon this topic are derived from an article published in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, in 1850, by Judge Richard Watson. These letters were obtained at that time through the courtesy of George Justice, Esq.; the Steel letter-book is not now to be found.



Moses Eastburn

Edward Marshall and Joseph Doane were two of the three employed* in accordance with the instructions contained in the last letter, and the trial walk was made some time in the early part of May. As the meeting at Pennsbury did not occur until the ninth, it is possible that it was delayed until a report of the result of the trial could be received. How far this walk reached is uncertain, but as the course was subsequently found marked by blazed trees some miles beyond the Lehigh gap it is probable that the walkers succeeded in passing far beyond the existing treaty limit, notwithstanding much of the route led "through a very rocky, broken way." The result demonstrated that the deed could be made to serve the purpose of the proprietors, and the negotiations with the Indians were accordingly pushed to the conclusion of 1737.

During the two years which elapsed between the negotiations at Pennsbury and the consummation at Philadelphia, the trial walk was held in abeyance and escaped the general notice of the public. It is practically certain that the Indians knew nothing of it, and those who were employed in a subordinate capacity in running the line, when afterward examined, apparently knew nothing of the subsequent trial-walk. And it is quite as certain that very few, outside of the interested circle of the proprietors and William Allen, comprehended the motives which led these worthies to lay so much stress upon the confirmation of this deed. But *they* did not enter into the project without a close calculation of all the chances, and so well had these calculations been made that Thomas Penn could write to his brothers in England on October 11, 1737: "Since I wrote you last, at no very great expense concluded with the Delaware Indians on the foot of the agreement of 1686, which though done to their satisfaction takes in as much ground as any person here expected."

Two days after the signing of the treaty of 1737, agreeing that the walk should be made forthwith, James Steel wrote Timothy Smith as follows: "The treaty with the Indians which was begun at Durham, and afterward held at Pennsbury, is now finished at Philadelphia, and the time appointed for walking over the land, it is to be the 12th of September next, and for that purpose our proprietary would request thee to speak to that man of the three which travelled and held out the best when they walked over the land before, to attend to that

* Moses Marshall, son of the walker, stated to John Watson "that in the year 1733 notice was given in the public papers, that the remaining day-and-a-half's walk was to be made, and offering 500 acres of land, anywhere in the purchase, and £5 in money, to the person who should attend, and walk the farthest in the given time." After a careful examination of the only papers published in Philadelphia at the time, Mr. Buck was unable to verify the statement, and if any such publication was made at any time it was probably done by posting notices in the usual public places. This could only refer, however, to the trial walk, as the selections for the final walk were made by the proprietors before time for any such advertising had passed, and the little knowledge of the first walk which got abroad discourages the idea that any considerable advertising of the matter was made. The offer of reward was probably made through Smith privately.

service at the time mentioned, when Solomon Jennings is expected to join and travel the day and a half with him. Thou art also requested to accompany them, and to provide such provisions for those men as may be needful on the occasion desired. John Chapman also to go along with you—and be sure to choose the best ground and shortest way that can be found. The Indians intend that two or three of their young men shall be present, and see the land fairly walked over.” Smith and Chapman at once proceeded to go over and critically examine the route laid out something more than two years before. This was found as nearly straight as the character of the country would permit, but as it led over the mountains and through a very rocky, broken way, which Smith conceived could not answer, he advised that in going the walk the walkers should keep the great road and old paths as much as might be. The “great road” or the “great Durham road,” as it was variously called, had been opened nearly five years before as far up as the Tohickon creek “near where the Deep run empties into it,” and from this point a rough wagon trail now led up to the iron furnace in Durham. It was decided, therefore, that the route of the proposed walk should be “up the Durham road to the present village of Stony Point, in Springfield township; thence by the present villages of Bursonville and Springtown, striking the Lehigh river a short distance below Bethlehem. This was undoubtedly a much better selection, thus entirely avoiding the rocky sections of Haycock, Springfield, and Saucon. The route of the trial walk must have left the Durham road at or near the present village of Gardenville, in Plumstead township, and did not meet it again till a short distance this side of the Lehigh. For this distance the two routes were parallel to each other for about twenty miles, and nowhere beyond four and a half miles apart, which was most likely at the Haycock.” (Walking Purchase, p. 88.)

Edward Marshall and James Yeates, of Newtown, and Solomon Jennings, a settler very recently located on the Lehigh about two miles above the site of Bethlehem, were chosen by the proprietors to make the journey. What led to their selection is not certainly known. Marshall was doubtless “that man of the three which travelled and held out the best when they walked over the land before,” and when notified of his appointment “put himself in keeping according to his best judgment, fully determined to win the prize of five hundred acres of land or lose his life in the attempt.” It is possible that Yeates was also engaged in the trial walk; or it may be that both he and Jennings were suggested to the proprietors as young, athletic hunters inured to great exertion, and well acquainted with the region to be traversed. The time set for the walk to begin was the 12th of September, but Smith’s presence being required at court that day the business was postponed for one week. Accordingly, before sunrise on the morning of the 19th of September, 1737, a “great number” of spectators and those officially connected with the undertaking, gathered about “a chestnut tree near the turning out of the road from Durham

to John Chapman's."* The prominent figures of this company, beside the chosen pedestrians of the proprietors and the three natives delegated by the Indians, were Sheriff Smith, who had general charge of the walk; Benjamin Eastburn, his two deputies, Nicholas Scull and John Chapman, and the nephew of James Steel, who were to run the line to the Delaware; Joseph Smith, a nephew of Smith, and others who were to attend as spectators, or to carry the "provisions, liquors, and bedding" provided. All who proposed to make the journey were mounted, save the accompanying Indians and the chosen walkers, and as the hour of sunrise approached the latter stood with their hands upon the tree awaiting the start.

Just as the sun touched the horizon the watches of Smith and Scull pointed precisely to six o'clock and the signal was given. The pedestrians at once set out, with Marshall somewhat in the rear of the others. Their course led along the Durham road, which they followed without incident until Red hill, about two miles beyond the Tohickon, was reached. Here Jennings and two of the Indians gave out and fell back with the company of attendants. At Gallows hill the walkers turned off from the great road to a lesser one, which they travelled until noon, halting for dinner on a branch of Scook's creek, in meadows belonging to one Wilson, an Indian trader. After fifteen minutes for refreshment, the walk was resumed along an old beaten Indian path which led across the Saucon and the Lehigh, where Bethlehem now stands. The journey was pursued until fifteen minutes past six, to complete the twelve hours of actual travel, and as they neared the finish of the first day's walk in the twilight,

* The starting-point, which is variously described in the different accounts, has given no little trouble to those who have attempted to exactly locate it. Of those who attended the walk, Thomas Furniss describes it as in the text; Edward Marshall as "a chestnut tree in the line of John Chapman, in Wrightstown;" Timothy Smith as "a chestnut tree near the Wrightstown meeting-house;" John Heider as "a tree within a few rods of Wrightstown meeting-house;" Joseph Knowles as "John Chapman's corner at Wrightstown;" and according to Mr. Buck (*Walking Purchase*, p. 101, where the whole matter is discussed at length) "Benjamin Eastburn places it at the south corner of John Chapman's (the first settler) tract on the Newtown township line, about three-quarters of a mile from the east corner of Wrightstown township, and about the same distance below the meeting-house."

But the deed requires that the starting-point shall be on a line "drawn from a certain spruce tree on the river Delaware by a west-northwest course to Neshaminy creek." From notes of John Watson it appears that the spruce tree stood 140 perches above the mouth of the Great creek—now Knowle's creek—and that a line drawn west-southwest, as Watson corrects the deed, would strike the locality where the text and the majority of the accounts place the chestnut tree. The Bucks County Historical Society, after a painstaking examination of the evidence bearing on the matter, has fixed upon a plot of ground in the lower angle formed by the Durham or Newtown road and the Pennsville road. A committee of the society is now considering the ways and means for erecting a permanent memorial upon this spot to mark the site of the famous chestnut tree. The ground for the purpose was contributed by Mary Chapman.

Smith held his watch in his hand counting off the remaining minutes and calling to Marshall and Yeates, who were beginning a little ascent, to "pull up." This "they did so briskly that immediately upon his saying the time was out, Marshall clasped his arms about a sapling to support himself," and declared "he was almost gone, and that if he had proceeded a few poles farther he must have fallen."

The Indians appear to have been dissatisfied with the course from the outset, declaring that the walk should have been made up the river, and it is said there was a great difference of opinion upon this matter among the settlers. One complained also of the unfitness of his shoepacks for travelling, saying that he expected the proprietor would have made him a present of some shoes, and at this some of the attendants, dismounting from their horses, alternated with the savages in riding. The Lehigh was reached about one o'clock, and after this was crossed the Indians began to look sullen, and murmured at the rapid pace of the walkers. Several times in the course of the afternoon they had protested against running, saying: "You run; that's not fair; you was to walk." Some hours before sunset two of them left, declaring they would go no farther with the party; that they saw the walkers would pass all the good land, and that they did not care how far or where they went. It is said the third continued to near where the road forks at Easton, where he lay down to rest, and on getting up was unable to proceed further.

The halt that night was made within a half mile of the Indian village of Hockyondocqua, where the shouting of the natives at a cantica could be distinctly heard. With the morning came dull, rainy weather. It was discovered that some of the horses had strayed away in the night, and while some went in search of them others were sent to the village to request Lappawinzoe, who resided there, to send other Indians to accompany the walking party. The chief was not in a pleasant mood and declined to do so, saying that they had got all the best of the land and they might go to the devil for the bad. It is said that some of the natives did stroll into the camp and take a "dram" with the whites, but they soon straggled off about their own business.* In this way two hours or more were consumed, when, the horses having been secured, the walk was resumed. The start was made at eight o'clock, and for an hour the trail which had marked their course hitherto was still followed. About nine o'clock they came upon "Captain Harrison's" town of Pokopoghuncunck, from whence the route took a north-northwest direction through the woods, Marshall now carrying the compass by which he held his course. While crossing Big creek, at the foot of the mountains, Yeates staggered and fell, but

* In Smith's account it is said that one of the Indians of the first day's walk joined the party with two others and continued with them for eight or ten miles, when the rain increasing they retired. Joseph Knowles says two of the three Indians that walked the day before came and travelled two or three miles, and then left much dissatisfied.

Marshall pushing on, followed by Alexander Brown with watch in hand, and Enoch Pearson, both mounted, ended the journey on the north side of the Pocono or Broad mountain at precisely two o'clock. Of Yeates, Smith says he became "lame and tired," but he appeared to have been less distressed by the first day's work than Marshall, and all the circumstances tend to confirm the statements of Brown and Heider that he "drank rather too much" of the varied store of liquors provided.

The various estimates of the distance accomplished in this eighteen-hour walk differ widely, but accepting the survey of Chapman to the Kittatinny range, and Marshall's estimate of twenty miles beyond this point to the finish, the total is found to be a little more than sixty-eight miles, which is about an average of the different estimates and probably nearer the truth. In the condition of the country, this was a remarkable performance; and considering the absence of bridges, the uneven character of the route, and the steady, constant tramp required, it is not astonishing that two of the three athletic woodsmen broke down under the severe strain. The terminus of the walk was marked by placing stones in the forks of five chestnut oak trees, and from thence the surveyors proceeded at once to perform their part of the general task. And here the convenient blank in the deed allowed the surveyor to put the proprietor's construction upon the course to be followed toward the Delaware. Eastburn and his assistants accordingly ran a "right line" instead of one parallel with the base and the shortest route to the river, and after four days' work in a barren, mountainous region, reached the Delaware near the mouth of Shohola creek.

There is something of poetic justice in the result of this walk to some of those interested in it. Though frequently promised, the five hundred acres were never laid off to Marshall; Eastburn was subsequently repudiated by Thomas Penn, and his heirs notified "that they need not expect the least favor;" and the proprietor, brought before the king by the indignant people, was forced to dissemble and disown his own acts and agents in a painfully humiliating manner. But all this did not repair the injury inflicted upon the Indians, nor avert the vengeance which the folly of Penn brought upon the province. Before the members of the "walking" party reached their homes they saw striking evidences of the deep feeling of dissatisfaction existing among the Indians, and made it a frequent topic of conversation on the return journey. Some two months later Marshall was at Hockyondocqua, where he met Lappa-winzoë and Tishecunk. The natives were loud in their complaints of the way in which the walk was performed, one old Indian expressing his disgust with—"No sit down to smoke—no shoot squirrel; but lun, lun, lun, all day long." The chief was equally dissatisfied with the manner of the walk and the course. Next May, he said, we will go to Philadelphia, each one with a buckskin, to repay the presents, and take the land back again.

Unfortunately such a solution of the difficulty was not practicable. The lands previously sold to speculators at once came into market, and the natives found the settlers taking up their lands even about their villages. The Indians refused to vacate their lands and continued their remonstrances, until despairing of redress in this way, they procured letters written to the governor and "Mr. Langhorne, a magistrate of Bucks, in which they treated the proprietors with a great deal of freedom, remonstrated against the injustice that was done them, and declared their resolution of maintaining the possession of their lands by force of arms." This thoroughly alarmed the provincial authorities, who in 1741 had recourse to the Six Nations. Shikelemy, an aboriginal viceroy stationed at Shamokin, was sent to the confederation with a pressing invitation to send deputies to Philadelphia, and in the summer of 1742 two hundred and thirty of their leading men came to the seat of government. The Delawares were also summoned and the matter brought before the conference for decision. The provincial authorities stated their case, laying especial stress upon the insolence of the Delawares in writing letters "wherein they had abused the worthy proprietaries, and treated them with the utmost rudeness and ill-manners."

The finding of the Iroquois was a foregone conclusion. They had sold their pretended claim to the region, they were flattered by the invitation to act as arbitrators, and they could satisfy their vindictive hatred without personal cost. They promptly decided, therefore, in favor of the whites, and in a most insolent speech bade the betrayed natives to remove either to Wyoming or Shamokin. Beset before and behind, the remnant of Delawares and Shawanese had no other course to pursue than to obey, a part continuing their journey to Ohio.

The expanding settlements still kept in advance of the Indian boundary line, and the demand for more room soon began to be urgently pressed. In 1749 a further cession of land was secured from the natives, the representatives of the Six Nations uniting with chiefs of the Shamokin, Delaware, and Shawanese occupants, on August 22, in a deed granting the region north of the Kittatinny range on the east side of the Susquehanna, within the following limits: Beginning on the river at the nearest mountains north of the Mahanoy creek, and from thence extending by a direct line to the main branch of the Delaware at the north side of the Lackawaxen. Much of this region had already been pre-empted by adventurous squatters, while west of the Susquehanna the line of settlements was scarcely less advanced, although the purchase line on this side was still marked by the Blue hills.

In 1753 the increased activity of the French in the valley of the Ohio began to create concern for the safety of the frontier. The enemy's agents were known to be actively engaged in seducing the natives from their allegiance to the English; the Shawanese had yielded to their blandishments, and the Dela-

wares and Iroquois were known to be wavering. A general conference of representatives from the threatened colonies was called to meet at Albany, and to this the Iroquois were also invited. The meeting occurred in 1754, and on July 6th the representatives of Pennsylvania secured a deed from the Indians for all the land within the state southwest of a line beginning one mile above the mouth of Penn's creek, and running thence "northwest and by west as far as the province of Pennsylvania extends, to its western lines or boundaries." In determining this line, however, it was found to strike the northern boundary a short distance west of the Conewango creek. The lands of the Shawanese, Delaware, and Monsey occupants were thus "sold from under their feet" contrary to the express stipulation of the Six Nations to these tribes. Nothing further was needed to completely alienate these savages, and but little more to precipitate them into a cruel and relentless war upon the defenseless frontiers.

The defeat of Braddock, in 1755, decided the last waverer, and the border, from the Delaware to the Allegheny, was at once ravaged with tomahawk and fire-brand. On October 18th a party of Indians attacked the settlers on Penn's creek, and carried off twenty-five persons, after burning and otherwise destroying the improvements. Five days later a company of forty-six men from Paxton creek, led by John Harris, went to Shamokin to inquire of the Indians there who the authors of the devastation were. On their return, while crossing Mahanoy creek, they were ambushed by hostile savages; four were killed by the enemy, four were drowned, and the rest put to flight. These incidents inspired the pioneers in this region with such terror of the savages that all the settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's mill, a space of fifty miles along the Susquehanna, were deserted. On the 13th of December, Weiser reported to the provincial government that the country about Reading was in a dismal condition. Consternation, poverty, and confusion were everywhere apparent, with the prospect that the settlements would soon be abandoned. On the 16th, reports from Bethlehem and Nazareth gave account of two hundred savages invading Northampton county, murdering the inhabitants and burning their dwellings. On Christmas, reports were received from Conrad Weiser, who had been sent to Harris's ferry and who had gone thence up the west branch of the Susquehanna, that the Delawares at Nescopee had given that place to the French for a rendezvous, and frequent collisions had occurred between the hostile Indians and the white rangers. On the same day a letter from Easton conveyed the doleful tidings that above the town for fifty miles the improvements were generally destroyed and the settlers fled. In the neighborhood of Dupue's place five families only formed an exception. The enemy made but few prisoners, slaughtering men, women, and children alike. On the 31st, it was reported that during the current month the Indians had burned fifty houses, murdered above one hundred persons, and were "still continuing their ravages, murders, and devastations."

Happily, Bucks county was never called upon to resist the ravages of an Indian war in her own borders, but her citizens responded none the less promptly to the call of her suffering neighbors. The event of hostilities from a foreign source had been anticipated in the county for some years. In the latter part of 1747 two hundred and sixty citizens of Philadelphia formed a military association for the purpose of placing the city in a posture of defense, and had proposed to erect batteries and supply an armament for the protection of the city against a naval attack. They appealed to the assembly and the proprietors for countenance and support, and got very little of either. On New Year's-day, however, eleven companies paraded in public, and the governor issued commissions to their chosen officers. This spirit extended to the surrounding country, and by the latter part of May, 1748, Bucks had eleven "associated" companies organized into a regiment under command of Colonel Alexander Graydon.* The companies were organized with respect to township lines, were subject to no discipline, save such as they voluntarily adopted, and were formally recognized by the provincial authorities so far only as to grant commissions to the officers. Although freedom from imminent danger by way of the river tended to diminish the military ardor of the associators, these organizations were still maintained until the ominous murmurs of the Indians supplied a new incentive, and when these murmurs gave place to actual hostilities the associators were promptly heard urging the more effective organization of a regular militia.†

* The following officers were commissioned by the governor on February 12, 1748:—

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Alexander Graydon,	Anthony Denormandie,	James Barber,
Joseph Inslee,	Anthony Teate,	David Lowell,
Langhorne Biles,	Garret Vansant,	John Severns,
George Bennett,	Garret Wynkoop,	Ralph Dunn,
Richard Walker.	Robert Walker.	William Davis.
On May 25th, the following:—		
Charles Stewart,	James Hart,	William Hart,
Anthony Wright,	Lewis Rue,	Richard Vanhorne,
Robert Jemmison,	John Beard,	Samuel Martin,
James McLaughlin,	James Davis,	John Hall,
John Wilson,	Thomas Blair,	George Overpack,
Bernard Vanhorne, Jr.	Robert Cummings.	Ralph Dunn.

The last-named company officers lost their commissions on the 12th of the following month, as they had withdrawn from the Northampton company, a fact not known to the governor when he issued the commissions.

† On November 4, 1756, there were nine associated companies, with the following officers:—

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Alexander Graydon.	Matthias Keen.	John Priestly.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 50.	
William Ramsay.	John Johnson.	John Adams.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 56.	



Charles Fellman

On November 12, 1755, certain citizens of Philadelphia appealed to the assembly declaring that at a time when a bold and barbarous enemy had advanced within about a hundred miles of the metropolis, carrying murder and desolation along with them; when the country is already stained with blood, and upwards of a thousand families dispersed over the province, the only security of the people is in an established militia. At the same time the Friends deprecated all such suggestions and formally expressed apprehensions that "many among us will be under the necessity of suffering rather than consenting thereto by the payment of a tax for such purposes." Reports of savage hostilities and appeals for help continued to come in, and the assembly, divided in its sense of duty, finally struck a compromise. On the 17th of November, a bill was presented, in which it was shown that a majority of the legislative body were Friends and conscientiously opposed to war, but as it appeared from certain letters received, that the Indians had passed the Blue mountains, had broke into the county of Berks and were then committing murder, devastation, and other kind of horrid mischief, and that many of other religious faith had come into the province, to whom warlike operations were not obnoxious, it was deemed best to recognize and employ the companies formed and to be hereafter formed. This bill, however, only made it lawful for the freemen of the province to form themselves into companies and organize as it was customary for a militia to do. No youth under age, nor any bought or indented servant was to be admitted. No definite term of service was fixed, and it was provided that none should be compelled nor led to go more than three days' journey beyond the inhabited part of the province, nor detained in garrison longer than three weeks, without the written consent of volunteers. Practically, the law simply recognized the associators, and permitted the government to employ them in resisting the inroads of the savages.

The massacre at Gnadenhutten occurred on the 24th of November; the

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Henry Creusen.	Josiah Vansant.	Andrew Van Bockerk.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 50.	
Henry Scott.	Garrett Wynkoop.	Lufford Laffordson.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 74.	
Jacob Orndt.	Anthony Miller.	Nicholas Conrade.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 33.	
Joseph Inslee.	John Zuber.	Joseph Inslee, Jr.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 62.	
Anthony Teate.	Robert Cummings.	James Cummings.
Sergeants, 2.	Private men, 40.	
Jonathan Palmer.	Luther Calvin.	Thompson Price.
. . . .	Private men, 108.	
Charles Stewart.		
. . . .	Private men, 40.	

report of it came to Philadelphia on the day following, and, on the 26th, Captain Wilson with a company of sixty or seventy men started for the scene of hostilities. They reached Bethlehem that night, and on the following morning proceeded toward the mountains, but found the enemy had gone. It is probable that this company went to the support of the frontier settlements upon its own motion, and returned when no immediate occasion for active service was found. But the provincial authorities felt the necessity of providing some systematic defense of the frontier, and under the authority of the bill mentioned to take certain of the associated companies into the pay of the province. By the first of February, 1756, some eight hundred men were thus mustered into the provincial service, under the immediate command of Benjamin Franklin, who, as colonel of one of the Philadelphia regiments and one of the provincial commissioners for frontier defense, was given charge of the defensive operations from the Delaware to the Susquehanna.

The first contribution to this force from Bucks county was the company of Captain James McLaughlin. It was formally mustered* on the 29th of December, but it was not until the 5th of January following that it received orders to march. The captain was then directed by the governor to detach the lieutenant with twenty men of his company to await in readiness for orders from Benjamin Franklin, and with the remaining thirty to march at once for Harris's ferry. None of the other associated companies of the county appear to have offered their services at this time, and, as the province was still in urgent need of troops, a Captain Hays, who commanded a small company on the frontier, came to Bucks county to secure recruits. He was accompanied by the Reverend Charles Beatty, then pastor of the Neshaminy church, but who had gone to the frontier with Wilson's company and remained behind. Hays met with ill success for a time, and on January 14, 1756, Franklin wrote the governor from Bethlehem: "As Hays, I hear, is not likely to soon recruit his company, I have ordered Orndt to come up from Rockland in Bucks county to strengthen this part of the province."† But Mr. Beatty appears to have been of that class of

* The following muster-roll, subscribed by the members of this company, suggests the military discipline of the period and the terms upon which the troops served the province:—

"We, the subscribers, do hereby engage ourselves to serve as soldiers in His Majesty's service under the command of Captain James McLaughlin for the space of two months, and whoever of us shall desert or prove cowardly in time of action, or disobedient to our officers, shall forfeit his Pay. This agreement we make in consideration of being allowed, at the rate of Six Dollars per month, Arms, Ammunition, Blankets, Provisions, and a gill of rum per day for each man. The Blankets, Arms, and Ammunition left to be returned when we are discharged from the service."

† This company served in Northampton county in building forts and subsequently as a garrison. How long it served cannot be definitely determined. It was first stationed at Fort Norris, on Big creek, within the present limits of Monroe county. On October 8,

fighting parsons of which the revolutionary period subsequently produced so many examples, and learning of the captain's difficulty determined to present the subject to his people from the pulpit. Meeting the officer one day he invited him to be present at church on the following Sunday, when, at the close of his service, he addressed his people somewhat as follows: "The savages have attacked the frontier settlements, and are murdering our fellow-citizens. The governor has made a call for volunteers to march with a view to attack and drive them back, but I regret to learn that it is not very promptly met. It is certainly somebody's duty to go, and I have determined, if the synod allows me, to offer my services as chaplain, and thus do my part. Of course, it will be very pleasant for me to have the company of any of the congregation or my neighbors who may feel it their duty to go." The response to this appeal was of the most practical character. In a short time forty-five men joined Captain Hays's standard, and proceeded to Bethlehem. A few days later it was stationed near the Lehigh gap, and on the 10th of January, with the detachment from McLaughlin's company, Orndt's company, and other troops, marched to a point opposite Gnadenhutten, where they built Fort Allen. Hays's company was employed in conveying trains for a time, and was subsequently stationed at the Lehigh gap or below this point at Fort Brown.

In January ninety-five regulars had come from New York and been placed in garrison at Reading and Easton. In March these troops were ordered to return, and the governor, finding it necessary to take another company of fifty men into the pay of the service, directed Colonel Clapham, on the 8th instant, to proceed to Newtown, inspect the company of Captain Inslee there, and if found satisfactory to muster it into the provincial service. This was accordingly done, when the captain with his ensign and twenty-five men was ordered to Easton, and the lieutenant with the other twenty-five was ordered to Reading. The latter detachment is heard of no more, but, on the 25th of June, the first named is reported by the "Commiss' Gen^l of ye Musters" as still at Easton. In this report of his tour of inspection the commissary says:

"At six came to Easton, found Ensign Inslee of Captain Inslee's company with twenty-four men; he told me the captain was gone to Philadelphia for the company's pay, and one man absent, sick at Bethlehem.—Provincial stores, twenty-five good muskets, twenty-five cartouche boxes with eleven rounds each, fifteen blankets.

"26 June.—At nine A. M. mustered the company stationed here, found them stout, able men; their arms in good order; they fired at a mark, sixteen of twenty hit within nine inches of the centre at eighty yards' distance. The ensign had no certificates of enlistment, but told me that Colonel Clapham had carried them with him."

1756, it was transferred to Fort Allen, on the Lehigh, a little below Mauch Chunk, and is there lost sight of in the records. Captain Orndt remained in the service until the end of the French war, reaching the rank of major, and in the summer of 1758 was placed in command of the eastern frontier with headquarters at Easton.

It is believed that Captain "Jemmison's" company was taken into the pay of the province, and stationed at Hunter's Fort, but nothing further can be learned of it. In 1758 the company of Richard Walker was summoned to assist in the campaign which General Forbes was then preparing against Fort Duquesne. A staff officer wrote the captain, under date of June 5th, from Philadelphia: "It is General Forbes's order that you get your company armed and accoutred here, and then to march without loss of time to Lancaster, where you will wait to receive further orders." It is probable that the company went no further, and served as a general protection to Forbes's flank as he proceeded westward.

The service on the eastern frontier, where Bucks county was principally represented, consisted chiefly of garrison duty and ranging, with frequent details to guard settlers while harvesting their crops. There were no expeditions, no pitched battles with the enemy, and the troops from this county, while doing their duty well, did not figure conspicuously in the records.

The military policy which dictated the operations in the southwest during the years 1755-8 aimed at the reduction of the French and Indians' stronghold at the forks of the Ohio, assured that if this was accomplished the frontiers of Pennsylvania would need no surer defense. But the defeat of Braddock demonstrated that such an event had not been provided for, and the unprotected frontiers were found defenseless against the terrible onslaught which the savages made in the succeeding fall. The unfortunate bickerings of the proprietors and the assembly even then delayed the needed measures for defense until the Indians had depopulated the settlements above the Blue hills, and were pressing their victorious way into the heart of the province. Among the last acts of Governor Morris's administration was the declaration of war against the savages, in spite of a general protest from the Friends. This was adopted by his successor, who, aided by Benjamin Franklin, employed the most vigorous measures for defense.

Bounties were offered for prisoners and for scalps of men, women, and children of the enemy; a chain of block-houses was stretched along the Kittatinny hills from the Delaware to the Maryland line, and each garrisoned with twenty to seventy-five men. But by far the most effective in its results was an expedition, concerted in 1756, against Kittanning—an Indian stronghold on the Allegheny river. The movement, under the direction of General Armstrong, was entirely successful, and resulted in the complete disorganization of the Indian conspiracy against the frontier.

The savages were once more willing to treat, and a grand council was convened at Easton in November of this year. The high contracting parties were Governor Denny, on the part of the province, and Teedyuscung, on the part of the natives. Each leader was accompanied by a considerable retinue, the whites making special effort to impose upon the imagination of the Indians by

the bravery of their martial display. A previous council had been held in July, but the attendance was small, and neither party was fully prepared to join issue. The more important business was therefore deferred until autumn. Meanwhile Armstrong's expedition had occurred, and the second meeting found the two parties ready to discuss their grievances. When questioned as to the cause of the dissatisfaction and hostility of the Indians, the eminent chief mentioned the overtures of the French and the ill usage of the provincial authorities. He boldly declared that the very land on which they stood had been taken from the rightful owners by fraud; and not only had the country from the Tohickon creek to Wyoming been thus taken, but several tracts in New Jersey had been similarly stolen from his people. And, subsequently, when the Six Nations had given them and the Shawanese the country on the Juniata for a hunting-ground, with the full knowledge of the governor, the latter permitted settlers to encroach upon their lands. Again, in 1754, the governor had gone to Albany to purchase more lands of the Six Nations, describing the lands sought by points of compass, which the Indians did not understand, and, by the profusion of presents, obtained grants for lands which the Iroquois did not intend to sell, including not only the Juniata, but also the west branch of the Susquehanna. When these things were known to the native occupants, they declared they would no longer be friends with the English, who were trying to get all of their country.

This council lasted nine days, and resulted in a treaty of peace between the two parties. Compensation was offered for the lands taken by the "walking purchase," but this matter was deferred until those especially interested could be present. A council for this purpose was accordingly convened in July, 1757, when the whites resorted to a practice too common with them in such conferences. Rum was freely supplied, and strenuous efforts made to place Teedyuscung hopelessly under its influence. Through the aid of certain Quakers present this was prevented, and the whole settlement finally referred to the king and council in England. In the succeeding year another grand council was held at Easton for the adjustment of the whole question of Indian grievances, and representatives of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Mohicans, Monseys, Nanticokes, Conoys, etc., were present to the number of five hundred. The Iroquois had taken great offense on account of the independent treaty made by the Delawares and Shawanese in 1756, and had committed sundry outrages upon the settlements in the hope of embroiling the adjoining tribes with the whites. In this conference, also, they took great offense because of the prominence assumed by the Delaware chieftain, and it was only through the earnest efforts of the Quakers present that rum and intrigue with the representatives of the Six Nations did not defeat the purposes of the conference. Teedyuscung, however, bore himself with dignity and firmness, and secured from the governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the

principal Indian agents, who represented the whites, a release of all lands beyond the Allegheny mountains, purchased in 1754, and the lands on the "west branch." For the remainder the Indians gave a deed confirming the former purchase, and more clearly defining its boundaries, for which they received additional compensation.

CHAPTER IV.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BESIDE his letters of authority from William Penn and the deputy-governor of New York, Markham was the bearer of the most conciliatory messages from the new proprietor to the colonists, as well as to the aborigines of the new province. Penn was well fitted by his early education and experience to entertain the highest regard for the personal rights and liberties of those whom fortune might place in his power, and, in announcing to the colonists "that it hath pleased God in his Providence to cast you within my Lott and care," he assured them that though the undertaking in which he had engaged was new to him, yet God had given him an understanding of his duty and an "honest minde to doe it uprightly." He declared that they should be governed by laws of their own making, and live a free and, if so disposed, a sober and industrious people; and his determination not to "usurp the right of any, nor oppress his person."

A change of government was not unprecedented on the Delaware, and Markham assumed the powers of deputy-governor without the interruption of colonial affairs. His commission authorized him to call a council of nine persons, over which he should preside, for the general direction of affairs, and he early selected Robert Wade, Morgan Drewet, William Woodmansee, William Marriner, Thomas Fairman, James Sandelandes, William Clayton, Otto Earnest Cock, and Lawrence Cock. The seat of government was changed from Kingsesse, where the court was then in the habit of sitting, to Upland, and here, on the third of August, 1681, the new council subscribed to a paper in which they declare: "Wee do hereby bind ourselves by our hands and seales, that wee neither act nor advise, nor consent unto anything that shall not be according to our own consciences the best for y^e true and well Government of the s^d Province, and Likewise to keep secret all y^e votes and acts of us y^e s^d Councell unless such as by the General Consent of us are to be Pub-

lished." Such consent was apparently never obtained for the publication of their record; at all events, it has not come down to the present, and the account of many interesting transactions has thus been lost. The members of the council were drawn principally from the vicinity of Upland; none appended his seal, and two of them were unable to write their names.

The old court for Upland county had adjourned to the second Tuesday in September, and on that day, the 13th, a newly-organized court for the same county began its session at Upland. But in the reorganization of the government Markham introduced few innovations, and in its administration of affairs the new court was practically only a continuation of the "Upland court." On the bench sat Messrs. William Clayton, William Warner, Robert Wade, Otto Earnest Cock, William Biles, Robert Lucas, Lawrence Cock, Swan Swanson, and Andreas Bankson. Thomas Revell was clerk, and John Test was the sheriff. The extreme eastern part of the county was represented by William Biles and Robert Lucas on the bench, and among those before the court by Richard Ridgeway, Richard Noble, and John Wood. Succeeding sessions of this court were held in November of this year, and in March and September of 1682, after which the temporary administration of Markham was superseded by that of the new proprietor in person. But few changes are noted in the practice of the court, yet there are striking evidences of the transitional character of the period. In the several sessions Markham presided, and the proportion of Englishmen among the justices was increased. The "Duke's Laws" were set aside, and by the deputy-governor's commission all things were to be conducted "according to the good laws of England." Jury trials, which had previously been of rare occurrence, now became common; while the old guilder and "skippis of wheat" still remained the English currency also found a place in its records; and in September, 1682, the first grand jury in Pennsylvania was empanelled. It was summoned in the case of Lawrence Dalboe, and, while it consisted of only twelve men, it is called his "grand jury."

Of the business transacted by the court little remains of permanent interest. At the first session, of twenty-five cases on the docket, sixteen were withdrawn, and nine were tried. Two of the latter have some interest as exhibiting the method adopted to mete out exact justice. A case was brought in "an action for assault and battery." In this the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, giving him sixpence damages and the cost of his suit. The next case was an action in which the same offense is charged, involving exactly the same parties, but with the position of the former plaintiff and defendants reversed. In the trial of this cause the same jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, granting them forty shillings damages and the cost of their suit. At the court held in March, 1682, "John Akraman" appears on the jury, and Richard Noble as a prosecuting witness. On the 14th the court appointed

"overseers for the highways" for one year next ensuing. The district from Marcus creek to Naaman's creek was assigned to Wooley Rawson; from Naaman's creek to Upland creek to Robert Wade; from Upland creek to Ammersland to William Oxley; from Ammersland to Karkus mill to Mons Stawket; from Karkus mill to Schuylkill falls to Peter Yokeham; from the latter point to Tacony creek to Andreas Rambo; from the latter to Poquessing creek to Erick Mullikay; from the Poquessing to Samuel Clift's to Claus Johnson; and from Clift's to Gilbert Wheeler's to John Acreman. The main road, which appears to have been thus apportioned, extended from Newcastle, through Upland, to the falls of the Delaware, and crossed the principal streams at about the head of tidewater.

In the meantime the immigration which had for some time been directed toward New Jersey still continued, and in 1681 the arrivals of the "New Adventure," the "Dagger," and the "Henry and Ann" are noted. But the new proprietor's energies were now devoted to the peopling of his own province, and in the autumn following Markham's departure a considerable company of adventurers gathered at London and Bristol to take ship for Pennsylvania. Under date of October 4th, Claypoole wrote: "There is a ship going for Pennsylvania, from Bristol, and William Penn is gone thither to take his leave of the Friends; and there is another ship going thither from London, and may be ready in a fortnight, but William Penn does not go till spring." Again in December the same writer reports that "a great ship for Pennsylvania" is being chartered, that he hears "there is another going from Bristol," and that in the beginning of summer "it is expected there will go three or four ships more from London." But two of the various ships mentioned appear to have sailed for Pennsylvania in 1681, of which the "John and Sarah" was the first to arrive. It probably sailed from London early in November, and reached its destination early in the following month, but no definite record of the particulars of its voyage has been preserved. The other vessel, the "Bristol Factor," if it sailed as indicated in the letter of Claypoole, had a more tedious voyage, as it did not arrive in the Delaware until the 11th of December. On this date it anchored at the place where Chester now is, and observing some houses on the shore the passengers landed at Robert Wade's, where they remained one night. In the morning the ship was found frozen fast and the emigrants were constrained to remain here all winter. Among those who took passage in these ships were John Otter, Edmund Lovett, Andrew Ellet, Gideon Gambell, Nathaniel Allen, and Joseph Kirkbride, all of whom became subsequently identified with Bucks county. A third ship, the "Amity,"* sailed

* Proud and other early historians have stated that this ship sailed in the same autumn with the other vessels mentioned, but was blown off the coast to the West Indies by adverse winds, a mishap which delayed its arrival until the following spring. Many later writers have accepted this statement, but Mr. Hazard, in his "Annals of Pennsylvania," pp. 557-8, clearly shows this to be an error.



Isaiah Delany

out of the Downs on the 23d of April, 1682, and among others brought Thomas Holmes, the new surveyor-general, and John, the eldest son of James Claypoole, as his assistant.

At this time there was great activity among the Pennsylvania adventurers. It was estimated "above a thousand Friends" would sail for the province this year; "then William Penn and his family goes; Thomas Rudyard, Charles Taylor and his family, and many others; then two ships from Bristol and five from Wales; so that if the Lord bless us, and prosper our way, the country will be planted in a little time." At the time he received his charter Penn hoped to reach his province in the following fall, but affairs multiplied upon his hands, and the various details of his project demanded his constant attention in England. In September, 1681, he writes to Harrison explaining that he does not expect to depart so soon as he intended, "for the people upon whose going both my resolution and services on going depended, though they buy and mostly send servants to clear and sow a piece of land against they come, not one-fifth can now get rid of their concerns here till spring. When they go, I go, but my going with servants will not settle a government, the great end of my going." Soon after receiving the charter for Pennsylvania Penn began negotiating for the lower countries. In this he made slow progress and it was not until the latter part of August that he secured the "deeds of feoffment" for Newcastle with the lands about it, and the lands between this and Cape Henlopen.

With this negotiation successfully closed Penn was soon ready to take his departure for his province, and on the 30th of August, 1682, he set sail from Deal in the ship "Welcome" with about a hundred other emigrants, most of whom were Friends and a majority of them from the county of Sussex, the proprietor's place of residence. The voyage was sadly marred by a visitation of the smallpox, of which some thirty of the company died. "In this trying situation, the acceptable company of William Penn is said to have been of singular advantage to them, and his kind advice and assistance of great service during their passage; so that, in the main, they had a prosperous voyage." (Proud.) On the 27th of October the ship arrived at Newcastle, where the new proprietor was received with joyous acclamations by all nationalities. On the next day, after exhibiting his title, he received formal possession of the town. At the same time he reassured the people of his liberal policy, renewed the commissions of the magistrates, and constituting Markham his attorney to receive the lower territory from the representatives of the Duke of York, he proceeded to Upland. Here he was again received with the most flattering demonstrations, the Swedish colonists deputing Lacy Cock, one of their number and a justice of the court, to assure the new proprietor "that they would love, serve, and obey him with all that they had," and to declare "that it was the best day they ever saw."

In the experiment which Penn was about to inaugurate a pre-requisite for success was the presence of a sufficient number of intelligent, capable colonists upon whom the details of a popular government could be safely devolved, and this through his influence was supplied by the wonderful immigration which took place in this year. By the latter part of December twenty-three ships,* laden with emigrants and their household stuff, had been dispatched to the province. Among the population thus suddenly planted in the almost unbroken wilderness of the new province were men of the best character; men of wealth, of intellectual acquirements, and generally of deep religious convictions, thoroughly in sympathy with the noble ambition of the founder. Of these a considerable number of representative families made their original settlement within the present limits of Bucks county. By the "Friends' Adventure," which arrived in September, came George Pownall, William Yardley, Luke Brunley, Joseph and John Clows, Jr., John Brock, William Venables, and John Haycock; in the same month, by the "Samuel," came Henry Paxson and Richard Amor; by the "Welcome," which arrived in October, came John and Thomas Rowland, William Buckman, and Thomas Fitzwater; in the same month, by the "Lamb," came James Dilworth; by the "Submission," which reached Choptank, Maryland, in November, came Phineas Pemberton, James Harrison, Randolph Blackshaw, Robert Bond, Ellis Jones, Jane and Margaret Mode, Lydia Wharmby, and James Clayton. The following year was scarcely less marked by the accessions to the community from abroad. In February, 1683, the "Bristol Merchant" brought William Beakes and Henry Marjorum; in September, the "Endeavor" of London brought Richard Hough, Thomas Janney, and John Clows, Sr.; in October, the "Jeffrey" of London brought William Bennett, the "Friendship" of Liverpool brought John Hough, the "Providence" of Scarborough brought Joshua Hoopes and John Palmer, and the "Daniel and Elizabeth" of Plymouth brought George Stone.†

His arrival in Pennsylvania opened up a new field of busy activity to William Penn. Although there existed here an old social organization, his plans contemplated, and the character of the new population demanded, one of higher development, and he promptly set about its reconstruction. He appears to have been little impressed by any respect for the traditions of the colony which had come into his possession, and one of his earliest acts was an ill-considered innovation in the change of the name of Upland to Chester. There

* Of these Penn wrote: "None miscarried; only two or three had the smallpox; else healthy and swift passages, generally such as have not been known; some but twenty-eight days, and few longer than six weeks."

† Of these families and others who came as late as 1687, further particulars may be gathered from Pemberton's "Book of Arrivals," to be found in the Appendix to this volume.

was, however, little call for a display of sentiment here, and any deficiency in this respect was amply compensated by the proprietor's keen discernment of the practical necessities of the situation. No time was lost in adopting the measures necessary to "settle a government." Messengers were promptly dispatched to Maryland to arrange for a meeting with Lord Baltimore for the purpose of settling the mutual boundary between the two provinces, and in the meantime Penn proceeded to New York to record the formal transfer of the lower counties and "pay his duty" to the representative of the Duke of York. On his return he held a court at Newcastle, and a few days later, having divided the "territories" into the counties of Newcastle, Jones, and Whorekill or Deal, and Pennsylvania into the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks, he issued writs to the different sheriffs for the election of seven persons from each county to serve as members of the first assembly.

After setting the machinery of government in motion Penn's next care was the "casting of the country into townships," and the organization of local administrations. The character of these "townships" is pretty well determined from the general hints to be obtained from the records. Originally they had no political significance, but were used as convenient means of compacting the settlements which appeared to be a desirable feature in Penn's carefully studied plans. The purchases of several persons were thus contiguously located "in a long square, five or ten of a side, and a way of two hundred feet broad left between them for a highway in the township for the future good and great benefit of the country." Some of these details were omitted or changed in practice, but the general principle may still be observed in the character of all the early townships. The limits thus established have become to a great degree permanent, and the names which now designate them are generally the ones then adopted, selected probably through the choice of the land-owners. The lines thus established were of little general service, however, and in 1685 the jurisdictions of the constables were defined as "the falls," "the middle lots," and "the farther side of the Neshaminah and thereabouts." The county lines were equally ill-defined, and it was not until the 8th of April, 1685, that the boundary of Bucks county was definitely settled. At this time the "President and Provincial Councils" ordered:

Whereas, there is a Necessity to ascertaine the bounds of y^e severall Countyes of Pennsylvania, in Order to y^e raising and Collecting of Taxes, public Moneys, and Other ways to adjust the Limitts of the respective Sheriffs for y^e pforming of their Power and Duty; and also, that y^e People might know unto what County they belong & appertaine to answer their dutys and places: and whereas, the Gov^r, in presence of Tho: Janney & Phin: Pemberton was pleased to say and Grant that y^e Bounds of y^e County of Bucks and Philadelphia should begin as followeth, Viz:

To begin at y^e Mouth of Poetquesink Creek, on Delaware, and soe by y^e s^d Creek, and to take in the Townships of Southampton and Warminster; in Obedience thereto and Confirmation thereof, The President and Councill having Seriously Weighed and Considered y^e

same, have & doe hereby agree and Order that the bounds between the said Countys shall be thus: to begin at y^e Mouth of Poetquesink Creek on Delaware River, and to goe up thence a long y^e said Creek by y^e severall Courses thereof, to a S. W. & N. E. Line, which said line devides the land belonging to Jos Growden & Compa., from y^e Southampton Township; from thence by a Lyne of Marked Trees along the said Line 120 Perches more or less, from thence N. W. by a Line of marked Trees, which said Line in part devided the Land belonging to Nich. Moor from Southampton & Warminster Townships, Contermeing the said Line as far as y^e said County shall extend.

The first measure taken in the organization of local government was the appointment of sheriffs for the different counties. Subsequently the justices in the inferior courts were appointed, and each court formally opened in person by the governor. These courts were similar in their constitution and powers to those which had previously existed, and those established in newly-formed counties began their functions with such business as was brought before it. It happened, therefore, that the first court held in Bucks county was convened "to inspect and take account of the improvement and usage of the estates of orphans." This court was held at the house of Gilbert Wheeler on the 4th of March, 1684, with Governor William Penn presiding, and James Harrison, John Otter, William Yardley, William Beaks, and Thomas Fitzwater sitting as justices. Phineas Pemberton was clerk, and Richard Noble was sheriff.* Another session of this court, at which the governor presided, was held on the 11th of the same month, and a third was held on the 7th of October, 1684, at which Edmund Bennett appears as one of the justices. The estates of Messrs. John Spencer, Samuel Clift, William Clark, John Heycock, — Giles and William Venable were considered. The court bestowed the most attention upon the Clark estate, which was not finally disposed of until some two years later. It consisted of some three hundred acres of land and a little personal property which the sheriff enumerated as follows: "1 flock bed, 2 flock pillows, 1 blanket, 1 iron pot, 1 brass kettle, 1 pot back, 1 frying pan, 1 chest." There were two orphans; the eldest of which, a girl of seven years, Noble offered to take until she attained the age of twenty-one years, and at that time to give her a cow, calf, and a sow, and to abate ten pounds of the bill of charges already accumulated against the estate.

The first court of quarter-sessions met on the 11th of December, 1684. In this court resided the ruling power of the local community, and in its records are to be traced the outlines of the county's early development. On its bench sat six justices of the peace with powers that exhibit a curious blending of the old patriarchal and modern civil jurisdictions. They were men of no legal education, with a strong antipathy to lawyers, and more anxious to adjust the

* The sheriffs were appointed at the time the counties were formed. Pemberton's commission as clerk "to be in force as long as thou shalt well behave thyself therein," was dated 21st, fifth month, 1683.

difficulties between their neighbors than to gain a reputation as jurists. The "good laws" passed by the assembly left much to their sound discretion, and it is not faint praise to say that they did not abuse their trust. Possessed of more "mother wit" than legal acquirements, preëminent in no particular over their fellows, and unsupported by the old-world prestige, the magistrates found in the sobriety and good sense of the people their surest warrant of success in the discharge of their duties. But "contempt of court" was not unknown in those Arcadian days, and the magistrates had now and then an occasion to exercise their authority for self-protection. Early among the laws passed by the first assembly was one which made it an offense to "speak slightly, or carry themselves abusively against any magistrate or person in office," and provided that the offender should "suffer according to the quality of the magistrate, and nature of the offense." During his term of office the dignity of a justice was sacred in the eye of the court, whether assailed in the discharge of his judicial functions or not. Rumors in circulation prejudicial to the reputation of the magistrates were called up in open court, and if continued after a denial by the official concerned, the offender was summarily fined. Few had the temerity to offend in this respect in the presence of the court, but an unexpectedly severe sentence sometimes caused the victim to "curse and swear," and in one case, at least, to go to the length of "jostling the justices upon the bench," for which the audacious person was promptly fined fifty shillings.

The first petit jury in Bucks county was impanelled on the 9th of December, 1685, and consisted of Robert Carter, John White, James Boyden, George Brown, Lionel Brittain, William Sandford, Henry Burchon, Jonathan Scaife, Edmund Lovett, Thomas Atkinson, Daniel Brinson, and John Clows. A number of cases in which the question of facts were made an issue had previously been tried before the court, but the right of jury apparently had been waived. From this time forward, however, a jury was generally employed to the no small inconvenience of the persons summoned to serve in that capacity. The poorly-constructed roads and lack of necessary bridges made attendance upon court at certain times of the year a burdensome duty, if not an impossibility, and jurors were frequently found delinquent when only the very best of excuses saved them a fine of from three to twenty shillings. In other respects it was no sinecure to serve on the jury, and the court found it necessary to maintain a somewhat severe discipline to prevent the panel from consulting their own ease at the expense of the case submitted for their determination.

An incident in point was one that bestowed upon the victims the name of the "Hustle-cap jury." It was impanelled in 1698 for the trial of an action to recover the value of a horse, estimated at three pounds and ten shillings. The identity of the animal was in question, and the principal evidence submitted referred to the ear-marks. The defendant received a verdict, but the other party to the case, learning something of the way in which the verdict was

arrived at, charged the jury with improper conduct. The jurors were accordingly examined by the court, when they frankly confessed that they were divided in judgment and could not agree ; that they considered the case part of a day and most part of a night ; that they then concluded to see which way it would go by lot, and caused the constable, John Darke, to cast a piece of money in his hat ; but they denied that they had brought in their verdict upon the lot, and averred that they had afterward agreed upon a verdict and brought it into court. They said the casting of the lot had greatly troubled them, and they had paid so much money as had satisfied both plaintiff and defendant and parties concerned, and now submitted to the court as to what they should suffer for their offense. The parties to the suit appeared and said the jury had given them full satisfaction, and they were no way hurt by the verdict ; but the court none the less fined each jurymen two pounds and ten shillings, and the constable for his share in the business was fined ten shillings.*

The first grand jury of the county was summoned for the June session of 1685, and consisted of Henry Baker, foreman, William Darke, Joshua Boare, Richard Ridgeway, Lawrence Banner, Henry Marjerum, Joseph Milner, Lionel Brittain, James Paxson, William Paxson, Joseph English, Thomas Stackhouse, Thomas Atkinson, James Boyden, Henry Bowman, Thomas Dungan, William Dungan, Thomas Rowland, Edmund Lovett, Thomas Wolfe, Randolph Blackshaw, and William Heycock. Delays and absences of grand jurors were generally punished by the higher fine of twenty shillings, and the implication of several such penalties is noted in the records. The grand jury gradually acquired, however, a prominent place in the administration of local affairs and became practically the architect of the county's fortunes. Its presentments were generally the initiatory movement in all changes and in the inauguration of new enterprises, the court invariably concurring in its recommendations and putting them in execution.

The roads were the first public interest to engage the attention of the new court. The "King's path," authorized by an order of the early court in 1675, extended across the county, and under the orders of the Upland court in 1678, and, subsequently, the various settlements were probably connected with it by local ways of travel. On the 11th of February, 1685, the Bucks county court makes note of the failure to lay out such a road previously ordered to be constructed to Pemberton's plantation, and appointed William Biles, Lionel Brittain, and Samuel Darke, with the assistance of Robert Lucas, a surveyor, to do this work. At the same time, the road "about the falls that is not already perfected" is placed in the care of the same persons, with the addition of Wil-

* The names of this somewhat famous jury were Joseph Milner, Anthony Burton, Henry Marjerum, Edmund Lovett, Edward Lucas, Walter Pomphrey, William Darke, John Shaw, John Stackhouse, Jacob Janney, Thomas Janney, and James Moon.

liam Beakes, to "perfect" the same "before the next term of court," when the court proceeded to take full charge of these matters by the appointment of Henry Baker, John Rowland, Thomas Stackhouse, and Edmund Cutter, as "overseers of the highways for the ensuing year." In the following May, a road was ordered to be laid out "from Wrightstown to the ferry-house over against Burlington," and in 1688 the grand jury called attention to the necessity of a road "from the upper plantations above the falls of Delaware to the landing over against Burlington." In the winter of 1691, the "highway from the falls to Southampton" was ordered cleared, the bridge "by James Paxson's" and the one "that comes from William Brian's" were ordered to be repaired, and "the necessity of a way from Newtown to Burlington ferry" suggested, but it was not until 1693 that it was laid out. Two years later the return of a road "from the upper plantations above the falls of Delaware to the landing over against Burlington" was made. It was projected in 1688, but the unsettled character of the country delayed its completion, and when finally laid out was indicated by marked trees. It started "first from Richard Hough's plantation by a line of marked trees to Falls meeting-house; from thence to Cold Spring, and so down the old road to the ferry." In 1696 a road was laid out from Newtown to Gilbert Wheeler's ferry, and another from the "mill-dam in Buckingham [Bristol] to the common landing by the ferry-house, in a straight line." In the year following Pemberton was ordered to survey a road from the falls to Buckingham, with the assistance of John Surket, and at the same time another road was ordered to lead "from Wrightstown to Neshaminah meeting-house; thence to Joseph Growden's, and thence to branch out the one way to the ford at Allen Foster's over Pemepecka; the other from Joseph Growden's down to Duncan Williams's." A part of this road was projected as early as 1685, but was delayed until this time.

The character of these early roads is suggested by the record of a complaint on the 9th of November, 1685, to the effect that "Joseph Growden had fenced up the King's road." Nathaniel Allen, a constable, was therefore "ordered to speak to him to open the road or set gates; else further course will be taken about it." These roads were scarcely more than bridle-paths, and it was not until 1695 that the term "cartways" was used in reference to the county roads, which probably indicates the period when wheeled vehicles were introduced in the county. The location of the ferries at this early day was a prominent consideration in determining the terminal points of the various "ways." Travel beyond county limits was directed toward Philadelphia, New York, and the older settlements in New Jersey, and in the absence of bridges over the Delaware sought the most convenient ferries. The earliest of them was probably established at the falls. Prior to this some more or less regular means of crossing the river at Burlington was found, but when the route from the east was transferred to the falls, this ferry was discontinued.

Until after the English settlement on the river in 1679 the ferry at the falls was of a very inefficient character, but the growth of the settlements on either side of the river offered better inducements and secured better service. It is not certain who first among the new emigrants conducted the ferry here, but the records show Gilbert Wheeler early in possession of the business. It appears to have been only one of several enterprises which he conducted, and generally in such a manner as to bring himself in conflict with the court. In 1693 he was convicted of exacting extortionate fees for ferriage, and four years later the grand jury present the necessity of a new ferry "for want of the ferry at Gilbert Wheeler's not being kept." The grand jury therefore "presented the necessity of a ferry being kept at Joseph Chorley's, which is a convenient place." Chorley agreed to attend to this business and keep a flat and canoes always ready, provided "that there be no place of ferriage allowed within three miles" of the said ferry. This is said to have been opposite the point where Bordentown, New Jersey, is located. At this term of court, June, 1697, the grand jury presented also "the necessity of a ferry over Neshaminy, at John Baldwin's, which is nearer to Philadelphia from the ferry at Buckingham by two or three miles than the other ferry or way of riding."* The "ferry at Buckingham," and "the landing over against Burlington" was established by Samuel Clift soon after his settlement on what is now the site of the borough of Bristol, and has since continuously operated here. In 1667 a ferry was established by Duncan Williamson on the river in what is now Bensalem township, and was considerably used for nearly a half century.

The early administration of the county finances was of the crudest character. For a little time the sole dependence for income was the fines laid by the court and the license-fees paid by the innkeepers, but as there were few demands upon the public funds no embarrassment was experienced. The services of the justices, jurors, sheriff, coroner, clerk, and minor officials were remunerated by fees, bridges were built by subscription, and roads were constructed and repaired by assessments of labor upon the persons of the district through which they ran. There were therefore only the construction and repairs of public

* The provincial council appears to have been present at this session of the court, or very near at the house of Phineas Pemberton, and adopting the suggestion of the grand jury, "ordered that a road be laid out from the passage over Portquessing creek to Neshaminy creek, att Joseph Growden's landing, in the land hee Latelie bought of Thomas flairman, & from thence to Buckingham, and thence to Joseph Chorley's house, and thence to the river side; and that a ferrie be settled att the aforesaid place att Neshaminy, and another over delaware, agt the house of or lunc of the sd Joseph Chorley, where the road shall be laid outt."

At the same time the council granted a license to Chorley to keep ferry on the Delaware and to John Baldwin to keep ferry on the Neshaminy, and ordered that the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks should forthwith erect a bridge over the Poquessing "att their equall charge."



Isaac Van Horn

buildings, the requirement of the offices of record, and the care of the poor to be provided for. The funds available for these purposes were made to suffice, and were expended by direction of the court, without the intervention of a treasurer. A tax was levied in 1685, or in the year following, and in 1687 was given to William Biles for collection. The whole amount was £128 4s. 5½*d.*, of which £71 4s. 8½*d.* was returned as uncollectible. In 1690 the grand jury "presented the necessity" of a tax of three hundred pounds for the charges of the county, and divided the county into the following districts for the purposes of collection: "Above the falls; thence to the governor's; thence to Neshaminy; and up the same to the Robert Hall's plantation; thence to the uppermost land taken up on Neshaminy;* Middle lots; between Neshaminy and Poquessing to the upper part of Joseph Growden's land; thence to the uppermost land taken up."

At the same session the grand jury suggested the necessity of laying a tax for the payment of the members of the council and assembly from the county. At that time the law provided that each county should remunerate its own representatives, but the good people of Bucks had been negligent in this matter, and it is probable that the grand jury acted in the capacity of a public conscience. The suggestion apparently made no further progress at the time, but in December, 1695, the record of the court recites: "It had previously been ordered that at this meeting the court should ascertain the fees of members of the council and assembly, but few made their appearance, but upon discourse with those present it was found they were moderate and seemed rather to wish to have an end put to the affair than for their own interest; and it was thought that if the grand jury would make some suitable present to those who had been at extraordinary charge by reason of their long continuance in their duties, it would put an end to the matter." At the next session a "suitable present" of eight pounds each was granted to Arthur Cook and Phineas Pemberton, and one of six pounds to Joseph Growden, which were accepted by the recipients in full of claims for their public services.

The difficulties occasioned by the lack of regularly established political divisions in the county are clearly apparent in all this period. Constables, collectors, fence-viewers, and overseers of the roads each had different districts, changing with the new necessities of each year, and never more than generally defined. Citizens were frequently taxed or held to duty by two of the same officials, and the latter must have been quite above the ordinary temptations of mortals not to have come in conflict with each other in the discharge of other duties. It was not until March, 1690, however, that the grand jury found it "necessary

* This district was subsequently divided into two parts, the one to extend "from lower end of Robert Hall's plantation to Newtown;" the other "from thence to the uppermost lands taken up."

that the county be divided into townships." At the next session the court, following the lead of the grand jury, made an order that Henry Baker, Thomas Janney, William Biles, Phineas Pemberton, Arthur Cook, Edmund Bennett, James Boyden, Nicholas Walne, Joshua Hoopes, John Rowland, Joseph Growden, and Samuel Allen meet together at the court-house the day before the next court, "and then and there divide this county into townships, that the same may be presented to the next court to have the approbation thereof." For some reason this order was not obeyed, and in September, 1692, the court again took up the matter. In the record reference is made to an "arrangement formerly from the council, and that thereupon there was an order from the court." Of this "arrangement" no other mention has anywhere been found, and no order of the court save as mentioned above. At this session, however, the court again ordered that Arthur Cook and others, "or the greater number of them, meet together at the meeting-house at Neshaminah, the 27th day of this instant, and divide this county into townships." The court also adjourned to meet at this time and place, and the following proceedings "at a court held at the meeting-house at Neshaminah, the 27th ⁷/_{mo.} 1692," are noted:

Whereas it was ordered formerly that this county should be divided into townships according to said order, and the said persons by this court ordered did this day meet to and did divide the same as follows: The uppermost township, being called Makefield, to begin at the uppermost plantation and along the river to the uppermost part of John Wood's land, and by the lands formerly belonging to the Hawkinses, & Joseph Kirkbride & widow Lucas; and so along as near as may be in a straight line, to fetch in Joshua Hoop's land.

The township at the falls, being called ———, to begin at Pennsbury and so up the river to the upper side of John Wood's land, and then to take in the Hawkins's, Joseph Kirkbride, and widow Lucas's lands; and so the land along that creek continuing the same until it takes in the land of John Rowland and Edward Pearson; and so continue till it come with Pennsbury upper land; then along Pennsbury to the place of beginning.

Then Pennsbury as it is laid out.

Below Pennsbury it is called Buckingham, and to follow the river from Pennsbury to Neshaminah to the upper side of Robert Hall's plantation; and to take in the land of John Town, Edmund Lovet, and Abram Cox; and so to Pennsbury and by the same to the place of beginning.

The middle township, to be called Middleton, to begin at the upper side of Robert Hall's land and so up Neshaminah to Newtown; and from thence to take in the lands of John Hough, Jonathan Scaife, and the Paxsons and John Smith's land; and go to take in the back part of Whites' land; and by their land to the place of beginning.

Newtown and Wrightstown one township.

All the lands between Neshaminah and Poquessin and so the upper side of Joseph Growden's land in one, and to be called Salem.

South Hampton and the lands about it, with Warminster, one.

The blank left for the name of "the township at the falls" was never officially filled out, but the popular designation—the falls township—was at once recognized by the court and has continued to the present. Pennsbury, it will be observed, was not included in any township organization. It was

Penn's expectation, so long as he lived, to erect this area into a manor. His failure to do so, however, worked no inconvenience in the administration of public affairs, as the property of the so-called manor was not subject to taxation, and had its own guardian of local interests in the person of the proprietor's "ranger." Practically it was subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the county from the first, and when it was subsequently sold it lost all that remained of its individuality and was merged into Falls township without any distinct action of the court. When the name of the township "below Pennsbury" was changed to Bristol is not known. The borough of Bristol was chartered in 1697, and five years later a constable was appointed for a district bearing the same name. Salem is called Bensalem in the records as early as 1693, and was thus perpetuated by popular choice without official action. At the latter date a constable, and a supervisor or "surveyor of ways," were appointed for a district called "Crookhorn," a name new to the records then, and of which no other trace is anywhere to be found.

The development of township organizations in the three original counties of Pennsylvania was *sui generis*. The usual plan of dividing the outlying sparse-settled portions of the county into one or more townships was not here observed. The lands were sold in large tracts, and several such contiguous tracts were at once given an individuality which never appears to have been lost.* Townships were formed all about a less favored locality, which remained unorganized land in their midst until sufficient population warranted its organization, as in the case of Warrington and Haycock, and other townships do not appear to have ever had specific boundaries recorded. Just how this individuality was conferred is not clear. It was not through any action of the courts, but probably through the popularization of Penn's idea of regulating the early settlement. It happens, therefore, that in the first mention of a township in the records its outlines and name are generally already established. Thus, of the nine townships which were included in the seven divisions formed in 1692, the names of four were already settled, while the names of two others were the suggestions of early popular use; and the outlines of all were so far established that the boundaries fixed by the court were only a rehearsal of those already in use. After these original townships the first to appear in the records are Buckingham and Solebury. There is nowhere any hint of their origin, but in this first official recognition of their existence they are found acting with as distinct corporate individuality as any of the older townships. At this session, 1709, a supervisor was appointed for each of these townships, and only one constable for both. In 1722 the boundaries of Buckingham were specifically defined, but until 1730 the two townships were apparently arbitrarily associated to

* Doylestown township, formed from three others, alone affords an exception in Bucks county.

form one constable's district at times, and at others divided to form independent districts. Though apparently thus united, each of these townships undoubtedly possessed a distinct individuality from the first, and was united or divided for judicial purposes as circumstances seemed to warrant. The same relations existed between Newtown and Wrightstown, and between Southampton and Warminster. In the latter case, however, they were declared separate in 1713.

In 1719 a constable and supervisor were appointed for "Richlands or the Great Swamp," and in the following year this region is referred to as Richland township, though not laid out by the court until 1734, after it had been for years "reputed a township." In 1720 the usual local officials were appointed for the "lands adjacent to Southampton," and two years later these lands were erected into the township of Northampton. In 1721 officers were appointed for "Hilltown," and three years later it was officially laid out as a township with the same name. In 1724 the first constable was appointed for Plumstead, but its tutelage was brief, as it was regularly laid out in the following year. In 1723 "ye inhabitants settled on peckquisi hills" petitioned for authority to organize themselves into a township. There is no evidence that the petition was granted, and no further mention of the matter is found until 1728, when the first constable was appointed for "New Brittain." From this time forward this name appears in the list of townships, but there is no record of its formal erection to be found. In 1733 a constable and supervisor were appointed for "Middlebury." This region was early designated as the district "between the two branches of the Neshaminy," and in 1727 a supervisor was appointed to take charge of that part of the "York road" found here; but in 1734 it was laid out as the township of Warwick. In 1733 the extent of Makefield made the appointment of two supervisors for this township necessary, and in the following year the terms Upper and Lower were applied to the different portions of this political division, but it was not until 1742 that the formal division was made.

In 1734 Warrington was laid out without the usual novitiate experience, as was Milford also. The latter had been associated with Richland, and in this year was laid out under the name of "Bulla;" but in the return of a resurvey made in the same year the name is changed to Milford. In 1739 Rockhill was laid out as a township on the petition of the inhabitants of Milford and Richland, that the portion of the "Bethlehem road" which passed through Rockhill might be constructed and cared for. In 1742 "the inhabitants of Deep run" asked for their organization as a township, and Bedminster was formed. In the year following the "inhabitants adjacent to Durham" asked for and secured the erection of Springfield. In 1746 Nockamixon was erected. Four years before the "inhabitants of the adjacents of Plumstead" petitioned for the erection of a township, the intolerable bad condition of the roads constituting the moving cause. A draft of its proposed boundaries was ordered, but was not

returned until 1744, and not confirmed until two years later. Tinicum is first mentioned in 1738, when an ineffectual movement was made for its political organization. In 1741 a constable was appointed for this district, and in 1747 another petition for the erection of "Tennicunk" township proved successful. Haycock was organized in 1763. In 1745 it was formed into a supervisor's district and described as the territory "between Springfield, Richland, and Bedminster." Its growth was very slow, and eighteen years elapsed before it was organized. Durham is first mentioned as a constable's district in 1738, and in 1745 an unsuccessful effort was made for its erection. In 1775 its inhabitants presented a petition for the same object, in which they represented that they were denied the advantages of organization enjoyed by the rest of the county. This proved effectual, and Durham was added to the list of townships. In 1819 Doylestown was erected.

In all this development there is little note of the crude social machinery by which it was effected. Contrasted with the long-established forms of civilization in the old world, the practices in the "divine experiment" must have at times appeared to many of the actors as a grand masquerade. And yet there is no evidence of levity in their proceedings. The people upon whom the cares of state were first devolved were such as had been educated to a supreme disregard of official distinction and adventitious formality, and the stern experience of most of these men had led them to seek the practical benefits rather than the pomp of power. And so in all the petty details of the local administration of the early day those earnest men are found bestowing a fostering care upon all the varied interests confided to their charge, officially composing differences, punishing crime as an offense against good morals rather than against the law, and applying the public resources for the public good unhindered by formal enactments.

In the inauguration of the local government only the essentials were first provided. The justices of the court, the clerk, and the sheriff were appointed by William Penn, and later, as the necessities of the situation demanded, new offices were erected. The old constables probably served out the unexpired portion of their terms, and the first notice of these useful adjuncts of the early court is found on the 11th of February, 1684, when Derrick Clawson "attested as constable." At the same time Francis Walker is found "not capable of serving," and the court orders Claus Jonson to act in this capacity. In September, 1685, the court "ordered that Henry Marjerum do serve as constable for the falls for the ensuing year, & William Heycock for the middle Lotts; for the farther side of Neshaminah & thereabouts, Samuel Allen & John Pursloire." In December following Robert Lucas and Robert Carter were apparently "elected" as high-constables, an officer probably similar to the deputy sheriff. The "fence-viewer" was another important official in the administration of county affairs, and in December, 1685, on the representation

of the constables, the court appointed Richard Ridgeway and Samuel Darke "for that part of the river below the falls as far as the governor's plantation;" Henry Marjerum and Andrew Ellet "above the falls;" John Palmer and Jonathan Scaife for "the middle Neshaminah;" and Robert Heaton and Ezra Croasdale for "the lower part of Neshaminah." In 1686 the constables were increased to six and eventually to one for each township.

Of the higher officials of the county the first addition was the coroner. In this office Robert Hall was probably the first incumbent, being appointed thereto on the 16th of November, 1685, by the provincial council. The services of this official were not often brought into requisition in the early history of the county, and the first notice of an inquest is found under the date of March 12, 1690, when "the casual death of Ann Hawkins" was presented by the coroner of that time "to be by a fall from a mare she did ride upon, occasioned by another horse that was tyed to her tayle going by the way on the contrary side of a tree, which caused the mare suddenly to stop, so that she fell from the said mare and was killed."

Under the provincial *régime* the other officers of the county were representatives of provincial authority, and, save the treasurer, were deputized by the general officers. On the 22d of May, 1684, the provincial council ordered: "The receiver of y^e Public Aid or Deputy Treasurer, to have 50 lb. yearly duering the Treasurer Absence. One Inferior receiver in Every County, who shall receive directions from y^e Deputy Treasurer, who shall receive Instructions from y^e Gov^r and Councils who Shall not be allowed above 20 lb. p. year." "Inferior receivers" were accordingly appointed for each county, among whom was "Wm. Biles, for Bucks." In purely local expenditures the court appears to have appointed a temporary dispenser of the county funds. Thus in March, 1709, while William Biles was still acting as "inferior receiver" the court appointed "a collector and treasurer" for the special tax levied for the erection of new county buildings. At a later period the county commissioners appointed the treasurer until the office was made elective.

Israel Taylor was very early appointed "deputy surveyor" for the county, and was directly responsible to Thomas Holmes, the surveyor-general of the province. He appears to have been negligent in his returns to his superior, and in 1686 Holmes brought suit against him before the court to compel him to account for fees received and surveys made. In 1683 Christopher Taylor appointed a "deputy-register" for the county, among whose duties were "to write and register all contracts and certificates of marriage, to register births and burials, and the names of all servants that are in, or shall come into, the said county, their time of service, payment, and freedom." In 1684 the same general officer appointed a "deputy-register of wills" for Bucks county. This appointment appears to have been supplementary to the first, and did not create a distinct office. By the language of his commission the appointee was "to

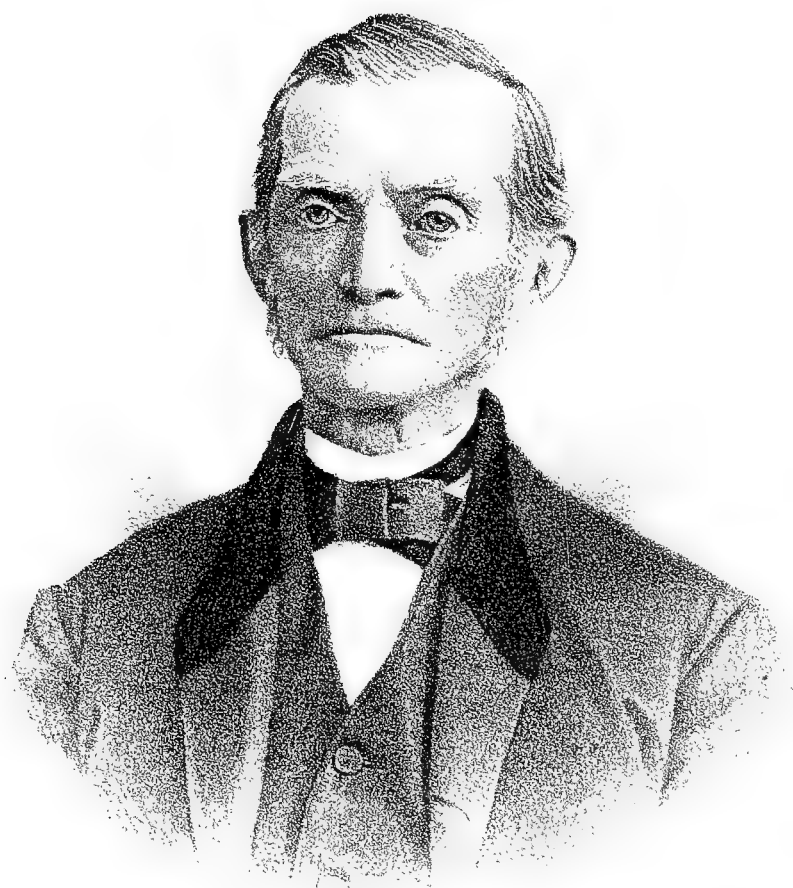
prove all wills and grant all letters of administration, . . . and do all things which may be comprehended in the office to thy former deputation." In September, 1689, the court "ordered that a request be drawn to the governor that a register may be appointed for the probate of wills, that people be not put to the extraordinary charge of going to Philadelphia." No further mention is made of this matter in the local records, and it is difficult to understand the occasion for such a request. Pemberton had been appointed in 1684 "to continue in the register's office, as above said, so long as thou shalt well behave thyself," and there is no apparent break in the records of his administration. The minutes of the council give no indication of a change in the organization of the office, nor of any response to this request, and it is possible that the inconvenience continued until Governor Fletcher's time. At all events a similar state of affairs existed then, and among the particulars of a bill of grievances presented by the assembly to the governor in 1694, was "that there is not an ordinary appointed in each respective county for the probate of wills." On June 9th of this year the governor replied in note by the secretary of council, "His excellency in council doth agree that the wills be proved, and administration granted in the respective counties, by such persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the ordinary." On the 5th of May, 1686, a "deputy-master of the rolls" for Bucks county was appointed by Thomas Lloyd, the general officer of the province, which completed the local administration as constituted at that time.

To the last three offices, as well as to that of clerk of the court, Phineas Pemberton was appointed, and for nearly a score of years was the central figure in all the local affairs of the county. He does not appear to have possessed those brilliant gifts which make men *facile princeps*, but he was amply endowed with those solid qualities that made him a safe councillor, and a careful, painstaking man of affairs. Whether this multiplication of honors was occasioned by a scarcity of men capable and willing to discharge these duties, or by his eminent fitness to bear these responsibilities, is not clear, but it is probable that both considerations contributed to the result. In a community where not a few of those prominent in public affairs found it necessary to "make their mark" when their signature was required, his literary attainments were considerable, and several of his productions in prose and verse give indication of a mental capacity very much superior to that of the many by whom he was surrounded. His connection with the leading families of the new community, by ties of kindred and the associations of a common persecution, also served to emphasize this prominence. Born in the same year that witnessed the separation of the Society of Friends from the world, he was early "visited with religious impressions, to which, as he rendered obedience, he became confirmed." Apprenticed in his fifteenth year to John Abraham, a Friend and grocer at Manchester, he was soon called upon to suffer the penalties of his

adherence to a maligned people. In a letter to his father in 1670 he describes the humiliating treatment he received from the officers of the law in language which bears the marks of a calmness and self-restraint characteristic of the cool blood of age rather than the impetuosity of a youth of twenty.

Prominent among the persecuted sect of that day was James Harrison, a shoemaker of Stiall-green, in Cheshire. He was a minister, and in 1655 "travelled in the service of the gospel, in the north of England." In the same year he married Anne Heath, "who bore a daughter the 7th day of the 2d month, 1660, and called her name Phebe; and this was she," wrote Phineas Pemberton, "that fell to be mine, through the Lord's good providence." In this year Harrison, William Yardley, James Brown, and their associates were thrown into prison at Burgas-gate in Shrewsbury, "for their testimony." They were released in 1661, only to be again repeatedly incarcerated in various prisons. In 1668 Harrison removed from Cheshire, and made his residence somewhere in the neighborhood of Phineas Pemberton, who, in the following year, notes his first meeting with the one who was destined to be his wife. Phoebe and her mother, in passing through Manchester, stopped at his master's shop, and with childish frankness the little girl proposed to share some cherries she had with one of the clerks that stood behind the counter. Her mother suggested a less partial distribution of her favors, but the little maiden insisted in giving only to one, and was rewarded with "a paper of brown candy" by the favored youth.

Phineas was at this time unacquainted with the family, but the little girl's marked preference for him made an impression that eventually ripened into a life-long affection. On the expiration of his seven years' apprenticeship he went to Bolton, where he obtained a shop of his own, and in 1672 set up trade on his own account. Here he met Phoebe Harrison again, when an acquaintance was formed, which was consummated in marriage on the 1st of January, 1676. He continued attentive to his business, though frequently interrupted and insulted by the brutal persecutions of a bigoted populace and a vindictive law. But in all these trials and difficulties he commanded the respect of his friends and neighbors by the uprightness and integrity of his conduct, and was so far publicly honored as to be made overseer of the poor for Bolton. At length Penn's "divine experiment" was projected, and the persecuted sect very generally turned to the new world as an asylum where they might worship God in their own way, "with none to molest or make them afraid." Harrison was early interested in this movement, and became one of Penn's most trusted agents in England. It was not without some hesitation that he arrived at the decision to emigrate, and some further time elapsed before he could arrange his affairs to leave. His decision, however, had an important influence upon a considerable number of others who made their homes in Bucks county, and he may be properly called the founder of the early community settled here. On



Samuel C. Goodwill

the 5th of September, 1682, he took passage in the ship "Submission," then lying at Liverpool, and accompanied by Phineas Pemberton and some fifty others of his immediate relatives, friends, and their servants came to the new province. On their arrival in Maryland Harrison and Pemberton at once set out for Philadelphia, and from thence proceeded to the site where William Yardley had a few weeks before fixed his residence. Harrison was elected to the first assembly before his return to his family, and Pemberton was soon afterward appointed clerk of the court. From that period until disabled by a fatal illness, save an unimportant interval, the records of the county were written wholly by his hand, and in them he has left a memorial of himself that will not be lost so long as the history of the community which he helped to establish shall be read.

The oldest of these records is found in the orphans' court. The proceedings were entered in small books made of cap-paper with paper covers. Three of these are now bound together in one volume and contain all of the earlier records that have been preserved. The first covers the period from 1683 to 1697; the second, from 1728 to 1738; and the third, from 1740 to 1747. All other minutes prior to this date have been lost. Historically, these records are only valuable for the incidental references contained. The minutes of the proceedings of the courts of quarter-sessions and common pleas, however, are replete with interesting and varied suggestions, and in them are found the main clues to many a forgotten fact. These were entered in books similar to those in the orphans' court and are equally defective. In many cases the missing fragments are of real importance, but the quiet current of local affairs is still to be traced through the remaining pages, and many an interesting reflection of the images of larger events.

In March, 1689, the opening entry is dated "27th day of the first month, being the 5th year of the King's reign and the 9th of the proprietary's government, 1689." James II., "the king," had left England, and William and Mary had come to the throne. The news had not yet reached the province, however, but when the next court opened on the 11th of the seventh month, while the news of this event had reached the province there was everywhere manifested a painful state of indecision as to whether it was safe to proclaim the fact, and the court solves the difficulty for itself by declaring its session "held by the king's authority," with no mention of the year of his reign to compromise the application of this entry to either sovereign. At the next session all doubt of the permanent character of the revolution had been removed, and the opening minute declares the court held "by authority of King William and Queen Mary."

Under the date of 14⁴/_{mo.} 1693, Gilbert Wheeler, Joseph Wood, and John Brock are recorded as justices of the court present, and Robert Cole as clerk. The court is now held "by the king and queen's authority," but not as before

"in the name of William Penn, proprietary and governor." The crown had seized upon the province without warning. Under date of April 19, 1693, Thomas Lloyd, the deputy governor, was informed by Benjamin Fletcher, of New York, that we had received "their majesties' commission, under the great seal, for the government of Pennsylvania." On the 26th the new governor arrived and assumed authority without opposition, though many refused to accept office under his government. A council of four members was formed, which was at once resolved into a committee "to consider of persons within the province," etc., "that are qualified to be judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other officers." Robert Turner was a member of the council and probably suggested the appointments for Bucks county. Israel Taylor was appointed sheriff, and qualified on the 29th instant. Arthur Cook was prominent among those who held aloof from the new administration, but was the first to be tendered a commission as justice in the new court for his county. He refused it, however, and was subsequently active in his opposition. On the 13th of May, Gilbert Wheeler and Joseph Wood took the prescribed oaths and "test" as justices, and Robert Cole, in addition took the "oath of clerk of the county of Bucks;" and two days later John Brock qualified as justice. Bucks county was loyal to the proprietor, and while there was no organized opposition here, the composition of the local administration is notable in the absence of the old local leaders. Gilbert Wheeler had been a frequent litigant before the court, and had been there sometimes under circumstances not much to his credit. He doubtless assumed his new position with considerable satisfaction to himself if not to the community, but no name more emphasizes the radical change effected than does his. At the next term, held September 13, 1693, John Swift and Henry Paynter appear as additional justices. In the minutes the name of Penquite appears as "Pinckwhite," and the court is made to "seetts" or "seitts," and "rajourns for 2 owers." The new clerk was another significant indication of the change in affairs, and as strong a contrast to his predecessor as could be found. A few of his entries will exhibit his qualifications for the position as well as the inefficient administration of the court. "The court caled & raiurned to the 2d weednsdy of the Mon^t of June, 1694." "June—Now courte this month." "Sept. the noa Courte by rason of ye Shrefe leay very secke at Philadelph." "Dec^r ye Noa courte by rason of exter-ordinary beade weathar."

Under date of 12th, 4 mo., 1695, appears the entry: "At a court of Quarter Sessions held by the King's authority in the name of William Penn, absolute Proprietary and Governor." Penn had "come to his own again." The restoration had been announced in the provincial council on the 26th of March, and in the following month, William Markham, as "deputy-governor under William Penn," called about him in council the old-time leaders of the province, Bucks county contributing Joseph Growden, Phineas Pemberton, and William

Biles. The local administrations were not overturned, but Israel Taylor had in July, 1693, represented to the governor that "hee had procured to himself manie enemies on the acco^t of his office, and after a perremptorie manner, desired to be dismist from the same." He was accordingly relieved and Thomas Brock made his successor. The name of the clerk is not given, but the record is made in another style and suggests the familiar hand of "P. P.," though rather improved in the character of penmanship and in the quality of the ink. When next his name appears it is written in a bold hand as if to emphasize the satisfaction he felt in once more filling the position he had so long honored. Thenceforward his familiar chirography is to be traced unbroken through the records until the "14th day of ye 1st month, 1698²². Court adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, about which time being open"—. Here the minute abruptly ends. The rest of the page and the book is blank. When the court again met another hand recorded its proceedings, another sheriff executed its process, and other justices in part were on the bench. Another book was provided, and the first minutes as they now appear in it indicate that a part of the earlier entries have been lost. The date on the first page is "ye 12th of ye first mo. 170¹/₂." The next regular minute of the opening of a court is under date of 10th 4 mo., 1702. It is not certain, therefore, whether or not the unfinished record mentioned was the last of Pemberton's work as clerk. He was a member of the provincial council at this time, but toward the latter part of 1701 his health seriously declined, and on the first day of the first month, 1702, he died, at the age of fifty-two years. Of this event Samuel Carpenter wrote to Penn: "Phineas Pemberton died the 1st of 1st month last, and will be greatly missed; having left few or none in these parts, or the adjacent, like him for wisdom and integrity, and a general service; and he was a true friend to thee and the government. It's matter of sorrow, when I call to mind and consider that the best of our men are taken away—and how many are gone, and how few to supply their places."

This period marks a turning-point in the history of the province. The influence of the Friends which had hitherto been scarcely challenged had now begun to wane. The Friends were generally a thrifty, well-to-do class, and no longer urged abroad to find a place to worship in their own way they ceased to emigrate. The tide of "worldly" immigration continued, however, and the Friends, in possession of the sources of power, for a time apparently successfully withstood its innovating tendency, but even then there were indications of a subtile change. Jeremiah Langhorne succeeded Pemberton as clerk, and on January 8, 1703, he is found adopting the worldly form of expressing dates, which is thereafter followed.* In the following year the "silence being com-

* The method employed in indicating the date is peculiar and demands great care in the uninstructed student to avoid misinterpretation. From the fourteenth to the middle of the

manded," of the opening minutes suggests a touch of formality unknown to the early courts, while the increasing number of lawyers and the growing respect paid to technicalities speak plainly of the change in progress. In 1712 Henry Paxson appeared in court and conscientiously refused to take any qualification as a member of the grand jury, and was fined twenty shillings; in 1726 three of the jurymen were sworn. Heretofore the record has been that the jury was "attested," which probably meant "affirmed." This deference to conscientious scruples has continued to be observed, and fully one-half of the jurymen and witnesses still take this form of obligation.

Prior to the organization of the state the records are quite imperfect, but this appears to have resulted rather from a neglect to record in a permanent form what was apparently temporarily preserved on loose sheets than from a loss of the books. From December 12, 1705, to June 8, 1708, is a hiatus in part caused by such a neglect, and, occasionally, in other places where the records of interesting transactions are entirely omitted. The lack of proper care has been the cause of some destruction, moisture and vermin doing their share, and the heedlessness of officials has also contributed something, the book containing the record of the common pleas court from 1726 to 1731 having evidently served sometime as a cushion for the clerk's seal-press. Until 1772 no provision was made for the security of the county records. The clerks doubtless kept the larger part of the records in their residences, but there is reason to believe that the justices of the court may have been the custodians of part of the records. Under the date of "11th ¹⁰/_{mo.} 1695," is found an entry in which "the clerk ordered to write to Joseph Wood to bring or send the county records that he hath in his hands." Wood was one of the justices, and, his term having expired, the court took this means to repair his negligence in turning over the books in his possession. The constable who

eighteenth century the legal and ecclesiastical year began with the 25th of March, though it was not uncommon to reckon it from the 1st of January. The Society of Friends introduced another arbitrary distinction, and in the first assembly of the province passed a law "that y^e days of y^e week & y^e months of y^e year, Shall be called as in Scripture, & not by Heathen names (as are vulgarly used,) as y^e first, Second & Third dais of y^e week, and first, Second & Third months of y^e year, beginning with y^e day called Sunday, & y^e month called March." Double dating was resorted to for the period between the 1st of January and the 25th of March in each year, as January 8, 170₃, thus indicating both the historical and legal year. In 1752 the change from the "old style" to the "new style" was effected in England and her colonies. Eleven nominal days were omitted from the calendar and the day next succeeding the second of September was reckoned as the fourteenth instead of the third, and the legal year was begun on the first of January. In determining the present anniversary of an event which happened before 1700, therefore, it is necessary to add ten days to the nominal day of the month on which it occurred. From 1700 to 1752 eleven days must be added. The change in Pennsylvania was enjoined by the act of March 11, 1752, and the Friends acquiescing in the demands of the law thenceforth called January the first month.

was dispatched with the message brought back "three paper-books, two of them covered with sky-colored paper," and consecutively numbered. On the 19th of February, 1777, the council of safety in Philadelphia ordered Joseph Hart, Richard Gibbs, and Henry Wynkoop, the local committee, to remove all records from the residence of the clerk to the public office, and on the 22d instant they replied that they "repaired to the house of Isaac Hicks, at Newtown, received from Mrs. Hicks all the papers she alleged to be in the house, and deposited the same in the public office: and having examined the records there, which we found to consist of the following books, viz: The Records of Deeds from Book A to Book F, 3 vols. each, except the third vol. of Book A; Orphans' Court Books, from A to G, one vol. each, except vol. E; Will Books from A to C, one vol. extended to the year 1776, from which we apprehend that all the public records belonging to said office are there except two volumes now in your possession."*

No omission of the records is so far irreparable as that in regard to the first court-house of the county. The minutes of the second session of the court of quarter sessions open with: "Court met at Court-House, 11th day, $\frac{12}{mo.}$ 1684 $\frac{1}{2}$." How and where it was erected is left entirely to conjecture, with very few hints to assist such an attempt. The assembly of 1683 authorized each county to erect a house of correction with dimensions of sixteen by twenty-four feet, and at this session of the court "It is ordered that William Biles and William Beakes shall take care to buy 10 or 12 acres of land to be layed to the prison for y^e publique use of the county and that they do it if they can before the next court." By an entry in the record of the proceedings of the Falls Monthly Meeting, under date of 7th, $\frac{5}{mo.}$, 1686, it appears that the court-house was proposed as a place of holding meetings at a rent of ten shillings for four months, but at a meeting held two months later the idea was relinquished, "because there was no convenience of seats or water." In 1693 it was "ordered that William Taylor put up payles about the court-house, stayres and rayles about the table for which he is to have 16s. to be paid by Mr. Wheeler;" also "ordered a new table to be made by William Taylor for which he is to have 15s. to be paid by Robert Cole." In 1697 it was "ordered that the sheriff get the court stairs repaired or made new, and two of the windows of the court-house glazed and one of them shut up, and the north end plastered; and that the same be paid for out of the county stock." Under date of "14 $\frac{7}{mo.}$, 1687," is found the following significant

* An interesting newspaper scrap gives an idea of the accumulation of papers in the county offices. In 1853 the prothonotary of that time rearranged the papers on file in his office, and found the accumulation of term papers from 1743 to December, 1854, numbered 33,700; judgment notes, bonds, and amicable revivals of judgment from 1805 numbered 22,018; from 1711 there were 17,400 declarations; from 1789 there were 13,750 præcipes; from 1718 there were 12,240 original writs; and from 1746 there were 9878 executions.

entry: "Philip Conway being in custody for misdemeanor and being in the prison below the court was very unruly in words and actions to the great disturbance of the King's peace and to the court in the exercise of their duties, cursing the justices and other officers, casting logs against the door, and endeavoring to make as much disturbance as he could, therefore the court orders that the £40 forfeited by him be levied according to his said recognizance on his lands, goods and chattels."* This is all that has been discovered in the records bearing upon the character of the first court-house of the county. From these facts it may be conjectured that it was built of logs; that it was of two stories, with the prison below and the court-room above, to which access was gained by outside stairs; and that little care was taken to provide for the accommodation of any audience in attendance.

In 1854 Dr. E. D. Buckman made some researches in regard to this matter, and in a published letter in 1884 gives the result of his investigations as follows:

"The most substantial matter learned was a tradition by a Jacob Smith, who then owned the first farm below Morrisville, and showed us the building that was said to have been the first court-house and jail of Bucks county. It was situated on a part of his farm, about two hundred yards from the river bank, at the mouth of a small creek, and opposite to what was then called Moon's island. The building was of log on a stone foundation, and two stories in height, with an attic under the roof. It was estimated to be about forty feet in length by twenty in width, and was divided on the lower floor in two rooms, one large one about twenty feet square, the other the width of the house and from twelve to fifteen feet in depth. The floor of this room was laid in double plank fastened with pins; the two windows had been grated with iron bars (long since removed), and the doorway entrance from the other and larger room has also been grated; the chimney that stood between the two rooms, built with large fire-place for a wood fire, had its throat grated also with iron bars, which yet remained there. This room was said to have been used as the jail, and the larger one as the court-room, and the second story for the accommodation of the keeper."

The author of the letter does not lay great stress upon this evidence, and this traditionary court-house certainly does not accord with the facts found in the records. An entry under date of "2d Wednesday, December, 1693," however, suggests that there may have been *two* court-houses which preceded the one erected in Bristol. The opening minute of this session begins, "At the Court-House near the falls." This is the only instance in which this language is employed, while the evidence of an earlier as well as a later date indicates a different location for the first court-house.

* Conway was evidently a bad character who had in some way invaded this peaceful community. In 1689 he was again before the court, when it was "adjudged that Philip Conway for the lye he told in Jon Swift's case, whereof he was convicted, by his own confession, before this court, that he shall pay 2s. 6d." His course was still downward, and in the following year, "for stealing a mare belonging to Governor Penn," he was sentenced to make threefold restitution, to be whipped on the bare back with thirty-nine stripes, and to be banished out of the government, not to return under penalty of one hundred pounds.

Under date of October 4th, 1692, the court decided in the case of a prisoner that "it being the winter season, and the prison inconvenient for the season, thought good to order that bail be taken." Evidently the court did not refer to a prison provided with a good fire-place. In the record of the next session of the court, "at the court-house, 14¹⁰/_{mo.}, 1692," is followed by the entry of the names of the justices and officers present, when the entry, "adjourned to the house of Joseph Chorley" appears. Immediately after this the regular minutes of the proceedings follow without interruption, suggesting that the court-room may have been as "inconvenient for the season" as the prison, and that the regular session was held at Chorley's house. This occurs again in December, 1695, and in December, 1702, a similar adjournment is made to the house of William Biles. In 1686 Biles is called a "merchant" in the records, and probably had ample accommodation for the court. Chorley kept an inn, and in 1698 was presented for selling beer by unlawful measure. He made his submission to the courts which let him go on paying costs. At the same time the grand jury presented the "necessity of another house of entertainment at court-time," and Samuel Beakes was licensed to keep an "ordinary." In January, 1704, Beakes was "presented for keeping an ill and disorderly house, suffering and countenancing drunkenness, both in English and Indians, and suffering gaming and drunkenness on the first day of the week." The court ordered the suppression of his ordinary, but gave him permission to sell what he had on hand. Subsequently, however, when called for trial none appeared against him, and he was discharged after paying his fees. If the site of these inns can be fixed, the location of the court-house can be closely approximated, for the certain indications are that it was in the near vicinity of these houses of entertainment. The court-house was also probably in the neighborhood of William Biles's place, which was just above the point, and not far from the place of Pemberton, to which a road was early constructed from the court-house. In regard to the site of Beake's ordinary nothing is known, but the location of Chorley's ferry is pretty well ascertained. It was established in 1697 "agt the house or Lane of the sd Joseph Chorley," and at the same time a road leading from Bristol "to Joseph Chorley's house, and thence to the river side," was ordered to be laid out. This road is the one which now leads from Tullytown to the late Bordentown ferry, the successor of the one kept by Chorley nearly two hundred years ago. It was on this road, or near it somewhere in "the point," that the first court-house probably stood.

When the site for the first court-house was selected the population of the county was found generally located along the Delaware, from the Poquessing to the falls. Subsequent settlements were made in the interior, and the old seat of justice gradually came to appear too far from the centre of population. On the 13th of March, 1700, the grand jury recommended the necessity of correcting this inequality, and estimated the middle of the county "to be the Neshaminah

meeting-house," a locality now known as Langhorne. The subject thus broached became a question of large public interest, and the usual variety of considerations contributed to its final settlement. The offer of a building site in Bristol by Samuel Carpenter was at last accepted, and on March 11, 1705, the "court adjourned till the 13th day of June next, and to sit then at New Bristol, in and for the said county of Bucks." On the same day, however, in view of the prospective change, the court took a step which was anything but flattering to the reputation of the borough for sobriety and good order. The court had been accustomed to the rural quiet of "Crookhorn," and it doubtless viewed the removal to the busy precincts of the county metropolis with some disquieting forebodings. Accordingly, "it appearing to this court that there is necessity for a pair of stocks to be built in the town of Bristol to regulate disorders that may happen by drunkenness, etc., this court doth order Edward Mayos, William Croasdale, Lemuel Oldale to erect and build a pair of stocks and a whipping-post in the most convenient place in the said town of Bristol as they shall think fit, and to cause the same to be done with all convenient speed."

In 1705 the assembly authorized the sale of the old building and the erection of a new one on the site selected, but the matter seems to have been delayed until 1709 for reasons which an unfortunate hiatus in the records at this point leaves wholly unexplained. Whether the court secured temporary quarters in the borough during this interval or returned to the old court-house is also "lost among the rubbish of forgotten things." On March 8, 1709, however, "the grand jury presented the necessity of a tax of two pence per pound to be raised for building a court-house and prison, and maintaining the poor. The assessors not being legally returned and refusing to act with the justices in making assessments, therefore the justices adjourn the grand jury until the 21st instant to assist in making the assessment." On the latter day they met, made the assessment, and appointed a collector and treasurer. At the same time they appointed Thomas Stevenson, Edward Mayos, Thomas Watson, John Rowland, and Jeremiah Langhorne "to choose a person or persons to build the court-house and prison of what dimensions they shall think fit, John Rowland, the treasurer, to pay for the same out of the tax when collected."

No further particulars of the new building are to be gleaned from the records, but a description of it is obtained from an article published by the Hon. William Kinsey, who, in 1834, bought it and tore it down to make way for the structure which still stands upon the site of the court-house. It was a two-story brick, twenty-four by thirty-four feet, with a whipping-post attached. A beam was extended from the gable to be used as a gallows, in case an execution was to take place. The upper room was used for a court-room and the lower one as a prison. The building stood on Cedar street, on the lot now



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owned by William Booz, upon which his dwelling stands. The lot extended from Cedar to Radcliffe street.

When this building was completed is a matter of considerable doubt. Whether there was any determined opposition to the selection of the site is now unknown, but there appears to have been an unaccountable delay in accomplishing the erection of the new structure. All practical measures for building the court-house were delayed until 1709, and four years later it was still unfinished, or at least unpaid for. A kind of guarantee fund appears to have been subscribed by "certain of the inhabitants of this county," and on the 11th of March, 1713, the several assessments that had been laid for defraying the charge of the building, not amounting in the whole to a sufficient sum to answer the charges "already contracted," the court, therefore, urged that there was "an absolute necessity for collecting the said subscriptions to defray the aforesaid charges." It accordingly ordered that "the treasurer, Thomas Stevenson, shall take such measures for the speedy collecting of the said subscription as may be most expedient for the benefit of the public."

It is questionable whether the selection of Bristol as the seat of justice was wise. The borough was certainly not destined to long retain the seat of local government, and when, in 1718, the assembly passed an act authorizing the erection of a new house of correction, the people who had gradually pushed the line of settlements to the upper limits of the present county boundaries began to protest against the expenditure of any more of the public money in a way that was likely to prevent an early removal of the seat of justice to a more central position. The house of correction was not erected, and the movement which begun in protest finally assumed the form of a demand for the removal of the county seat to Newtown. It was represented that a great number of the inhabitants of the county were settled many miles back of Bristol, which rendered their attendance upon the courts "inconvenient and burdensome to the people living so remote." It was represented also that the "township of Newtown was near the centre of the inhabited part of the said county, and if a court-house and prison were erected in the said township it would be very commodious and much for the ease of the inhabitants of the said county in general." These representations were brought to the attention of the general assembly, which passed, on the 24th of March, 1724, "An act to enable Jeremiah Langhorne, William Biles, Joseph Kirkbride, Jun., Thomas Watson, practitioner in physick, and Abraham Chapman to build a new court-house and prison in the county of Bucks." These persons, or any three of them, were authorized to purchase land and erect the buildings according to their own judgment, but at an expense not to exceed three hundred pounds. Accordingly, in July of the following year, five acres of land, in the township of Newtown, were purchased of John Walley.

This property had a frontage of forty perches on the east side of State street and twenty perches on the north side of Penn street. In 1733 this plat was divided into six equal squares, Court street dividing it lengthwise and Mercer and Sullivan streets transversely. The northwest corner square, lot No. 1, was the site of the public buildings. The portions of the original purchase not needed for the use of the county were sold at a yearly rental for the public use of the county, which in some cases has been paid until quite recent years. Neither the records nor tradition has preserved any particular account of these buildings. The court-house and prison were separate structures, made of brick, and fronted toward the south. The prison was soon found "too small for the purpose," and in 1745 a more commodious structure was erected for "the public use of the county."* This stood near the rear of the D. B. Heilig residence, and had an ample yard extending to State street, inclosed by a stout stone wall. It was then proposed to use the old jail "as a work-house and house of correction for the said county," but there were serious doubts whether there was any authority for diverting it to this purpose, and the assembly was asked to confer such power. This was done on March 1, 1746, and in the following December the court assigned the old prison to its new functions and appointed Benjamin Field, of Middletown, president, Samuel Carey, of Newtown, treasurer, and Timothy Smith, of Makefield, and Amos Strickland, of Newtown, assistants. In 1757 Joseph Justice was the keeper of the work-house, but "having informed the court that he intended leaving the township," Samuel Smith was appointed in his place. In 1776 the appointment of Solomon Parks and in 1810 that of Asa Carey are noted.

The stocks apparently constituted an indispensable part of the instruments of justice, and in 1742 Joseph Thornton erected "a pair" in Newtown for which he received thirty-three shillings and sixpence. In 1772 an isolated fire-proof vault with walls two feet thick, arched with brick, and superficial dimensions of twelve by sixteen feet was built near the court-house for the safe storage of the records. In 1776 it was employed as a magazine, but early in the following year it was restored to its original use. In the February session of 1796 "the grand inquest present that in their opinion the office for holding the records of the county ought to be enlarged, and submit the plan and extent thereof to the court and commissioners." The court con-

* There has been a generally accepted tradition that the Newtown jail was destroyed by fire; which building is thus referred to cannot be determined, nor is there anything upon the books of record to clear up this point. Among the loose papers of the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, however, has been discovered the following undated presentment of the grand jury: "The grand inquest for y^e county of Bucks present that John Webber of y^e said county, laborer, being a prisoner in y^e prison house at Newtown, willfully set fire to y^e said house, whereby the same was consumed to ashes." Witnesses, James Yates, Nathaniel Twining, and John Carter.

curred in the opinion of the jury and recommended to the commissioners the erection of a stone building on the south corner of the court-house lot. It was not to exceed forty feet in length and thirty-six in width, and to front to the south. It was to be divided into four rooms, "the two in front to have an entry between them and a cellar under them, and to be made convenient, the one for the accommodation of the prothonotary, clerk of the sessions, etc., and the other for the register and recorder, etc. The two back rooms to be vaulted for the safe-keeping of the public records belonging to each department." Henry Wynkoop and Francis Murray were appointed to attend the commissioners, to contract with the workmen, procure materials, and agree upon other particulars relating to the building. In August the court and commissioners met together to consider the plans of the new structure, when it was decided to proceed with the work as already begun. The building was made two stories high in front, thirty-two by forty-five feet in superficial dimensions, and the "entry" extended through the building.

In the meanwhile the increase of population was most marked in the northern portion of the county, the upper limit of which advanced with every new purchase from the Indians. In 1742 Smithfield township, with a population of five hundred, was formed; Milford, with a population of seven hundred, was formed in the same year; in the next year Upper Saucon was formed with a population of six hundred and fifty; in the same year Lower Saucon, with a population of seven hundred, and Macungie, with a population of six hundred and fifty, were formed; and in 1746 Bethlehem, with a population of six hundred; Allen, with a population of three hundred, in 1748, and Williams, with a population of two hundred, in 1750, were successively formed. Mount Bethel was also an organized township, dating from about this time, of which the particulars are not to be found in the records. The large population thus situated were obliged to make tedious journeys to Newtown to attend court and elections, and in 1751 these "inhabitants of the upper end of Bucks" sought relief in the erection of an independent county. Bucks extended to the treaty line established by the purchase of 1749, and when its present upper limit was fixed by the act of March 11, 1752, the new county of Northampton included the territory now constituting the counties of Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, most of Pike, and part of Schuylkill and Luzerne.

This division of the county for a time allayed the restlessness of the people in the upper end, but the county-seat was still below the geographical centre, and the growth of the upper settlements was gradually placing it in a similar relation to the population. In 1795 there was a movement to effect the removal of the seat of justice to a more central position, but it was evidently premature and was effectually defeated for the time by the erection of the stone office-building in the succeeding year. The necessity of erecting a new court-house, however, had already begun to cast its shadow before. In 1779 "the court

concurred with the grand jury in the necessity of repairing the county gaol, and accordingly recommended that, together with the court-house, to the commissioners for that purpose." What was the result of this recommendation is not known, but in 1798 the subject again presented itself, and the attention of the commissioners was called to sundry needed repairs about the building and jail-yard walls. Two years later the necessity of new buildings was suggested which at once developed the strength of the demand for removal which had been rapidly gaining force in the past five years. From this time until the matter was affirmatively settled, the question of the removal of the county-seat remained a live and vigorous issue. The erection of new buildings at Newtown was opposed as tending to "permanently fix the seat of justice at that place," and the place was objected to because it was "about thirteen miles from the centre of the county, and because the roads through the place are so unpopular as never to support a sufficient number of public houses to accommodate the many that will be obliged to attend court." A thorough canvass was instituted, petitions were drawn up and numerous signed, and the subject pressed upon the attention of the assembly by committees appointed.

In 1810 the cause of the removal triumphed, and on the 28th of February the assembly authorized three "discreet and disinterested persons" from the counties of Northampton, Chester, and Berks, respectively, "to fix on a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison, and county offices, to be erected not more than three miles from Bradshaw's corner, where the road leading from Wilkinson's tavern to the Cross Keys intersected with the public road leading from Doylestown to Vanhorne's tavern, admitted to be the centre of said county." On March 30th the governor appointed Nicholas Kern, of Northampton county; Edward Darlington, of Chester, and Gabriel Hiester, Jr., of Berks, as commissioners to select the site, and early in May they assembled at Newtown. Strong influences were brought to bear in favor of Houghville, now "the Turk," and Bradshaw's corners, now "Pool's," and tradition has it that the commissioners had drawn up their report in favor of the latter place, when prominent persons interested in the present site of Doylestown submitted new proposals in favor of that location. Nathaniel Shewell, who owned the wedge of land between Court and Main streets, offered to give the present court-house site of two acres and one hundred and twenty-one perches; the owner of the Clear spring offered unrestricted access to it for public use; and another worthy citizen offered a plat of ground near the present site of the Catholic place of worship for a "potter's field." These offers won the commissioners, and on the 8th day of May they filed their report in favor of the present location.

On the 12th of May this site was conveyed to the county in the presence of the "three discreet persons" appointed by the governor, but there appears to have been an unaccountable delay in commencing the work of building. The rest of the year was allowed to pass apparently without effort in this direction.

The first practical step is noted on the 13th of May, 1811, when "Levi Bond having been sent up to Wall's landing to buy boards for the public buildings, returned and reported that he had engaged two rafts." These were purchased of James Wright for \$684.70, and the county commissioners with commendable energy went the next day to superintend their removal to a place convenient for landing the lumber. On the 15th, "it being battalion day," only two hands could be obtained "to carry out boards," and the commissioners left their clerk to assist Mr. Bond in this work. On June 4th, John Dungan contracted to furnish stone at twenty cents, and James Wigton agreed to haul the same at fifty cents a perch. On the same day the commissioners were at Doylestown and "went through the neighborhood in search of stone," but no record is made of the result of this visit. In October they were again in search of stone for the prison, and visited Andrew Dunlap's and Jonathan Fell's, among other places, but could not agree on the price. On November 4th, however, they concluded a contract with Septimus Evans "for one hundred perch of stone to be quarried and perched on the bank at his quarry by his house, and if he can work his quarry to advantage, to deliver four hundred perch more on the same conditions, which is fifty-six cents per perch." They contracted also for the privilege of taking five hundred perches of loose stone from his "woodland," at twelve and a half cents per perch. Stone was procured of James Armstrong and James Dunlap, and bricks were brought from John Reasner's in Nockamixon, and from Philadelphia. Beside Wright, Joseph Smith & Sons, Daniel Michener, Abraham Ward, J. & C. Ely and others furnished the lumber, and Keyser & Gorgas furnished the shingles. Lime was brought from Whitmarsh, and Joseph Derickson "furnished a block and tackle."

On August 1, 1811, Levi Bond and Enos Yardley agreed to do the carpenter work of the public buildings at eight shillings and fourpence per day; the county to furnish the whiskey at the several "raisings" of the said buildings. On the same day Timothy Price and William Hill were selected to do the mason work on "terms to be agreed upon when they come forward." Thomas Atkinson contracted for the iron-work, and Asa Baldwin for the tin-work. The plans for the prison were completed and given to Bond and Yardley on November 9th, and it appears probable that the work was begun on that structure first. The foundations of the court-house and offices were laid out on the 9th of April, 1812, on the 22d instant the corner stone was laid, "and the masons began the work." The bill authorizing the erection of the new public buildings required them to be completed within three years from the date of the act, and on August 7, 1812, the board, taking into consideration that the carpenter's work on the public buildings could not be completed in due season unless more men were employed, increased the rate of wages to one dollar and a quarter per day, and ordered that twenty-five men be employed. In the following January the public buildings and property at Newtown were advertised for sale, and on the

25th of January, 1813, "the court-house, old office, jail-yard and jail, and public ground thereto appertaining was struck off to John Hulme at the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. The new-office and lot of ground thereto appertaining were struck off to William Watts at the sum of nine hundred dollars."

On May 4, 1813, "the public offices being in readiness for the reception of the records and papers thereunto appertaining, and the prison for the reception of the prisoners, the board appointed Thursday, the 13th instant, to remove the said records, papers, prisoners, etc., from Newtown to their proper receptacles in Doylestown, and directed the clerk to write the sheriff requiring him to attend at Newtown at ten o'clock, the morning of the said day, to take charge of the prisoners and conduct them to the new jail in Doylestown aforesaid." Ten wagon loads of public property were brought to the new buildings, among which were the twelve stone steps of the old court-house. The first session of the court in its new quarters was held on the 31st day of May, 1813.* The building was constructed of stone, rectangular in shape, two stories high, with a pyramidal roof surmounted by a lantern. Extending across the front, and projecting beyond the side walls of the main structure, was a one-story parallelogram, the middle of which formed a portico leading directly to the court-room entrance, and on either side to the offices. A small, isolated one-story structure, a few feet to the south of and aligned with the front of the court-house, furnished quarters for the Orphans' Court. The jail stood northwardly of the court-house. It was a stone structure, consisting of a rectangular building, with the eaves presented to Court street, and two square wings attached to either rear corner of the main building, thus forming three sides of the jail-yard which was completed by a stone wall in the rear. The wings were employed as prisons, and the main structure as the office and residence of the sheriff.†

The removal of the county-seat had not been effected without the earnest opposition of the people in the lower end of the county, and they had too long held sway to acquiesce in this distasteful decision. The court had therefore scarcely become adjusted to its new surroundings when a spirited canvass was begun for a division of the county. John Hulme, the purchaser of the old public buildings, was a leader in this movement, and in January, 1814, carried to the legislature a petition for such division supported by more than fifteen hundred signatures. The upper end of the county was not slow in meeting this movement with similar tactics, and the project met a natural death in the hands of a legislative committee. In 1816 the subject was revived, numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented to the legislature, but the project had now a friend at court, and in the winter of 1817 Phineas Jenks, a representa-

* See proclamation of Judge Bird Wilson, dated at Newtown, May 28, 1813.

† The total cost of the public buildings was \$38,057.03½, and was paid in full before January 1, 1814.

tive of Bucks, presented a bill for the erection of the lower part of the county into a new one to be called Penn. The dividing line was to begin "at or between Upper Makefield and Centrebridge" and cross the county parallel with the northern boundary. Newtown was to be the county-seat and the old public buildings to be made once more the seat of justice for the new county. The bill did not reach a vote, however. In 1821 the effort was renewed and was formulated in a bill that was brought before the senate in 1822 only to fail.

In 1825 the projectors of the division of the county made another effort of a very determined character. Dr. Phineas Jenks, William Swift, and Samuel Hulme were the leaders in the movement. The character of the project was unchanged. The new county was to be called Penn; it was to include Upper Makefield, Wrightstown, Northampton, Southampton, and all the districts south of these; Newtown was to be the county-seat, and the almshouse property was to remain the joint property of both counties. The main arguments upon which the advocates of division relied were that it was too inconvenient to go to Doylestown for the transaction of public business; that small counties were more apt to facilitate justice; that Bucks county was too long for its width; that the people employed along the river were unprovided with the means of travel to Doylestown, and that the two sections of the county had natural conflicting interests. On the other side it was maintained that Doylestown was near the centre of the county as any seat of justice in the state; that the upper end suffered more inconvenience in reaching the county seat; that the new county buildings were paid for, and it was inexpedient to make further unnecessary expense for that purpose. The best judgment was undoubtedly opposed to the division, and again the movement "lost the name of action." The subject was still kept alive, however, and came to the surface in 1827, in 1832, and in 1836, but each time with inconclusive results. In 1854 it was again revived with new leaders, new specifications, and renewed energy. The champion of division was the Honorable Caleb N. Taylor, with George Lear and General John Davis foremost in opposition. Public discussions were held, in which Messrs. Taylor and Lear presented the two sides of the question; the usual petitions and remonstrances were prepared and forwarded to the legislature; a bill to effect the division was introduced and passed by the house of representatives, but failed in the committee of the senate. In this bill the location of the county-seat was held in abeyance, and Byberry, Moreland, Dublin, Oxford, Bridesburg, and Whitehall, of Philadelphia, were joined with the part of Bucks which had figured in all the previous projects. Since then the probability that a division of the county will ever commend itself to the judgment of the people and legislature has steadily diminished. In 1872 Byberry and Moreland sought to escape the high rate of taxation by annexation to Bucks. In face of the city's opposition this was a hopeless effort, and received encouragement in Bucks county only from those who hoped such an arrangement

would prepare the way for the long-cherished design of dividing the county. But the recent erection of the fine public buildings at Doylestown has probably put an end to this agitation for years to come, if not forever.

The demand for the erection of a new court-house in the place of the venerable structure of 1812 took practical form when the grand juries of February and April sessions in 1877 presented the necessity of a new building. The court approved the finding of the juries and the commissioners set promptly at work to accomplish the task thus laid upon them. On May 15th, Messrs. Hutton & Orr, of Philadelphia, were selected as architects; the specifications were completed on June 18th, and on July 9th the contract was awarded to James B. Doyle, who agreed to complete the work within twelve months. Work was begun at six o'clock in the afternoon of July 19th, when Attorney-General Lear broke the sod for the foundation of the court-room, and on August 2d the masons laid the first stones of the foundation near the corner of the jail yard. On the same day the demolition of the old building was begun. The county offices and archives had been removed to the Lenape building; on July 16th a formal farewell had been paid to the old structure in a public meeting held in the court-room, and little remained save its bare walls. On August 18th the last remnant of the old court-house had been removed from its place, and on September 3d the work of replacing it by the new building was begun. The corner-stone was laid October 3, 1877, with interesting ceremonies in the presence of the members of the bar and of the local press, the workmen, and several hundred other citizens. Judge Henry P. Ross presided and began the ceremonies with a brief address, after which Rev. L. C. Sheip offered prayer. General W. W. H. Davis delivered the oration of the occasion, Judge Richard Watson formally laid the stone, and Rev. V. H. Berghaus pronounced the benediction. The work was now pushed with all possible vigor. On August 25th there were sixty men engaged on the work, a week later the number was increased to seventy, and in October the force numbered one hundred. On Christmas the work was abandoned for the winter, but was resumed early in the spring, and on August 12, 1878, the contractor delivered the completed building to the commissioners.*

The furniture and fixtures were subsequently added, and on September 4th the office of the commissioners was moved into their new quarters. On September 9th at 10.30 a. m. the first session of court was opened in the new court-room, and in his charge to the grand jury, Judge Watson said: "In

* A more accurate statement of the fact would be that he asked the commissioners to "take the new court-house off his hands." This they refused to do, though no reason is assigned for their action, and no formal acceptance of the building is anywhere else recorded. At this time the commissioners paid the balance due on his contract, and subsequently paid all his claims without demur. It is difficult to closely estimate the cost of the building and surroundings, but including the cost of moving, rent of offices in Lenape building, etc., the sum paid was \$99,160.44.



A. J. Cadwallader

this meeting in our new court-house it is a matter of congratulation to you and to the people of the county that it has been built so well. Whether it is adapted in all respects to the business of the county is a matter that must be determined very much by experiment. We think great praise is due to those who have been engaged in its construction. We are satisfied that they have worked well and honestly, and are greatly deserving of the thanks of the people of the county. It will be within your province to inspect these buildings and any other building belonging to the county and make such comment upon them in your general report to us as you may think the subject deserves." In their report the jury indorsed the approval of the judge, but at the same term of court it was discovered that the acoustic properties of the court-room were of a poor order. The architect was consulted, and in a written opinion advised the laying of matting on the floor and placing cushions on the seats. This advice was not adopted, however, and the bewildering continued to confound the eloquence of the bar. Various expedients were subsequently tried in vain until 1884, when it was decided to cover the walls with cloth. Above the wainscotting a band of red, laid plain, is surmounted by a "dado" of blue, which is finished by a heavy frieze of red drapery in pleated folds. The stained-glass skylight is bordered by red, festooned curtains. The cloth is stretched on wooden supports about an inch from the wall, and, by providing a less resonant surface, almost entirely overcomes the acoustic annoyance.

The structure is built of stone, principally from the Lumberton quarries, and consists of two parts, virtually distinct and separate. The principal entrance to both is from Court street. Here a square building, the front line of which marks that of its predecessor, contains the county offices. In the rear of this and connected with it is a large twelve-sided structure, three hundred feet in circumference, which is devoted to the uses of the court and bar. A flight of eight or ten steps leads to the entrance over which are the arms of the state carved in bold relief on a huge block of Newtown stone. This entrance leads to a vestibule above which a tower rises to the height of one hundred and twenty-seven feet, and bears aloft the town clock, the joint contribution of the citizens and county. On either side of the vestibule are the offices of the sheriff and the clerk of the quarter-sessions court, and above them on the second floor are the offices of the treasurer and superintendent of public schools. The vestibule itself challenges attention by its attractive floor of tiles and the historical legend* cut in the stone above the doorway leading to the main part

* The inscription is as follows :—

BUCKS COUNTY WAS ORGANIZED IN 1683.	
COURT-HOUSES WERE BUILT AS FOLLOWS.	
IN FALLS TOWNSHIP	1684.
IN BRISTOL - - - -	1705.
IN NEWTOWN - - -	1725.
IN DOYLESTOWN	1812 and 1877.

of the building. Within, a spacious passageway, open to the ceiling of the second story and floored with encaustic tiles laid in a somewhat elaborate pattern, gives access to the four offices below, and to the entrance of the court-room. On the left are the offices of prothonotary and recorder, and above them, on the second floor, are two rooms occupied by the commissioners. On the right are the offices of the clerk of the orphans' court, and the register, and above them on the second floor are the arbitration room and the Historical Society's room. The upper offices are reached by an iron stairway and a gallery which leads to the various rooms. An alcove in the second story over the vestibule admits to the offices that here flank the tower and to a spiral iron stairway that permits the visitor to ascend to the clock room. A short passageway connects the two parts of the building and ushers the visitor into a large amphitheatre, the farther side of which is cut off by the "bench" and the partition walls that reserve the rear of the building for retiring rooms for the judge and lawyers, waiting rooms for witnesses, the law library, several jury rooms, and a hallway that leads to a rear entrance. The appointments of the court-room and offices are characterized by good taste and durability, while the stained-glass windows of the upper corridor, and of the court-room add a touch of elegance that is striking without being extravagant. Beneath the building is a capacious cellar with ample room for the storage of fuel and musty archives, beside a steam apparatus that supplies the means of heating the whole building.

The demand for a new jail at this time was scarcely less urgent than the one for a new court-house. The equipment was behind the necessity of the times, and it had fallen into a state of "general debility" that demanded constant repairs to delay the day of final dissolution. In 1877 a fire did considerable damage, as if to emphasize the contrast with the new court-house in course of construction, but the usual patching of old garments with new cloth prolonged its term of service. This state of things began at last to find reflection in the reports of the grand juries, and a round of changes was rung upon the phrase, "everything found in as good order as the old fabric will admit of." At the February session of 1882 the grand jury made a new departure, and declared themselves "unanimously of the opinion that the present building used for the purposes of a jail, is entirely unfit for the purposes for which it is used, and

Over the entrance to the court-room the following may be seen:—

Samuel Keller :		Hutton & Ord,
And ^w J. Solomon :	County	Architects.
Edmund Goddard :		James B. Doyle,
Commissioners.	Buildings.	Builder.
William Closson		H. D. Livezey and
Clerk.	1877.	Francis Adelman
		Superintendents.

Lewis Essick, Stone Mason.

earnestly recommended the construction of a new building." The question of providing a new jail was brought before the succeeding grand jury in May. The gentlemen of the State Board of Public Charities enlarged upon the general subject, and after inquiring into the matter "with considerable care," the jury recommended "the erection of a new jail after the present indebtedness of the county is paid off, at the present rate of taxation." The last instalment of the debt was not due until October, 1883, but the rate of taxation had accumulated a sufficient surplus above the regular demands of the county to suggest the erection of a bridge at Bridgewater at an expense of \$35,000, and it was urged that the limitation of the jury was not obligatory upon the commissioners. They took an opposite view of the matter, however, and the new jail was therefore delayed for nearly two years.

On the 21st of January, 1884, the Board of Public Charities and commissioners examined the different sites suggested for its location. Only two of these claimed serious attention, the one at the corner of Church and Court streets and the site selected, and the latter was chosen because the situation, while every other way equal to the other, being on lower ground, gave opportunity for a better water supply. On February 1st, the selection was approved by the state board, and on the 5th the commissioners entered into contract with G. T. Harvey for the tract of four acres. Hutton and Ord were engaged as architects, and the contract for the construction of wall and buildings awarded on April 10 to Henry D. Livezey at seventy-two thousand dollars. On Saturday, January 3, 1885, a final settlement was made with the contractor, who with the architect "handed the prison over to the commissioners, after which the commissioners delivered the keys of the new prison to Sheriff Allen H. Heist personally." The prison is a T-shaped building, one story high, and built of stone quarried a short distance back of the jail-yard. In planning its construction the comfort and health of the prisoners was considered not less than their security, and the best possible means of providing proper ventilation and sanitary arrangements were employed. The demands of such a structure are strength to resist the escape of the inmates, durability, and a neat and workmanlike appearance. In all these respects the prison has proven satisfactory and equal to any of its character in the state. There is much less than the ordinary amount of metal used in its construction, and strength and durability are both obtained by the massive character of all its details. The outside walls are two feet nine inches thick, between the cells two and a half feet, and along the corridors two feet thick. The main entrance, fronting toward the west, is in the middle of the horizontal bar of the letter which characterizes the ground-plan of the building. From this a corridor, ten feet wide and one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, leads through the rear extension to the back entrance. A corridor of the same dimensions traverses the other arm of the building, and crosses the first at right angles. At the point of intersection a space some

twenty-three by thirty-four feet, lighted through a vaulted dome about twenty-eight feet high, is known as the "guard-room," and commands a view of the whole extent of both corridors. On either side of these are arranged the fifty-two cells, vaulted apartments eight by eighteen feet on the floor and twelve feet high. A slot in the crown of the arch, four inches wide and three feet long, admits light from a sky-light above, which may be adjusted by a lever below to admit as much ventilation as desired. On either side of the main entrance is a room, lighted by ordinary windows in the front, for the accommodation of the guards. Opposite these are two larger cells, the one fitted for a bathroom, and the other intended for the purposes of a hospital, but used as a storeroom. At the southern end of the main part of the prison is an L-shaped building containing a laundry, twenty-one by twenty-five feet, an ironing room sixteen by twenty-five feet, and a kitchen of the same size. A cellar under this building furnishes storage for food supplies and fuel, and two low-pressure sectional boilers, by which the steam is supplied for heating the entire prison. The sewer, water, and gas mains are placed in vaults under the corridors, easy of access for repairs, and safe from the effects of frost. The whole ground is inclosed by a stout stone wall, four feet thick at the bottom and diminishing to two feet at the top, and an average of twenty-four feet high. In the central front of this wall is the sheriff's residence, a structure about thirty-six by fifty-four feet, through which passes a wide drive-way guarded by massive oak doors. The whole cost of the prison was \$83,274, and in 1885 a stone stable was erected outside the inclosure at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars.

While Bucks county has been thus liberal in its expenditure for the proper comfort as well as the restraint of its vicious classes, it has not been unmindful of the indigent portion of its people. During the first century and a quarter of its existence as a political organization, the maintenance of this class of the community was not a matter of county concern; and only to a limited extent of any public care and charge. The utmost care was exercised by Penn to guard against the emigration of heedless and unequipped adventurers, but the improvident are not found alone in these classes, and poverty was a misfortune early known in the province. In a new country where the greater part of the settler's capital is invested in land, it requires the constant labor of the investor to make it remunerative, and the early death of the father often suddenly reduced the family from the rude comforts of frontier life to dire privation. In fact, it is but a step between comfort and privation in the large majority of cases in a pioneer community, and sickness or accident too often broke the courage of the farmer and transferred him to the helpless class. The creed of the Friends, however, was well adapted to meet such cases, and the society with judicious oversight and care prevented the destruction of many who were cast down. A similar care for communicants was exercised to a considerable

extent by the churches that were subsequently transplanted here, but misfortune and improvidence recognize no church lines, and the dissolute and criminal classes, recruited from neighboring settlements as well as the home community, soon demanded attention from the general public.

The earliest mention of the indigent class in Bucks county is found under date of December 11, 1695, when the executor of Francis Rossill's estate announced to the court that he was prepared to pay, as it should direct, certain sums of money left by the decedent for the benefit of the poor. The court at once recommended two persons to receive fifty shillings each, and from time to time persons were appointed to "inspect" the necessities of different applicants, and "allow what is fit for present supply," probably from this bequest. In 1682 the assembly provided "that if any person or persons shall fall into decay and poverty, and not be able to maintain themselves and children, with their honest endeavors, or shall die and leave poor orphans, that upon complaint to the next justices of the peace of the same county, the said justices, finding the complaint to be true, shall make provision for them, in such way as they shall see convenient, till the next county court, and that then care be taken for their future comfortable subsistence." This appears to have been the method by which the public care was bestowed upon indigent persons until 1718, when an act was passed "to relieve the poor." Under this "overseers of the poor" were appointed in this county, though they appear seldom in the records, and then only in some attempt to avoid the care of those whom they seek to impose on other districts. The one thing that appears to be made plain is that there was no dearth of these objects of public care. In 1752 the inhabitants of Newtown complain to the court that "for several years they have been much burdened with poor, which burden is likely to increase, and pray assistance may be granted them by the neighboring townships of Northampton and Wrightstown." The court held the matter under advisement and finally ordered "notice to be given to the overseers of the poor" in the townships mentioned, but to what effect or with what result cannot be determined, as there is no further record of the matter.

On March 9, 1771, the justices of the peace of the several counties, or any three of them, were authorized by an act of the assembly to meet on the 25th of March of each year and appoint two persons for each borough and township for one year. These persons were empowered to levy assessments when necessary, build and maintain houses of lodging and employment, apprentice poor children, etc. The act was to expire by limitation in five years, but on April 6, 1776, it was made perpetual. This last act, however, was passed under provincial authority, and on March 24, 1778, it was thought necessary to re-enact it to make it binding upon the people. To what extent the provisions of this law were appropriated in Bucks county cannot now be discovered, but as late as 1806 Amos Gregg, one of the guardians of the poor, made public announce-

ment that he had organized a house of employment for the poor of his district, and invited the officers of other districts to avail themselves of his establishment. But thoughtful people had long before this decided that some better method must be devised to meet the changing condition of things and the increasing ratio of pauperism. The discussion of this question and its solution occurred at the same time in several of the southern counties of the state, and in the constitutional convention of 1790 was a much debated issue. The idea of concentrating the efforts of a county for the support of its poor was new to the mass of the people, and the more conservative element strongly combated the proposed change. The numbers of those who favored the new plan increased slowly, but their persistence and energy won others, and after an agitation of twenty years they constituted a majority.

In the legislature of 1806-7 Bucks county was represented by friends of the measure, and on April 10, 1807, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a county almshouse. The commissioners of Bucks, with the consent of the court of quarter sessions and the grand jury, were empowered to act. After determining upon the erection of an almshouse, they were directed to authorize an election of seven citizens, to fix upon a site for the purpose, and also an election of three persons to be directors of the poor, who should divide themselves into three classes with reference to their term of office. They were to appoint a treasurer, employ and dismiss at pleasure a steward, matron, physician, surgeon, and any other necessary attendants; to indenture apprentices till the time at which they should become of age, and exercise all such powers as had previously been vested in the overseers of the poor. Hilltown, New Britain, Plumstead, and all townships below, were named in the bill; the others were exempted from its provisions, but authorized to share in them by paying their share of the cost of the house and farm. The matter passed the several stages prescribed, and in October, 1807, the election was held, resulting in the choice of Thomas Long, William Buckman, David Spinner, William Watts, Thomas Stewart, Joseph Clunn, and Samuel Gillingham to fix upon a site, and James Chapman, John McMasters, and Ralph Stover as directors. The election was closely contested by a strong element opposed to the measure in itself and to its ultimate bearing upon the change of the county-seat, and after the election every possible effort was made to prevent the purchase of a site. After a delay of fourteen months, however, the commissioners for the location made choice of the Gilbert Rodman tract of three hundred and sixty acres, situated in Warwick, on the Easton road and the Neshaminy creek, which was purchased at twenty pounds per acre. The selection and purchase were severely criticized, and public meetings were called to support or condemn it, but the court's approval of the purchase ended the contest, though the animosities engendered lived long afterward.

Measures for the erection of the building were at once taken. The counties

of Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware had erected similar institutions, and McMasters and Chapman were dispatched to these counties to glean such information as would be useful in the construction of the proposed building. They made a report on January 15, 1808, and on the following day the proposals of mechanics were received. From the 25th to the 31st instant the board was in continuous session engaged in preparing estimates and plans, and the contract was finally awarded to Timothy Smith. Chapman and Smith then visited Delaware county to examine the almshouse there and secure plans. The stone was quarried upon the farm, and the men were stimulated to their best endeavor by a half-barrel of whiskey placed at their disposal by the directors. On the 21st of June the directors went to New Hope and purchased lumber of Hugh Smith. Shingles were bought of Henry Bell, of Philadelphia, and lime of Tyson Hill, and Samuel Gilbert. Building operations began on the 4th of May, 1809, when the corner-stone was laid. The character of the ceremonies is not known, but they doubtless were of a hilarious order, as the directors and two other equally benevolent gentlemen furnished the liquor at their private expense. In fact, whiskey entered very largely into the expense of construction, eight hundred and twenty-two gallons of it being consumed by the workmen in the course of the building's erection. About one-fourth of this amount is itemized as whiskey, at a cost of \$94.77½, the rest being conveniently included in the general item of "diet." The aggregate cost of the building was \$19,030.47½, to which the sum of \$19,280 paid for the farm should be added, bringing the total to \$38,310.47½. It was occupied on March 20, 1810, twenty-four townships contributing one hundred and thirty-nine inmates. The rest of the townships subsequently availed themselves of the privileges of the act, and all now approve the wisdom of a measure many once opposed. The almshouse is a stone structure with two stories and an attic, and stands upon an eminence which overlooks a wide scope of surrounding country, insuring good air and the best facilities for drainage. The experience of some three-quarters of a century has confirmed the claims originally made in defense of the selection, save in the matter of the water supply. A hydraulic ram was at first constructed to convey water from the small tributary of the Neshaminy to the buildings. This was found inadequate, and a number of wells were dug. In 1875 a severe drouth affected the water supply of the whole county, and a steam pump and a reservoir, with a capacity of twenty-seven hundred barrels, were constructed by the steward, at a cost of four or five thousand dollars. In 1881 an artesian well was sunk, and the stream abandoned as a source of supply for the buildings. The well has proven practically successful, and the water is forced from thence by a steam pump to all parts of the buildings.

The sick and insane here have always been cared for in a separate building provided for them. The old Rodman farm-house was converted into a hospital, with a stone building furnished with cells for the worst cases of insanity. Many

of these, however, were subsequently transferred to the state institutions. A new stone hospital, in many respects patterned after a similar institution in Lancaster county, was erected in 1868-9. It is a massive stone structure, forty-five by one hundred and twenty feet in superficial dimensions, four stories high, and contains sixty rooms. It is provided with solid brick partition walls throughout; with water and heating appliances, offices, kitchens, etc., of the most approved kind. The entire cost is estimated at \$144,001.70. In 1849 the cholera reached Bucks county, and in July made its appearance at the almshouse with unusual virulence. In less than a week eighteen cases had proven fatal, and a dozen inmates were complaining with premonitory symptoms of the dread disease. Naturally it was difficult to find any brave enough to face this danger, and render such help as was needed. Before the close of the second week eighty of the one hundred and fifty-four occupants had perished. Medical aid was then secured, and several gentlemen of the vicinity volunteered their services. William Edwards, the steward, and his wife, both died in the discharge of their duties, and the senior physician, Dr. O. P. James, declared that nothing but the imperious demands of duty sustained him in the terrible experiences of that time. But one of the directors, William B. Warford, ventured to visit the plague-stricken spot, and when he arrived more than forty were dead or dying. The fear of contagion for a time stifled every humane sentiment, and the unburied bodies were necessarily permitted for too long a time to add their poisonous contribution to the already heavily freighted air. No great degree of censure is due for this state of things. In the presence of such danger the simple performance of duty rises to the height of heroism, and all cannot act the heroic part.

The general administration of this institution has been creditable throughout its history. In 1819, when the ill-feeling engendered by the erection of the almshouse, and the removal of the county-seat was still active, a widespread disposition to criticize the management of the public charity was developed. On May 22d a meeting was held in the court house to discuss the matter. The meeting was practically unanimous in its condemnation of the administration, and a committee was appointed to examine the condition and the methods employed in conducting the institution. The result of the committee's exploration was rather inconclusive; in their report they criticized the methods employed, but brought no charge of culpable neglect or incompetency. In 1877 a commission was appointed to inquire into the condition and conduct of the institution. They reported much to the credit of the management, so far as the conduct of the steward and his assistants were concerned, but seriously reflected upon the financial policy of the directors. Many practices that had come into use were condemned as irregular and extravagant, and calling for immediate reform. The effect of this examination and report was to bring about a radical change in this respect, and it is believed that the institution is



John Willman

now conducted as efficiently as any similar one in the state. In the support of this charity the county has expended fully a million dollars during the three-quarters of a century that it has existed. Its present available assets may be estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, and the balance of this large expenditure must be accredited to the noble satisfaction of having established and generously dispensed a great public charity.

CHAPTER V.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

ON the 16th of August, 1683, Penn wrote to a committee of the Free Society of Traders, giving them a general description of the province, with some account of the progress made toward organizing a government. In this letter he wrote: "Courts of justice are established in every county with proper officers, as justices, sheriffs, clerks, constables, etc., which courts are held every two months. But to prevent lawsuits there are three peacemakers chosen by every court, in the nature of common arbitrators, to hear and end differences betwixt man and man. And spring and fall there is an orphans' court in each county to inspect and regulate the affairs of orphans and widows."

These courts formed an important part of the governmental machinery of the new province, and were devised for the "well government of the said counties," not less than for the dispensing of justice and equity to litigants. The powers conferred upon them were comprehensive, and beside their regular judicial functions included the police legislation for the county as well as its administrative authority. They laid out cartways to the public roads, superintended the erection of bridges, and maintained the highways; made orders for building houses of correction, and, when specially authorized, superintended the construction of the public buildings; organized townships, cared for the poor, appointed viewers of partition fences; recommended for tavern licenses, and subsequently granted and suppressed such licenses; and set prices on liquors and the provender of horses, etc. It is probable that their form had been substantially settled in the mind of the proprietor before he left England, and no feature of the "divine experiment" more clearly exhibits the careful preparation Penn made for the new duties devolved upon him. He was familiar with the practice of the Upland court, and with the demands to be met in the new province. He appears to have been equally familiar with the London

courts, or rather to have been aided by some one possessed of such knowledge, and the county courts were evidently fashioned after an intelligent study of both the English and colonial systems of jurisprudence. They were thus practically transferred from England, and yet were characterized by such departures from their prototype as to show a careful adaptation to the demands of the crude society in which they were erected.

Provision for these courts, as well as for a higher judiciary, was made in the original "Frame," and again in the amended form of this instrument adopted on the 2d of April, 1683, but no mention of details is made in either. By the sixteenth article of the amended document, under which they were established, it is provided "that from and after the death of this present governour, the provinciall council shall, together with the succeeding governour, erect, from time to time, standing courts of justice in such place and number as they shall judge convenient for the good government of the said province and territories thereof." The constitution of the judiciary was thus left to the judgment of the proprietor unrestricted save by the limitations of the royal charter. Some regulation of the procedure and jurisdiction, however, is found in the laws proposed by the proprietor, and as enacted in 1683, provided,

That in all courts all persons, of all persuasions may freely appear in their own way, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own Cases themselves, or if unable, by their friends; And that the first proces shall be the Exhibition of the Complaint, fourteen days before the tryal: And that the Defendant may be prepared for his Defense, hee or shee shall be summoned no Less than ten days before, and a Copy of the Complaint Delivered him, or her, at his or her dwelling house, to answer unto; But before the Complaint of any person shall be received, hee or shee, shall Solemnly Declare in open Court, that hee or shee believeth in his or her Conscience, that his or her caus is just; And if the party complained against shall notwithstanding refuse to appear, The Plaintiff shall have Judgement against the Defendant, by default.

Whereas great Respect is due from all persons, and ought always to be yeilded in Courts of Justice, whois institution is the peace and benefit of the publick, And that such gravity, and reverence which manifests the authority of a Court, may at all times appear; These following Rules shall be observed in the holding thereof: By the King's authority and in the name of the Proprietary and Governour, silence is commanded, Let the Cryer make proclamation, and say, O yes, O yes, O yes, Silence is commanded in the Court, while the justices are sitting, upon pain of imprisonment. After silence is Commanded, The cryer shall make a proclamation saying; All manner of persons that have anything to doe, at this Court, Draw Nigh and give your attendance, and if any person shall have any Complaint to enter, or suit to prosecute, Let them Draw near, and they shall be heard; when Silence is thus commanded and proclamation made, Upon calling the Docket, The cryer shall call, A. B., plaintiff come forth and prosecute thy suit against C. D., or else thou wilt be Non-suited; The plaintiff appearing, The cryer shall call for the Defendant, C. D., come forth and save thee and thy Bail, or else judgment will pass against thee.

That in all Causes, Capital, and Criminal, the freemen of the County shall be summoned by the Sheriffs, and the names of the freemen shall be writ in small pieces of paper, and put into a hat and shaken; forty-eight of whom shall be drawn by a Child, and those so

drawn shall stand for the Sheriff's Returns; And the first twelve, not reasonably excepted against, shall stand and serve for the tryal.

That all actions of debt, Accompt, or Slander, and all actions of Trespass, shall be henceforth first tryed by there respective County Court, where the Cause of action did arise. And if any person shall think himself aggrieved with the Judgement of the County Court, That then, such person may Appeal to have the same tryed before the Governour and Council; *Provided always* that the same be above twelve lbs.* And that the person appealing, do put in good and sufficient Security, to pay all Costs and Damages, if hee shall be cast, as also to pay the Cost and Charges of the first Suit.

That all persons shall be Bailable by sufficient Sureties, unless for Capital Offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; And every quarter of a year, there shall be a gaol Delivery in every County, where imprisonment is not the punishment.

In 1684, a law was passed requiring the county court to hold monthly and quarterly sessions, and by the same act it was provided that "each quarter sessions be as well a court of equity as law, concerning any judgment given in cases by law capable of trial in the respective county sessions and courts." In the following year, however, the sessions of the court were changed to quarterly "and oftener, if occasion be." In 1693 the monthly sessions were again restored, but in 1701 they were again abolished.

In 1684 the provincial court was established. This was composed of five judges, appointed by the governor, any three of whom were constituted a quorum and required to sit twice a year in Philadelphia. It was also required that at least two of them should go the circuit of the counties every spring and autumn, and "whether fixt or circular" should have the hearing and determining of all appeals from the inferior courts; "also, all trials of titles of lands, and all causes as well criminal as civil, both in law and equity, not determinable by the respective county courts." The "inconvenience, trouble and expense" of travelling the circuit, however, led to a change in this respect in the following year, and the county courts were given jurisdiction in "all trials of titles of lands, all actions of a debt, account or slander, actions personal, and all actions civil or criminal whatsoever, excepting treason, murder, manslaughter, and other heinous and enormous crimes." Appeals were to be determined by three judges or any two of them, "speciallic to be commissioned by the Governor and Council." This law continued in force until 1690, when the final jurisdiction of the inferior courts was limited to causes where the judgment was under ten pounds, and the provincial court of five judges was restored.

* It was also provided at this session of the assembly, "That if any person shall pretend his Debt, or Damages, to be above five lbs. and upon hearing thereof, it shall appear to the Court to be under that Value, In all Such cases, The plaintiff shall lose his action, and pay the defendant and the costs. But the plaintiff shall have liberty to withdraw his action, and be non-suited if hee See Cause, before the Jury have given in their Verdict; yet so as he pay the full cost and charges to the defendant." This act was included in the general abrogation in 1693 and was not subsequently restored.

When the government was seized by the crown in 1693, the laws of the province were abrogated by the royal letters-patent to Governor Fletcher, but the status of the courts was immediately restored by a new enactment in the same year, and continued unchanged until the general act of 1701, in the personal administration of the proprietor.

The orphans' court appears to have been subject to less change than other courts. In 1682 it was provided "that the justices of each respective county court shall sit twice every year, to inspect and take care of the estates, usage, and employment of orphans, which shall be called The Orphans' Court, and sit the first third day of ye week, in the first and eighth month, yearly; that care may be taken for those, that are not able to take care for themselves." And this remained unchanged among the early vicissitudes of the province until the enactment of the general law.

Provision for the collection of small debts was also made by the first assembly at Philadelphia, and the act was based upon the consideration of "speedy justice to the poor." Under this law all matters of debts or dues under forty shillings were to be heard and determined by any two justices of the peace in the county where the cause arose. The judgment found was reported by the justices to the next county court, when it was "recorded by the clerk" and was "as good, and binding, if the Court approve the same." In 1690 the jurisdiction in such cases was given to a single justice, and it was added, "in case the party complained against as aforesaid is about to depart the province or territories, and the magistrate be satisfied thereof, the defendant shall be held obliged either to give security for the sum adjudged or bail to abide by and answer what shall be determined by the next county court respectively therein." This act remained in force until after the revolution.

In 1701 a general act "for the better and more orderly establishment and regulation of the courts of justice" superseded all other acts of this character. Prior to this law the jurisdiction and practice of the various courts were ill defined and uncertain, but this act was quite explicit in specifying the jurisdiction of the different courts, regulating the particular mode of procedure and the legal forms to be employed in the various writs and instruments. Under this act county courts were held four times a year, that for Bucks beginning on Wednesday in the second week of March, June, September, and December of each year. A "competent number" of justices were appointed by the governor, any three of whom were constituted a quorum, and empowered and authorized—

To Deliver the Gaoles, award process, and Hold all manner of please of the Crown, or Criminall Causes, in the Respective Counties wherein they shall be commissioned, (excepting Treason, Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Sodomy, Buggery, Burglary, and burning of houses, which the provincially Judges hereafter mention'd are hereby authorized to hear and Determine;) and shall award process, call speciall courts, hold please, and hear and Determine all actions, suits and causes, civill, personall, Reall and mixt, observing as near as

may be, Respecting the Infancy of this Government and capacity of the people, the methods and practice of the King's court of common pleas in England, having regard to the Regular process and proceedings of the former county courts, always keeping to Brevity, plainness, and verity, in all Declarations and pleas, and avoiding all Fictions and Colour in pleadings.

To hear and decree all such matters and causes of equity as shall come before them, in the said courts. Wherein the proceedings shall be by Bill and answer, with such other pleadings as are Necessary in chancery courts, and proper in these parts, with power also, for the said justices to force obedience to their Decree in Equity, by Imprisonment, or Sequestration of Lands, as the case may Require.

To Doe and execute, to all things relating to the Duty and Office of justices of the peace, according to the laws of this Government ; with power to hold and keep private sessions as often as they see occasion.

And, calling to their assistance the Register Generall or his Deputy for the Time being, in Each county of this Province and Territories, ... to hold and keep the said Orphans' courts, after the business of the county court in Spring and Fall is over, or as often as they shall see occasion in the same places where the respective county courts are held from time to time.

On February 7, 1705, this act was repealed by the queen's council, leaving the province without any legally established judiciary. In the attempt to replace the repealed law a long and bitter controversy arose between Governor Evans and the assembly, and pending this the courts were twice adjourned by the governor. On the 22d of February, 1707, however, by an ordinance which the governor issued under color of authority found in Penn's charter, the courts of justice were temporarily re-established. By this instrument the justices were authorized to hold "General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery;" "to hold and keep a court of record, in every county, which shall be called and styled the County Court of Common Pleas, and shall be holden four times in every year, at the places where the said quarter sessions of the peace shall be respectively kept as aforesaid;" and a court of equity "four times a year at the respective places, and near the said times as the said courts of common pleas are held in every county of this province," and it was further provided that the prothonotary of the common pleas should be the register of the said court of equity in every county. In 1708 Gookin succeeded Evans, and this ordinance was renewed by the new governor. Two years later the assembly succeeded in framing a bill for establishing courts of judicature which became a law on the 28th of February. This was the most elaborate and most complete in all its details of the laws hitherto enacted upon the subject, but it is chiefly noticeable in relation to the local courts in the extent of jurisdiction granted to the court of quarter sessions. By its provisions the justices of this court were empowered to hear and determine all charges of felony, crimes, and offences whatsoever save "treasons, murders, and such other crimes as shall be by the laws of this province be made felongs of death," and "to minister common justice, and to do, exercise, hear, determine and execute all things within the s^d respective counties and limits of their commissions and authorities, as

near as conveniently may be to the laws of Great Britain and according to the laws of this province, as fully and effectually as any justice of assize, justice of oyer and terminer or of gaol delivery or justices of the peace, may or can do."

This law, though prepared with great labor and ability, was destined to find little favor with the English court. As an eminent legal writer has remarked: "Whoever the lawyers were, they seemed to have been inclined to make a Pennsylvania system of jurisprudence, rather than to introduce the English," but while this may have been a creditable achievement in the judgment of the framers of the bill and their posterity, it was not likely to meet the approval of those who viewed any departure from the standards of the home government with alarm. Governor Evans voiced their objections, when, in the heated discussion on this subject in his administration, he declared, "that their aim was to reverse the method of government according to our English constitution, and establish one more resembling a republic in its stead." The act was accordingly repealed by the queen's council, on February 20, 1713. When this was known in the province Governor Gookin resorted to the same expedient adopted by his predecessor and maintained the courts by an ordinance until the several acts of 1715 were passed. A number of changes were incorporated in the legislation to supply the repealed judiciary act. The powers of the magistrates were specified in a distinct bill; the clauses for the general court of quarter sessions and for the county court of common pleas were separately enacted; and original jurisdiction of all matters of equity was given to the supreme court. The constitution of the inferior courts was not materially different from those established by the repealed law, but a significant clause in the bill for a county court of common pleas indicates the gradual change that was being effected in the practice. This provides "that there may be a competent number of persons, of honest disposition and learned in the law, admitted by the justices of the said respective courts, to practise as attorneys there, who shall behave themselves justly and faithfully in their practise; and if they misbehave themselves therein, they shall suffer such penalties and suspensions as attorneys-at-law in Great Britain are liable in such cases." Attorneys thus admitted were permitted to practice in all the courts of the province without further license, but each was required to file his warrant of attorney with the prothonotary in each cause.

The judiciary laws were again disapproved by the crown in 1719 and repealed. In this emergency Governor Keith issued special commissions to the justices in the several counties authorizing them to hold the courts as formerly, and to proceed "according to the course of common law and the law of this province." This arrangement sufficed to continue the "current of justice" until 1722, when the governor suggested that a general ordinance would more effectually and regularly establish the constitution of the several courts of

judicature. The assembly, strongly opposed to this method, at once took alarm, and in four days prepared a bill for the purpose, which became a law two days later. This was the first and only law for establishing courts of judicature that was not repealed by the crown, but it continued only till 1727, when a case arising in the supreme court led the assembly to repeal it, and replace it by an act which provided that no original process should be issued out of the supreme court in civil causes. This gave offense to a certain collector of the crown who had been the plaintiff in the case which was the moving cause of the assembly's action, and effort was made to incorporate an amendment to the law which should except actions in which the crown was concerned from the sweeping provision mentioned. This effort did not avail, and it appears probable that the offended collector had influence enough in 1731 to secure its repeal by the king. This action of the crown again left the province without legally established courts, and the act of 1722, not having been repealed by the home government, was accordingly reenacted to meet the emergency and continued in force, with some amendment, until the adoption of the state constitution.

This act provided for each county a court "stiled the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery," to be held four times a year for a period not exceeding two days at each session in Bucks and Chester counties, and a court "stiled and called The County Court of Common Pleas." The constitution, jurisdiction and procedure of these courts were unchanged by the new act, and so continued until 1759, when separate justices were provided to hold the court of common pleas. The latter act required that "five persons of the best discretion, capacity, judgment, and integrity" should be commissioned in each county to hold and keep "the court of common pleas." These persons were termed judges, held their positions *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and were authorized and directed to hold the orphans' court. Justices of the quarter sessions were prohibited from holding or executing the office of judge of common pleas "at the same time he shall be justice of the quarter sessions."

By the repeal of the judiciary act of 1701, the orphans' court was suspended and was not restored until after the lapse of some eight years. Laws still existing directed matters of importance to be done by this court, and much of the business properly transacted by it was either left unaccomplished or done at great inconvenience by other courts. In 1713, therefore, an act was passed reestablishing the orphans' court, elaborating its procedure, and providing for the security of its trusts. As then erected, this court continued substantially unchanged until the adoption of the state constitution.

In 1701 the original provincial court of 1684 was restored, but in Evans's ordinance of 1707 its title was changed to the "Supream or Provincial Court of Pennsylvania." It was required to hold two sessions in every county each year, and was composed of three judges, one of whom was distinguished as chief-justice. In 1710 "provincial" was dropped from its title, the number

of judges was increased to four, one of whom was distinguished as before, and its sessions continued unchanged. In Gookin's ordinance of 1714, the number of judges was changed to three again, but was otherwise unchanged. In the act of 1715 the number of judges was increased to four, who were required to hold two sessions in Philadelphia, but none elsewhere. In 1720 Keith commissioned four judges without the distinction of chief-justice, two of whom were constituted a quorum to act as supreme court. At least two of them were required "at certain days" to meet at the court-houses in the respective counties.

In 1715 it was provided that matters of equity should begin in the higher court, which was then called the "Supreme Court of Law and Equity," but in 1720 Governor Keith, after consulting with gentlemen learned in the law, addressed the assembly, expressing himself satisfied "that no representative body in any of his Majesty's colonies is invested with power to erect such a court, or that the office of chancellor can be lawfully executed by any person whatsoever, except him who by virtue of the great seal of England may be understood to act as the King's representative in the place." The assembly apparently conceded the correctness of this view, and "for the present" expressed the desire that the governor, with the assistance of such of the council as he should see fit, should "open and hold a court of equity for the province." On the 10th of August, 1720, the governor issued his proclamation giving place and date for holding a court of chancery, which he continued until succeeded by Patrick Gordon as governor. The new official asked the advice of his council whether he should assume the position of chancellor left vacant by Keith's retirement, and being assured by this body that he might lawfully do so, at once qualified for the position. (Col. Rec. vol. iii., p. 281.) On January 7, 1736, the counties of Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester presented a petition complaining that the court of chancery was a violation of the charter of privileges, and the assembly demanded of the governor information how the court was constituted. In response, Gordon sent copies of the proceedings of 1720, accompanied with an elaborate vindication of the court prepared by the council. Ten days later, however, the assembly resolved "that the court of chancery as then established was contrary to the charter of privileges." An angry reply from the council, and a well-considered rejoinder by the assembly, seems to have ended the controversy at this time. A few months later Governor Gordon died, and Logan, who succeeded him, acquiescing in the views of the assembly, the court of chancery, after an existence of sixteen years, came to an end.

In 1722 the original "supreme" court was restored with three judges, one of whom was distinguished by the title of chief-justice. It was required that upon any issue joined in this court, trial should be had "in the county whence the cause was removed," and any two of the judges were therefore "empowered



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and required, if occasion require, to go the circuit twice in every year." In 1727 the supreme court was restored as constituted in 1722, but it was required to hold only two sessions a year, and those to be held only in Philadelphia. In 1731 the bill of 1722 was re-enacted, and in 1759 the tenure of the supreme judges was made for good behavior. Eight years later the number of judges was increased to four, who were enjoined, "if occasion require, to go the circuit twice in every year."

By the ordinance of Evans in 1707, the act of 1710, and the ordinance of Gookin in 1714, it was provided that "speciall commissioners of Oyer & Terminer & Gaol Delivery may be Granted unto any the Respective Countys of this Province, for the hearing, trying, & Determining of all High & Capitall Offences, where the life of any person may or shall be brought in question." Subsequently these powers were conferred upon the supreme court, and remained unchanged under the provincial régime.*

In 1701 appeals were allowed upon "any decree or sentence," made or given either in equity or upon summary proceedings, by the justices of the inferior courts. Such appeals were required to be directed to the governor, who gave notice of them to the judges of the provincial court. In 1710 appeals were directed to the supreme court, but were to be allowed only when "the debt, damages or things demanded" exceeded the sum of ten pounds. In 1759 it was provided that where the sum did not exceed twenty pounds, "lawful money of Pennsylvania," if the case was removed by the plaintiff and a verdict was granted in his favor, he should not recover any costs of suit; if the verdict was given against him he was required to pay "double-costs" of suit to the defendant. When the cause was removed by the defendant, he was required to pay double-costs to the plaintiff. In 1767 the amount was raised to fifty pounds, with the same conditions as before, save that the plaintiff was in no case subject to the penalty of paying any costs to the defendant.

* In 1686 Arthur Cook and James Harrison were appointed as two of the three judges of the provincial court. In 1690 Arthur Cook and Joseph Growden were similarly chosen, and in 1706 the latter was again appointed. In 1726 Jeremiah Langhorne was appointed "third judge" of the provincial court, and in 1731 as "second justice," and subsequently as "chief-justice" of the supreme court. Prior to 1706 the members of the supreme court served without a fixed salary. At this time the chief-justice, through an informal arrangement with James Logan, received one hundred pounds per annum, but this was discontinued before the expiration of the year. "The matter being largely discoursed, it was the opinion of the board that the office of Chief-Justice of the Govmt. ought to be attended with salary, but that it could not be thought reasonable that the Propr. should support the charge out of his Demesnes, nor yet that the Govr. should pay it out of what belong'd to him, but that the most proper measures should be thought of for raising such a salary, or find sufficient Encouragement for the future, But that for the time past whatever had been promised the Judge, ought to be performed." The assembly subsequently provided "suitable" remuneration.

In the earlier times there were no certain rules established for appeals to the crown. The first definite reference to the subject is found in the commission of Governor Fletcher, where appeals to the privy council are provided for in cases when the matter of difference exceeded the value of three hundred pounds. The laws of 1701 and 1710 provided for such appeals, but with no limitations. In 1715 the procedure in such cases was specified, but no limitation was expressed, and the practice under this law proved very unsatisfactory. By a communication from the king in 1726, it appears that the royal "orders for reversing the orders and decrees appealed from and for making restitution of the estates or effects which had been so levied in execution, had been rendered ineffectual, and the appellant left without redress." The king therefore directed that execution be delayed until the determination of the appeal was known. In 1767 it was provided that no appeal to the crown should be allowed "in any action or suit wherein a general verdict shall be given, or in any other case, but where there shall be a demurrer to evidence, or bill of exceptions, or where a writ of error may legally be brought."

The first court of Bucks county was probably constituted in April, 1683, but it does not appear to have entered upon its duties until March of the following year. It was composed of five justices, none of whom had any practical knowledge of the administration of the law in England or in the province. It does not appear that such qualification presented itself to the mind of Penn as essential for the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon the members of the court. Imbued with the idea of extending the reign of peace and good-will to all his people, he seems to have thought it sufficient that the judges of the simple laws of the province should be men of honest intentions, and calm, deliberative judgment. Technicalities and the encouragers of such difficulties were evaded or ignored, and the early court was endowed with a kind of paternal authority which sufficed for the purposes of the community for years. As the character of the community changed, the character of the court changed with it, and the history of the early jurisprudence of Pennsylvania affords ample confirmation of the wisdom of the proprietor and his advisers.

The reason assigned for the erection of the orphans' court—"that care may be taken for those that are not able to care for themselves"—was an apparently active principle in the constitution of the whole original judiciary. Every practicable means seems to have been adopted to prevent unnecessary litigation, and the courts apparently went beyond the letter of the law to effect this object. In 1683 it was provided that if any one was convicted as "a common barrator," vexing the community with unjust and frequent suits, the court was authorized to reject his cause and punish him for his "barratry" by fine or imprisonment. At the same time it was also provided "that in every precinct three persons shall be yearly chosen as common peacemakers in that precinct."

To make their arbitrations valid it was required that the parties differing should sign a submission of the dispute to the peacemakers, and this reference and submission "being satisfied by the county court," the judgment rendered under its authority became "as conclusive as a sentence given by the county court," and was registered in the court as other judgments were. In September, 1685, the court for Bucks county appointed Joshua Hoopes, Henry Paxson, and Jonathan Scaife to act in this capacity for the ensuing year. This law was in force until it was abrogated by the crown in 1693, but no further appointments under it have been discovered in the records. In 1696, however, the court found other means to reach the same end. On the 22d of June, "the petition of Isaac Burges, in relation to a debt due him from his brother, Samuel Burges, was read, and the court appointed Joseph Kirkbride to speak to said Samuel Burges, and advise him to refer the matter in difference to indifferent men to be by them chosen, but if he shall refuse the said advice that then William Biles and Richard Hough do take what further care is fit to accommodate the matter in difference as may be found most expedient and expeditious."

Originally there was no county court of common pleas, and the business peculiar to that court was done by the justices of the court of quarter sessions. There actions between private individuals were brought and tried, and upon its records appear many entries of actions of ejectment, debt, assumpsit, and trespass. No difficulty was found in the manner of proceeding, but the pleadings, generally entered at length, sometimes show a good deal of familiarity with legal forms. A court of common pleas was established by the ordinance of Governor Evans in 1707, but an entry* in the court records indicates that the English division of causes was not unknown to the justices and was perhaps indirectly observed by them some time before. As no further indication is found to confirm this suggestion, however, the entry may probably be considered as an unauthorized expression of the clerk's individual opinion. There is a hiatus in the court record from December 12, 1705, to June 8, 1708, to be accounted for by the suspension of the courts during this period, but from the latter date the records of the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas were kept separately, though for some time in the same book. The records of the latter court are of the briefest character, and after about 1730 cannot be traced continuously for any considerable period. They afford little of historical or curious interest, and unfortunately do not give the names of the judges appointed under the law of 1759.

In examining the records of the court of quarter sessions the simple forms employed and the trivial sums involved in the early cases will challenge attention, but it is well to bear in mind that the value of money was much greater

* "At a court of Common Pleas held at ye Court House ye 14th day of monte 1694."

at that day than now, and that justice was "neither sold, denied, nor delayed." The first action before the court presented two complaints, one "for withholding £7 due the plaintiff," and the other "for keeping unlawful [unruly] cattle." At the same court Gilbert Wheeler brought action against Walter Pomfret, of Burlington, New Jersey, "for withholding £5," and to cover this sum with costs the sheriff levied on "one mare, one horse, one yearling colt," which were subsequently appraised at nine pounds and ten shillings.

Under date of "29th of ¹¹/_{mo.}, 1684," the record exhibits an action brought by Samuel Overton for the sum of seven pounds due him for professional services. It appears that Joseph Chorley, "a servant of John Clows," was shot in the leg, and the master "agreed that if the plaintiff would come and cure the s^d servant, the s^d defendant would content him." The plaintiff performed the cure, but for reasons not given, Clows declined to pay the bill presented. This fee was eventually collected, and as it was about the commercial value of the servant, it would indicate that Mr. Overton had a monopoly of the curing business. In 1692, after he had served his time as indentured servant, Chorley is found in court with a case of his own against Robert Lucas, "for damages occasioned by shooting his ox." The defendant won the verdict, and the plaintiff appealed. The jury found, however, that "they had viewed the ox, and he was so little harmed by the shot, that the said Chorley need not to have lost two days' work for any harm the ox had received." The defendant therefore "craved the benefit of the law that when the debt or damages is pretended to be above five pounds, and it is proved under that, in such case the plaintiff shall lose his action, Whereupon the court saw no cause to grant him an appeal."

From the frequent notice in the records of the acknowledgment of deeds in open court, it appears that the practice of the Hustings court for the enrolment of deeds was followed here for years, and many of their early instruments are recorded only in the minutes of the court. This was the usual practice in the Upland court, and continued for a long time under the provincial government. When lawyers became common, the acknowledgment and delivery were generally done by the attorney of the grantor, frequently to the attorney of the grantee, and were probably regarded as equivalent to "livery of seizure." No mention of any written authority to the attorney to perform this service has been discovered in the records. In 1715 it was provided that such acknowledgment should be made before a justice of the peace.

Notwithstanding that generally "the rich were poor" in the early days of the province, poverty was made a crime after the fashion of the English laws. In 1683 it was provided in the case of persons "refusing to pay their just debts," if no estate could be found, the debtor should satisfy the debt by servitude, as the county court should order, if desired by the creditor, and this practice remained in force with some amendments and a brief interruption

until 1842. At first no provision was made for the comfort and support of the imprisoned debtors, though the "gaoler" was expressly enjoined to allow them "to provide themselves bedding, food, and other necessities." In 1730, an act was passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the harsh requirements of this class of legislation were materially modified. Under this act the creditor was required to pay at the jail on a certain day of the week a certain allowance for the support of the debtor, to be fixed by the court, and not to exceed three shillings a week. It was found, however, that sundry idle and ill-disposed persons very much abused their creditors, and the earlier law was revived. The provision for the maintenance of the imprisoned debtor at the expense of the creditor was retained, and, in addition, the latter was required to give security that neither the debtor nor his family should "become chargeable to the town nor county." The debtor apparently suffered under this arrangement, and in 1792 the court was required to make provision for fuel and blankets for such as could not provide for themselves, and to make an allowance for food in such cases "not exceeding seven cents per day." In 1795 the county court for Bucks county fixed the allowance at "sixpence for bread and sixpence for wood per day from the first of October until the first of May, and sixpence per day from the first of May to the last of September." In 1807 the expense was again thrown upon the creditor, and a default of three days in the payment of the fixed allowance gave the debtor the right to demand and receive his freedom.

The expense thus added to the cost of securing the imprisonment of a debtor had apparently little effect in limiting the number of "prisoners taken in execution," and the record of proceedings against this unfortunate class is very frequently found in the books and papers of Bucks county archives. In 1737 the inventory of the property which an insolvent debtor surrendered exhibited only "one grubbing hoe, one little iron pot, and one old bed." In 1752 several prisoners ask to be sold in payment of the accrued costs of their imprisonment, and another declared that he had nothing for his support and was "in a starving condition." In 1765 Robert Lawrence made "satisfaction by servitude" and was sentenced by the court to serve his twenty creditors an aggregate of seven hundred and twenty-five days. Various amendments, adopted from time to time, tended to somewhat mitigate the rigor of the insolvent laws, and one of these was a provision that where the debt was under ten pounds and the debtor was a soldier in his majesty's service, he could be discharged on application to the justices. Robert Talbot was discharged in this way in 1756, on the application of William Scott, a sergeant in the king's army.

The treatment of persons charged with criminal offenses, though much milder than then in vogue in England, was still exceedingly harsh when compared with the practice of the present. The adoption of the act of 1718, how-

ever, ushered in a new era in the administration of penal justice in Pennsylvania and introduced all the harshness of the English code. By this act treason, misprision of treason, murder, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, robbery, mayhem, arson, burglary, witchcraft, and concealing the birth of a bastard child were made punishable with death, and an accessory made to suffer equally with the principal. The person preferring the complaint was made prosecutor and put under bonds to pursue the matter to an issue. The defendant was required to pay the costs whether convicted or acquitted, and witnesses for the prosecution were placed under bonds, or in default of this were thrown into the debtors' prison, where they were allowed, when witnesses for the crown, sixpence per day for their support. The more common offenses charged in the records of the early county court were unlawfully selling rum, swearing, perjury, scandal, theft, fornication and bastardy, while cases of murder, burglary, counterfeiting, and witchcraft were not unknown.

The whipping-post and stocks were prominently employed in the administration of penal justice. The latter was generally brought into requisition in the correction of drunkenness and other misdemeanors, but the lash was in frequent use and formed a part of a large proportion of the punishment inflicted by the county court, apparently without regard to sex. In 1685 it was charged against Joseph Lunn that he "did swear several oaths." He was convicted and sentenced to "pay for the three oaths fifteen shillings or suffer fifteen days' imprisonment in the house of correction at hard labor, and be fed on bread and water." Lunn was a servant of Derrick Clawson, who struck him and caused him to swear. Clawson was accordingly brought to answer for the assault, and the sentences were satisfied by the master paying the fines and costs of both, and the servant giving fifteen days' labor after the expiration of his term. The penalty for swearing seems to have been five shillings or five days' labor for each oath, but even this does not seem to have checked the habit entirely, as the frequent charges of this character sufficiently prove. Perjury was considered less heinous, as Philip Conway was fined two shillings and sixpence, in 1689, and Elizabeth Taylor was "whipped three lashes upon her bare back" in 1742 for this offense.

Public and private reputations were carefully guarded. One of the laws passed in 1683 provided "that if any person shall at any time hereafter speak in derogation of the sentence or judgment of any court, he or she shall be fined for such offence, at the discretion of that or the next court or session." This act was strictly enforced, and the frequent occasions on which it was brought into operation and the character of expressions to which exception was taken indicate a marked disposition to dissent from the wisdom of the court's decisions and a great degree of sensitiveness on the part of the justices. In the case of private individuals the court was equally prompt and severe. In 1686 Randolph Smallwood was indicted, convicted, and fined ten pounds for the governor

and ten pounds damages to Ralph Milner for scandalizing the latter's wife, and was further bound to his good behavior. A similar case introduces the only charge of witchcraft discovered in the records of Bucks county. This occurred in 1670 when Thomas King was presented for defaming Joan, the wife of Francis Searle. He pleaded not guilty and was tried before a jury. "Hugh Marshall attested, said that in or about the third month last he heard Thomas King say there was a witch near by : being asked who it was he said he suspected Francis Searle's wife, for she was an ugly, ill-favored woman, and he did believe her to be one. Robert Marsh attested, said that he heard Thomas King say there was a witch hard by." What defense was set up is not recorded, but it did not serve to save the prisoner, for the jury found him guilty and the court sentenced him to pay the costs and be bound to keep the peace, and to appear at the next court.

The punishment of nearly every conviction of theft, fornication and bastardy, until about 1740, included whipping. In the first named cases it was generally required of the offender to restore fourfold, and to wear a Roman T, of varying color, in full view upon his clothing, in addition to the whipping administered. In 1702 Joseph Ball was indicted for entering the house of Joseph Plumley and "stealing several pieces of money called pieces of eight, and Royals or bitts." He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive seven lashes on his bare back, and wear a Roman T on his left arm. In 1713 the sentence in a case of theft was "to be whipt ten lashes and wear a Roman T on the outside of his upper garment in full view for six months." Two years later, fifteen lashes were administered, and a letter "of red color" required to be worn for six months. White and yellow colors are also noted, this characteristic probably varying with the taste of the court. In 1732 a woman was punished for theft with "ten lashes upon her bare back at the public post" only. Some eight or ten years later corporal punishment became less frequent, and fines were imposed instead. The judgment is sometimes that the defendant, "according to his election do pay," etc., or "he choosing to pay the fine as imposed by law for his offense," etc.

Charges of fornication and bastardy are frequently found in the records covering the period prior to the revolution, and scarcely less so down to the end of the first quarter of the present century. These constitute a majority of the criminal cases tried before the early county court, but it should be added that a large proportion were brought against indentured servants. The first case on record in Bucks county was in 1685, when the man was whipped twenty lashes on his bare back, well laid on, enjoined to marry the woman, and make good to his master the damage he had sustained by this thing. The woman received ten lashes. In 1694, persons not servants were fined three pounds each, though the deputy-governor subsequently released the woman from payment. In 1727 two servants pleaded guilty to a similar charge. The

man was given the usual twenty lashes at the public post. The woman was sentenced to the same, but this punishment was suspended. She was compelled, however, to serve her master for one year after the expiration of her term of service, and the child was bound out. This was the usual penalty inflicted upon the woman.

Counterfeiting of both paper and metal currency was much more frequent than at present, and after the enactment of the law of 1718, the penalty was cruel to the extent of barbarism. Two cases were tried in the March session of 1785 at Newtown. Simon Haney was charged with passing a spurious "Spanish milled dollar," which was then part of the current coin of the state. To this he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court "To stand in the pillory for the space of one hour; both his ears be cut off and nailed to the pillory; be publicly whipped on his bare back with twenty-one lashes well laid on; pay one hundred pounds, one-half to the state, the other half to the discoverer; to pay the costs and stand committed till the sentence be complied with." Joseph Fonflea, a physician, and his confederate, was convicted and similarly sentenced.

But two cases of murder appear upon the records before the revolution. In the minutes of the provincial council under date of the first of December, 1685, the following is found:

A Letter from John Otter to y^e Presid^t, bearing date y^e 26th 9th Mo. last, was Read, Requesting that a Speciall Comission be granted for y^e Tryall of David Davis the next Court, who is a Prisoner in y^e County of Bucks, on suspition of killing his servant.

The Councill having Considered the same, and to y^e end that Justice might be speedily dispatched, and y^e Matter being approved of, they unanimously agree that a Comission be Expeditiously prepared for y^e authorising & Impowring of James Harrison, Arthur Cook, Tho. Janney, Wm. Yardley, Wm. Biles, to be special Comiss^{rs} to hear and Determine all heinous and Enormous Crimes that shall be brought before them in y^e County of Bucks, in a Court then to begin on y^e 10th Inst^t, by them to be held.

Davis was a "chirurgion," the first in the county, and the "suspition" probably arose from the death of his patient who happened also to be his servant. No mention of this case has been found in the books or papers of the county court, nor any further account in the minutes of the council, and it is probable that the suspicion was found to be groundless.

In 1692 a more serious suspicion of murder was entertained against Derrick Claasen (Clawson or Closson). On the 8th of May in this year the body of a dead man was found near the mouth of the Neshaminy. Four days later an inquest was held by John Cooke, the coroner, who came to the conclusion that it was a case of "wilful murder" committed about six weeks before. On the 3d of June the coroner's report was "returned into" the court of quarter sessions, where a hearing was had.

Upon a due examination of things it appeared that a considerable quantity of blood on the walls and on the bed of Derrick Jonson als. Clawson, about the supposed time that the



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above murdered person lost his life, was discovered, and the said Derrick refused to give any account how the said blood came there; whereupon this court commits him, the said Derrick Clawson als. Jonson, into the safe custody of the sheriff until he shall be delivered by due course of law.

Derrick Jonson als. Clawson on being examined, saith he showed the blood on the wall to Edmund Lane and his brother, Claus Jonson, and to Mary Boyden; he also saith there was no blood on the bed but what was bled by a man that came to thrash for him three years ago, and that he had spoke of the blood fully as much as it was.

Coroner John Cooke saith that when he went to view the blood he perceived that it had run in several streams down the boards on the wall, which streams continued until they went behind the planks that lay on the ground floor.

Brighta, the wife of said Derrick, saith that the blood seen on the wall was discovered between day and sunrising, and that there was a sheet hanged on the outside of the bed in manner of a curtain, and that there was no blood on the bed. Being asked when they put fresh straw in the bed, she said she was not certain, but she thought about the latter end of March or beginning of April last.

At an adjourned session, held October 4, 1692, Claasen desired that he might have liberty on bail for his appearance, and the court, "whereas it was supposed in the beginning of this court that the said Derrick should have been brought to trial forthwith, but the judges [of the provincial court] believing it to be more discretional to defer the trial until the spring, to see if something further might not be discovered concerning the supposed murder, and it being the winter season, and the prison inconvenient for the season, thought good to order that bail be taken for his and his wife's appearance at the next court of quarter sessions to be held for this county." Claus Jonson and Peter Rambo accordingly entered into bonds in the sum of fifty pounds each for the appearance of the accused and his wife.

The record of the next session is mutilated, but there is evidence that the Claasens appeared and that the recognizance was discharged. In what appear to be rough notes bound in an earlier part of the same book, some part of the subsequent proceedings are given. A regular session of the "Provincial Circular Court" was held at the court-house on the 14th day of April, 1693, by Judges Samuel Jennings and Joseph Growden. At this court the grand jury presented Derrick Claasen "for murdering of an unknown person found near the mouth of the Neshaminah creek, the 8th day of the 3rd month, 1692, being supposed to be murdered about the beginning of the 2d mo. 1692." The record proceeds:

Derrick Jonson, als. Clawson, being brought into court and the grand jury's presentment read to him, he pleaded not guilty. He craved to have further time for his trial, he not being prepared for it, which was allowed him by the court until the next provincial circular court to be held for this county, being the king's evidence was not so full as hereafter is expected, and the king's attorney was not here to prosecute.

His wife, Brighta, and his sister were also indicted for aiding and assisting in the murder. Here the record ends, some leaves having apparently disap-

peared since the book was bound. It appears from the minutes of the provincial council, however, that on the 28th inst., "the petion of dirck Johnson, als. Clauson, setting forth that hee, with his wife and Sister, stand Committed in Close prison, upon suspition of murder, where he hath continued twelve months, without the benefit of being brought to tryall," was read, and that a commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of these cases was at once issued. No record of the trial has been discovered, but a minute of the reading before the council of a petition "of divers of the relatns, friends & neighbours of derrick Johnson, a prisoner Condemned to dye," leaves no doubt of its result. The sudden change in his conduct, demanding a speedy trial only four days after he had "craved to have further time," indicates that he had secured the services of "a friend" to take charge of his defense. The friend was probably John White, but it is doubtful if he contributed any strength to the cause of the accused, as his intemperate language was the cause of the petition being rejected.

The petition was rejected on the 26th of June, and on the 30th of July Israel Taylor, the sheriff of Bucks county, was called before the council "to give an account of the estate of Derrick Johnson, lately sentenced and executed for murdering an unknown person." There is a tradition that the execution took place at a point now called Tyburn, a name suggested by the event, but it is more than probable the place has had a lugubrious name inflicted on it for very insufficient cause. Claasen was a Swedish native of the province, one of the earliest settlers in the county of Bucks, and in 1684 was a constable here.

The early English settlers of the province were not friendly to lawyers. It was their effort to avoid technicalities by which the current of justice is so often turned awry, and the justices felt themselves unable to cope with the subtleties of the profession. Laymen sat upon the bench and administered justice, trying legal questions between individuals without the assistance of those learned in the law, and apparently doing it well. The early laws did not recognize lawyers, but the provision which permitted persons unable to plead their own cause to do so "by their friends," left a loop-hole by which these objectionable persons gained access to the courts. William Biles and others occasionally appeared for their neighbors and friends, and were noted in the records as attorneys, but it is known that they laid no claim to the title, and served only in keeping with the spirit of the law. There was no bar to the employment of a friend possessed of legal training, however, and such appeared long before the law gave them a recognized standing. David Lloyd, a resident of Philadelphia, and a regular practitioner of the law, appeared before the Bucks county court in 1687, and William Looker and Henry Waddy, who were evidently not residents of the county, and probably trained advocates, in the year before. So in 1690 John Swift, "a friend," and Hugh Marsh, an attorney; in 1692, William Nichols; and in 1704, John Moore and George Lowther (attorney-

general in 1705) appeared as attorneys. On June 8, 1708, Thomas Clark, the first deputy attorney-general, was commissioned for the county.

In spite of Quaker opposition, the lawyers had at this time gained a secure foothold in the Bucks county courts, and there were now oyers, imparlances, continuances, etc., in approved form. Henceforth, technicalities were to be resorted to and insisted upon in spite of impotent protests. In 1701, the courts had been authorized to make their own rules of practice, and in the year succeeding the appointment of the deputy attorney-general appears the first court rule. It is found under date of December 11, 1709, and provides "that where the defendant imparles, he shall plead at least ten days before the second court in order that a venire may issue for tryal." The admission of lawyers to the Philadelphia courts was authorized by law in 1710, and five years later this provision was extended to all the courts of the province. Any complete list of the attorneys admitted at this time is impossible, but the "appearance docket" now on file in the prothonotary's office gives the names of those who had cases in court from 1727. From that date to 1734 the lawyers whose names appear most frequently were Joseph Growden, Andrew Hamilton, Thomas Biles, Nathan Watson, John Emerson, William Pierce, G. H. Sherwood, John Baker, Isaac Pennington, Thomas Bowes, William Fry, and John Grohock. Most of these men were residents of Bucks county, though such of them as gained distinction in the profession practiced much in Philadelphia.

Joseph Growden came to the province in 1682, and settled in what is now Bensalem township, where he located his purchase of ten thousand acres. He does not appear to have been identified with Bucks county until 1686, when he was elected to represent it in the assembly. He subsequently served in this body thirteen times, being chosen speaker eight times. He was member of the provincial council fourteen years also. In 1690 he was appointed a member of the provincial court, and in 1706 was placed upon the supreme bench. As a lawyer, however, Andrew Hamilton gained the greatest distinction of these early practitioners, and was nearly as greatly distinguished in the assembly. He was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to Maryland, from whence he came to Pennsylvania about 1713, under the assumed name of Trent. He soon attained the leading position at the Philadelphia bar, and in 1717 was appointed the fifth attorney-general of the province. In 1720 he reluctantly became a member of the provincial council at the urgent solicitation of Governor Keith, but only on condition "that he should not as member of council forego any part of his practice in the law, on which he had his sole dependence." He remained in the council until 1724, and does not appear again in the legislative annals until 1727, when he represented Bucks county in the assembly. He continued a member of the assembly until 1733, and served as speaker until 1729, succeeding himself in this position until his temporary retirement three years later.

In 1734 he was again a member of the assembly from Bucks and speaker, and served in these capacities continuously until 1739, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age. He was selected by the proprietors, in 1732, as one of the commissioners to adjust the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in 1734 was appointed by Governor Gordon to secure the release of four inhabitants of the province whom the Maryland authorities had seized and imprisoned. He was among the earliest and one of the most earnest advocates of liberty, his argument in the case of Zenger before the supreme court of New York, in 1736, being called by Gouverneur Morris the "day-star of the revolution." He was born in 1712, and died in 1741. Of his private character it was said "he feared God, loved mercy, and did justice."

From 1750 to 1760 the attorneys who seem to have enjoyed the most remunerative practice in the county were John Moland, John Ross, Benjamin Price, Joseph Galloway, and Benjamin Chew. Of these the services of Joseph Galloway were most frequently sought. He began his professional life in 1744 in Philadelphia, and eventually built up a large practice. He came to Newtown in 1761, and removed about 1770 to the Growden homestead. He was elected to the assembly in 1764 and was successively elected for several years. He served as speaker in one assembly, and in 1774 was elected to congress. He subsequently abandoned the cause of the colonies, and went to England where he died in 1803. There were two lawyers by the name of John Ross in this period, but neither belonged to the family which subsequently contributed four members to the legal profession from the county. From 1760 to 1767 the leading lawyers among the fresh accessions to the bar were John Morris, Jr., Nicholas Walne, John Dickinson, Thomas McKean, Alexander Wilson, and Andrew Allen; from 1770 to 1776 the names of Jacob Bankson, Peter Zachary Lloyd, John Lawrence, and Joseph Reed appear; and during the progress of the revolution the business before the courts was managed by Phineas Bond, Jonathan Sargeant, Jared Ingersoll, J. F. Mifflin, and others.

Among the names noted were several of much more than local fame. Nicholas Walne was probably a grandson of the early settler of the county, who was widely known as a Quaker preacher, and who "appeared at all times with a smile of sunshine upon his countenance."

John Dickinson was a native of Maryland, but studied law in Philadelphia, and subsequently at London. He gained considerable reputation at the bar, but is chiefly distinguished as a statesman and publicist. He was elected to the assembly in 1764, and developed unusual ability as a debater. In the following year he was elected to the first colonial congress from the province, and drafted the resolutions of that body. In 1768 he published his "Farmer's Letters," and in 1788 his "Fabius" letters in favor of adopting the new constitution. He was a member of the first continental congress, some of the most important papers of which came from his pen. He was conservative in his views of the

grievances of the colonies, and advocated compromise until he temporarily lost the public favor. He was returned to congress in 1779 from Delaware.

Thomas McKean (spelled also MacKean) was a native of Chester county, was admitted to the bar in 1757, and in 1762 was elected a member of the assembly to which he was annually returned for the next seventeen years. He was a member of the first colonial congress in New York, and in 1774 was sent from the lower counties to the first continental congress. In 1777, while still a member of congress, he was appointed chief-justice of Pennsylvania, and in 1799 retired from the bench to assume the position of governor of the state, to which he had been elected.

Joseph Reed was a native of Trenton, New Jersey. He was graduated by the college of New Jersey in 1757, and in 1763 went to England to prepare for the legal profession. The troubles produced by the stamp act hastened his return to his native place, where he entered upon the practice of law. He was prominently engaged in the various measures adopted by the colonies to unite their powers against England; was aid-de-camp and secretary to Washington; was appointed adjutant-general in 1776, and in the following year was appointed chief-justice of Pennsylvania.

Jared Ingersoll was a native of Connecticut. He was graduated by Yale college in 1766, studied law for five years in London, and returning to Philadelphia rapidly gained prominence in his profession. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States; was twice appointed to the office of attorney-general for the state; and in 1812 was the federal candidate for vice-president of the nation. There were others scarcely less renowned, and while many of them lived in other parts their presence here contributed a brilliancy to the early bar that, in the changed order of things, cannot again be equalled.

The principal steps in the progressive development of the present judiciary are indicated by the constitution of 1790, the amendments of 1838 and 1850, and the constitution adopted in 1874. Article V. of the first state constitution provides for the judiciary as follows:—

SECTION I. The judicial power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

SECTION II. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the several Courts of Common Pleas, shall hold their offices during good behavior: But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services, an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any office of profit under this commonwealth.

SECTION III. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the state, and the Judges thereof shall, by virtue of their office, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the several counties.

SECTION IV. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner. The Governor shall appoint in each county not fewer than three, nor more than four Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county : The state shall be divided by law into circuits, none of which shall include more than six nor fewer than three counties : A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein : The President and Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common Pleas.

SECTION V. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein : Any two of the said Judges, the President being one, shall be a quorum ; but they shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in any county, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the Supreme Court.

SECTION VI. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, besides the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuation of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the state, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compotes mentis* : And the legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity as shall be found necessary ; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts, as they shall judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

SECTION VII. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court ; and the Register of Wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them, shall compose the Register's Court of each county.

SECTION VIII. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *certiorari* to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SECTION IX. The President of the Courts in each circuit, within such circuit, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall be Justices of the Peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

SECTION X. The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in such convenient districts, in each county, as are or shall be directed by law : They shall be commissioned during good behavior ; but may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime, or on address of both houses of the legislature.

SECTION XI. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

SECTION XII. The style of all process shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* ; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude as, *Against the peace and dignity of the same*.

The judiciary thus constituted has since been variously modified at different times. The courts in which the judicial power was there vested still remain,

save the register's court, which was omitted by the "new" constitution and its powers and jurisdiction granted the orphans' court; and "magistrates' court" was substituted for "justices of the peace" by the same instrument. The number of supreme judges was fixed at five in 1776, reduced to three in 1809, but restored to five in 1826, and left unchanged until 1874, when it was still further increased to seven. In 1838 they were directed to be nominated by the governor, but appointed and commissioned by and with the advice of the senate for a term of ten years. In 1850 they were made elective, the terms of the first to be chosen under this amendment to be for three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen years respectively, the term of each to be determined by lot among themselves. One judge was to be elected every three years thereafter for a term of fifteen years, the judge whose commission should first expire to be the chief justice. The "new" constitution makes the term twenty-one years, and the judges eligible for one term only. In 1780 a Court of Errors and Appeals was erected as a court of final resort, but this was abolished in 1806, and its jurisdiction transferred to the supreme court. The constitution of 1874 continued this feature, and gives the court original jurisdiction only "in cases of injunction where a corporation is a party defendant, of *habeas corpus*, of mandamus to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of *quo warranto* as to all officers of the commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the state."

The constitution of the court of common pleas has remained unchanged, save by the operation of section 5, of article V. of the "new" constitution. This provides that,

Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law, and the general assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the general assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts, but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

The term of the president judges of common pleas court was limited in 1838 to ten years, and was left unchanged in 1874; their jurisdiction and chancery powers were also unaltered, although the phrase "learned in the law," in section 9 of article V. of the "new" constitution, has given rise to different opinions. In 1838 the justices of the peace were made elective with a term of five years, and this provision was incorporated in the last constitution.

The first president judge of Bucks county was Henry Wynkoop. His great-grandfather emigrated from Utrecht early in the seventeenth century, and came to New York, subsequently settling at Albany. He left four sons at his death, of whom the third, Gerardus, came to Moreland in 1717, and at his death there left five sons and three daughters. Of this family the third son, who bore

his father's name, came to Bucks county about 1744, where he spent the remainder of his days. He left a daughter and son, named Henry. The latter was born on March 2, 1737, and seemed destined to gain distinction only as a prosperous farmer. It appears that he prepared to enter Princeton college, but was hindered from consummating his design. He was greatly interested in the course of affairs which led up to the revolution, and subsequently gained the title of major, though it is not believed he ever held a commission. He was possessed of fine intelligence, was noted for his strict integrity, and exerted a commanding influence over the community in which he lived. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of Washington, Hamilton, and others of the revolutionary leaders, and was prominently identified with the civil measures adopted to carry on that struggle. He was a member of the Bucks county committee of safety in 1774-6, a member of the body that framed the "Declaration of Independence," and a member of the first national congress. After the battle of Trenton, Mr. Wynkoop hastened to the army to render assistance to the wounded. Lieutenant Wilmot, an English officer, and Lieutenant Monroe of the American army, both wounded, were committed to his care by Washington, where they remained until recovered. Judge Wynkoop was six feet four inches tall, of fine appearance, and presided over the county courts for thirty years. He died in 1816, leaving eight children and more than forty grandchildren.

There is little of curious interest to be found in the records of this or a later period, but a single extract affords a passing view of the pomp which served to impress the unlearned with the majesty of the law. It was the duty of all the constables in the county to attend the sessions of the court, but in 1784 the justices of the quarter sessions made a new order in the matter, as follows:

As it is unnecessary that all the constables in the county should attend upon the court during the whole time of each session or term, and that the future attendance of the constables may be made more easy and convenient to themselves, the service therefrom be rendered more certain and beneficial to the community: It is ordered for the future as soon as the constables have read their citations, as by law directed, they shall be all discharged except seven, which number shall attend in their term agreeable to the following distribution, viz: For September court, Bristol borough, Bensalem, Buckingham, Bedminster, Falls, Hilltown, and Haycock; for December court, Bristol township, Durham, Middletown, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Milford, Newtown; for March court, Northampton, Nockamixon, New Britain, Plumstead, Rockhill, Richland, Southampton; for June court, Solebury, Springfield, Tinicum, Wrightstown, Warwick, Warminster, and Warrington. It is likewise ordered that those whose term it shall be from time to time to attend be punctual therein; that upon no account they absent themselves without leave of the court, publicly obtained; that during the sitting of the court they constantly appear with their staves in their hands; that after the court shall have adjourned they walk in procession with their staves before the sheriff to the door of the justice room, where they shall deposit their staves until the time of adjournment shall have expired, when they shall again attend and walk to the court-house door as before directed. Should any constable neglect or refuse to attend in his term, as above directed, the clerk of the court shall make a note thereof at the time



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upon the docket, that after the expiration of his office, said offending constable may be prosecuted for neglect of duty and fined as by law directed.

And that the constables may be properly notified of the time when their term of attendance will be, the clerk of the session shall, from time to time, immediately after the constables have been sworn and affirmed to their returns, read the names of the townships whose constables are to attend the court then sitting, and likewise of those whose term of attendance will be the next court ensuing, that they may be acquainted with that part of their duty beforehand and regulate their family affairs accordingly.

At the same time the court called the attention of the grand jury to the constables' staves which still bore the design of the provincial government. "The grand inquest for the body of this county" accordingly put its several heads together, and after consideration presented "that the present device ought to be obliterated, and that the arms of the state of Pennsylvania, with such addition as the court shall think fit, be put in the room thereof." The court concurred in the grand jury's recommendation, and suggested "that a buck be added by way of a crest, to denote the county." This change was effected. On the resignation of Judge Wynkoop, John Barclay, the prothonotary, was appointed his successor, August 14, 1789.

Bird Wilson, who succeeded Wynkoop as president of the common pleas court, was a son of James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States, speculated extensively in public lands, and was at one time possessed of large wealth, but eventually met with serious reverses. He was elected in 1775 to the first continental congress, and was appointed by Washington one of the first judges of the United States supreme court. His son, Bird Wilson, was liberally educated and, adopting the legal profession, became a successful lawyer. He was appointed president of the seventh judicial district, then consisting of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester counties, in 1806, and took his seat in April. He resigned in January, 1818, and entered the ministry; served the St. John's Episcopal church of Norristown from 1819 till the fall of 1821, when he removed to New York and became connected with a theological seminary. Different reasons are assigned for his abandonment of the legal profession. One is, his disgust with a reversal of his decision in the case of the Whitemarsh church; another is, his unwillingness to preside over the trial of a man charged with murder, whose crime was so apparent as to make it reasonably certain that the judge would find it his duty to sentence him to the gallows. He edited an edition of "Bacon's Abridgment of English Laws," which was published in 1809.

John Ross succeeded Judge Wilson, and took his seat on the 13th of January, 1818. His father, Thomas Ross, was a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, and immigrated in 1728 to Pennsylvania. He joined the Friends at Wrightstown in the following year, and subsequently became prominent in the society as a preacher. Judge Ross began his career as a school-teacher, and in this voca-

tion reached the great turning-point in his life. While teaching a school at Durham he attracted the attention of Richard Backhouse, the proprietor of the furnace, who persuaded the young man to enter upon the study of law at Easton, agreeing to support him until he could maintain himself by his profession. He was a close student, became well versed in the law, and acquired a profitable practice. After his appointment to the seventh judicial district he continued to preside until 1830, when he was appointed to the supreme bench of the state.

Judge Ross was "a gentleman of the old school." The law of his time was strongly tinctured with English ideas, and in absorbing the legal principles of Blackstone, he unconsciously acquired a relish for the institutions of the mother country. This was apparent in all his conduct, and it is said that with the addition of a wig and gown would have served as an excellent model of an English judge. He was a tall, athletic man; aristocratic in feeling, of a stern, unyielding nature, and withal somewhat eccentric. He displayed a taste for certain spotted horses, which were then rarely seen, and even now are commonly associated with the circus, and these, with the lumbering coach in which he made his journeys to and fro between Philadelphia and Doylestown, constituted an equipage that never failed to command the admiring awe of the rustic. He died in 1834. He had prepared for this event by setting apart a family burial-spot on property purchased in one of the most secluded sections of Monroe county. His body rests there, but the family has not followed his example in this respect.

John Fox succeeded Judge Ross. The new president was a member of one of the old Bucks county families. His father was born in Ireland of English parents, and came to this country some time in the second half of the last century. He was auditor-general in 1783, and was represented as "a young man of good abilities, especially in his present line." He afterward acquired a large property, but suffered the too common experience of the period in a reversal of fortune. Judge Fox studied for the bar, and began his practice at Newtown. He was deputy attorney-general in 1814. When the news of the landing of the British at Elk creek reached Doylestown the court was in session, and Mr. Fox, announcing the fact, suggested to Judge Wilson that he adjourn the court, that each might discharge his patriotic duty in the emergency. The judge declined to adopt the suggestion, whereupon the deputy attorney-general, exclaiming, "this is no place for me," immediately left the court followed by Associate Justice Watts, and joined the command of General Worrill, on whose staff he served with the rank of major. Judge Fox presided over the county courts from 1830 to 1840. His personal appearance was not prepossessing. He was afflicted with obliquity of vision, was lame, and "round-shouldered" almost to the extent of deformity. In temperament he was equally unfortunate. Trascible, arbitrary, and arrogant toward competitors, and those

outside of the circle of his friendship, he was quite the reverse within that circle, and especially in his home, and his domestic virtues did much to soften the harsh outlines of his general reputation.

The constitutional amendments of 1838 rendered a new appointment of president necessary. William T. Rogers, an ardent friend of Fox, was then in the state senate, and recommended his friend to the governor, who was accordingly nominated to the senate. This brought out an almost unanimous protest from the local bar. His ability was conceded, but the numerous unfortunate entanglements of the man precluded his highest usefulness as a judge. The matter was not decided, however, without a spirited contest. Petitions *pro* and *con* were industriously circulated in the county and numerous signed. E. T. McDowell was the principal champion of the opposition, and it is said that he employed R. M. Maddoc, a justice of the peace and a well-known character of Doylestown, to solicit signatures for his side of the case. The bargain was struck at ten cents a name, and Maddoc soon turned up with an overwhelming array of names, including those of a majority of the best families in the county, which seriously depleted the cash account of the enthusiastic leader. It was subsequently found that Maddoc had cleverly simulated the writing of many whose names had been secured from the tombstones of the county, but as the deception passed the scrutiny of the senate, the circulator of the petition was left undisturbed in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains. McDowell went to Harrisburg to conduct the opposition campaign, and a story of his, *apropos* of Fox's appearance and the contest, will bear repeating. Mr. Fox's hopes were largely centered in the continued support of a certain western senator, who, meeting McDowell, upbraided him for opposing a man of such marked legal ability. Fox and his ardent supporters had never met, and the leader of the opposition proposed to bring the two together. The meeting occurred within an hour, and after a brief interview, the visitors retired. As the story goes, the senator turned to McDowell with the exclamation: "That settles it: if that man is not a scoundrel, the Almighty never wrote a legible hand upon the face of any human creature." Whatever credence may be placed in the story, the fact of the sudden change in the attitude of the impulsive senator cannot be questioned. With that change failed the candidate's last hope. He withdrew his name, and, it is said, never knew what proved so fatal to his prospects. He afterward returned to the practice before the court, but was not conspicuously active.

Thomas Burnside was subsequently nominated for this district, which was then numbered the fifth, and consisted of Bucks and Montgomery counties. He was of Irish birth and parentage, and at the age of ten came with his parents to this country. He received his first legal instruction from Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, from whose office he was admitted, in 1804, to the bar of that city. In March of the same year he went to Bellefonte and began the practice of his profession. In 1811 he was sent to the state senate

from that district, and in 1815 to congress. In the summer of the next year he was appointed president of the Luzerne judicial district, but two years later he resigned his position and resumed his legal practice. In 1822 he was again elected to the state senate and was elevated to the speakership. In 1826, while a member of the senate, he was appointed president of the Centre county judicial district, where he remained upon the bench for fifteen years, discharging with great tact and signal ability the important duties of his position. On April 1, 1841, he was appointed to the fifth judicial district, and in 1845 was promoted to the supreme court. He was nominated for the Bucks district by his old preceptor who was then governor of the state, and was not confirmed without some opposition. Six of the senators spoke against his confirmation on the ground that any tendency to prolong the terms of judges in office should be checked. Governor Porter advocated similar views in the message of that year, but when the vote was taken his nomination was confirmed by a majority of seven votes.

Judge Burnside's features were notably homely, the effect of which he seemed pleased to exaggerate by a total disregard of all personal tidiness. When the news of his appointment reached the county his appearance was the chief subject of comment, and the general source of consolation was that they had not been accustomed to much beauty on the bench. In fact, Judge Burnside always affected to believe his predecessor was his rival in this respect. It was apparently his delight to pose as a mendicant before strangers, and non-plus them when opportunity offered, by discovering his actual character. It was in such guise that he presented himself in Doylestown, and was barely allowed standing room while the mistress of the house dispatched a messenger for her husband, who relieved the lady's alarm by announcing the visitor as the newly appointed judge. His first "opinion" delivered in the Bucks county court was equally eccentric. In the trial of a cause it became necessary to swear a witness. The judge called "Mr. Clerk!" several times, but that functionary, rendered somewhat obtuse by liquor, failed to comprehend that he was the one addressed. The crier was slumbering in his place unconscious of the judge's difficulty, who, after vainly looking about for a testament to perform the service himself, was moved to deliver an unsolicited opinion on his own motion. Rising from his seat, he bellowed out: "This is one h—l of a court, the clerk drunk, the crier asleep, and no testament about!" His eminent ability, however, commanded the respect of the bar, and when he was promoted to the supreme court the selection was approved by those who had had opportunity to learn his qualifications. He served in the latter position until his death on March 25, 1851.

David Krause, of Dauphin county, was appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Burnside, and took his seat on the 3d of February, 1845. He was a well-read lawyer, deep in "titles, deeds, and parchments," and a good

counsellor rather than an advocate. He retained the "sweet German accent," and was wont to cut short the reiterated statements of law by exclaiming: "Yes, talk, talk; but bring me the pook." He was the last of the appointed judges, and went off the bench under the operation of the constitutional amendment of 1850. He returned to the practice of his profession at Norristown, but did not achieve especial success.

Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams county, was elected to succeed Judge Krause. His election was secured by a split in the local ranks of the democratic party. The Bucks county convention nominated Henry Chapman with power to appoint his own conferrees, and Montgomery county conferred similar honors upon Joseph Fornance. The conferrees met on the dividing line between the two counties at Montgomery Square, and from Monday to Saturday night at twelve o'clock balloted with the same result, four votes for each candidate. Bucks county then withdrew from the conference and placed its candidate independently in the field, and Montgomery county did the same for its representative. The contest which followed was spirited and uncertain till the end. Smyser was elected by the anti-democrats, but the friends of Mr. Chapman demonstrated that they were greatly in the majority within their party. Judge Smyser was better as a politician perhaps than a judge, but his discharge of his judicial duties was acceptable, and had the political party with which he affiliated been in the majority he would probably have been re-elected. His friends were sanguine of such a result, however, in 1861, but were disappointed. He was the candidate of the whigs for the supreme bench in 1854, and was a member of the "Know-nothing" organization, but was defeated. At the expiration of his term he resumed his practice at Norristown, but demonstrated the folly of such a course by the disappointing failure which followed.

The contest of 1851 had made Henry Chapman the obvious candidate to succeed Judge Smyser. He was a member of an old and respected Bucks county family, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and had succeeded to the important practice which his father had built up. He was elected to the state senate in 1843, where he served one term, and to the lower house of congress in 1856, to which he declined a re-election after serving his initial term. From 1847 to 1851 he presided over the courts of Chester and Delaware counties, but declined a renomination there to stand for his native district. In 1861 Fornance was dead, and none cared to challenge Mr. Chapman's popularity with his own party. His election was, therefore, a foregone conclusion from the first. He served upon the bench with distinguished ability until 1871, when he declined a re-election, and retired to private life.

Mr. Chapman was well characterized to become a leader of men. Impetuous as well as impulsive, he nevertheless so tempered these characteristics by a sound discretion, that he became equally marked for his excessive reserve. In his active career he was the object of the warmest and most demonstrative

friendship and the bitterest and most determined antagonism, neither of which was limited by political lines. As a warm admirer has said :

The elevation reached by Henry Chapman, both as advocate and judge, was deservedly high. Amongst many essential qualifications, natural and acquired, was that sublime bestowment of the Maker, a truly well-balanced mind. . . . Study, education, and the faculty of mental concentration made him a safe counsellor and successful advocate. His classical acquirements and fine literary taste lent a gloss to his oratory exceedingly attractive. I feel fully justified in asserting that Henry Chapman was the strongest man before a jury I have ever known in a long lifetime. He had argument, denunciation, pathos, intensity, and that unflagging earnestness that must triumph in the end. And yet, what seems not a little strange, he was the slowest and most deliberate of all speakers I ever heard, but one. . . . In Judge Chapman we find the happy mingling of scientific, literary, agricultural, and professional pursuits. He has an eye for the perfection of nature—an ear for the melody of birds. He was always a great reader. Aside from Blackstone and Purdon, the English classics were not overlooked. He found in the pages of the immortal Bard of Avon a chord attuned in sympathy with his own nature. It inspired and beautified his forensic displays, and illuminated the products of his pen. It is well to be an able lawyer and an upright judge. It enhances the merits of both to find in Shakespeare and Walter Scott the fountains of inspiration.

Henry P. Ross succeeded Judge Chapman. He was the grandson of Judge John Ross, and a son of the Hon. Thomas Ross. He was fitted for college at the private school of the Messrs. Long, near Hartsville, this county ; graduated at Princeton, with honors, in 1857 ; read law with his father, and was admitted in December, 1859. He commenced practice with his father and soon took a leading position at the bar. At his father's death, he formed a partnership with his brother George, which was continued until the deceased was called to the bench. In all these years, Judge Ross grew into a sound and brilliant lawyer, and held the leading practice. Honors in, and out, of the profession were tendered him. He was district attorney from 1862 to 1865 ; democratic candidate for congress in 1864 and 1866, but defeated ; in 1864 and 1868 he was delegate to the national convention ; and was appointed deputy escheater-general for Bucks in 1865. When the Seventh Judicial district, composed of Bucks and Montgomery, was authorized to elect an additional law judge in 1869, he was elected to that position, the Hon. Henry Chapman being president judge. In 1871 he was elected president judge to succeed Chapman, and was re-elected in 1881 for Montgomery county. Judge Ross was the next to highest candidate for nomination for supreme judge in the democratic convention of 1874, and received the nomination for that office in 1878, but was defeated. In 1875 he came near being nominated for governor. Whenever he was before the people he received more than his party vote.

In the character of Judge Ross there is much to admire. He was filled with generous emotions, and was both ready and willing to help others. As a companion he was most genial, and there was a charm in his manners which impressed all who came in contact with him. His personal magnetism was felt

in his dealings with men. Judge Ross was probably the ablest man born in Bucks county in his generation, and the most brilliant. His mind was sound, grasping, and discriminating, which his studious habits had stored with a vast amount of knowledge outside of his profession. His integrity was above question. He was a very able lawyer, and, as a judge, had no superior in the state. His decisions were models of terseness, and seldom overruled, and when upon the bench he possessed that valuable quality for a judge to have, called "snap." He wrote well, and was a fluent, graceful speaker, sometimes rising to eloquence. He was born to state-craft, and took to politics as naturally as Richelieu. He was a recognized power in the democratic party of the state, and had he lived and devoted himself to politics, he would have made himself felt throughout the country. But the law was his field, and he exemplified the saying that lawyers and poets are not made but born.

The election of Judge Ross as president of the district in 1871 left a vacancy to which Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter county, was appointed. He took his seat on February 5, 1872. On this date the Bucks county court opened with four judges on the bench—Judge Chapman, the retiring officer, his successor, Judge Ross, the new additional law judge, Mr. Olmstead, and the last associate judge of Bucks county, William Godschalk. When elected in 1869 the presiding judge remained in Bucks, and Mr. Ross accordingly fixed his residence at Norristown. When elected president judge he preferred to remain in Montgomery county, and Olmstead became a resident of Doylestown. The new judge was described in the papers at that time as "a tall, fine-looking man, apparently about fifty years of age, with his hair and beard slightly frosted with gray. His manners are agreeable, and his long familiarity with public business as a lawyer and a member of both branches of the legislature will soon make him perfectly at home in his new associations." Judge Olmstead did not disappoint this anticipation, but his ill-health was an obstacle to his prolonged service. He came to the county directly from the doctor's care, and was scarcely able to discharge the full duties of his position, and held but one term of court. At the October election in 1872, Stokes L. Roberts was elected to supply the vacancy to which Judge Olmstead had been appointed, and took his seat the next term.

Judge Roberts was born in Richland township, and was a descendant of Edward Roberts, who settled there in the spring of 1716. The former was educated at Princeton, and soon after receiving his degree entered the office of George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in the city, but subsequently opened an office at Newtown, and in 1832 was admitted to the local bar. Mr. Roberts early took an active part in politics, and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1838 and 1839, but in 1840 was defeated. He removed to Doylestown soon after he left the legislature, and resumed the practice of the law. He was made deputy attorney-general in 1844, and was

tendered the consulate at St. Jago de Cuba by President Buchanan, but declined it. In 1858 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated, and soon after the war broke out he went with his wife to Europe, where he remained two years. He never again earnestly resumed the practice of law, and it was not until some years after he had dissolved all connection with the courts and legal proceedings and after modes and forms of practice had materially changed that he was elected to the bench of the Bucks county courts. He was suffering with ill-health, and he soon discovered that his condition and the labors and responsibilities of the position did not accord, and resigned after holding a single term of court. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity; he was uniformly courteous towards the bench and his professional brethren; a zealous advocate and faithful to his client. He was a diligent student, of which the numerous marginal notes and references, to be found in the volumes of his law library, give ample evidence. In his personal relations he was pleasant and genial, and in all respects a polished gentleman.

To the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Roberts, Richard Watson was appointed on January 18, 1873, and in the succeeding fall was nominated and elected for a full term upon the bench. Mr. Watson is a descendant of Thomas Watson, one of the earliest settlers of Buckingham township. His ancestors had generally studied medicine, and his mind was thus naturally turned towards a professional career for himself. His father was a surveyor and conveyancer, and Mr. Watson, early becoming acquainted with deeds, titles, and parchments, acquired a taste for legal studies. His education was principally derived from the schools in the vicinity of his country home, but the scholarly interest of his father furnished the incentive, and a local public library the foundation of a broader culture. Mr. Watson was the youngest son and the only one remaining at home, and the pleasure of his father led him to begin his legal studies in Bucks county. These he pursued for a time at home, but in 1844 he entered the office of Charles E. Du Bois, and two years later was admitted to the bar.

As a lawyer Mr. Watson studied the fundamental principles and sought to perfect himself in the science of law rather than in the practice before the jury. His tastes as well as his course of study gave him a standing among close legal students rather than litigants, and his clientage consisted principally of those whose causes required a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of legal principles rather than the graces of oratory. In the particular field of will cases and real estate contests Mr. Watson was perhaps the foremost lawyer at the bar, and there were few such cases of importance in which he was not engaged. He seldom took part in criminal cases unless such as involved his regular clients, the Teufel case presenting a notable exception. Mr. Watson sought no preferment outside of his profession. In 1853 he accepted the empty honor of nomination for the position of district attorney from the repub-



Robert M. Gandy

licans. In 1869 he was nominated by Bucks county as candidate for judge, but conceded the place to the nominee of Montgomery county. In 1873 he received the nomination of the district and was elected.

On the bench Mr. Watson was an upright judge, and his whole term was marked by an earnest, painstaking effort to do exact justice. His temperament did not permit him to disarm criticism, but upon questions of law he received the approval of the best minds. Through invitation, Judge Watson has held courts in some dozen counties of the state, and in these he never had a decision overruled. Of those made in Bucks county, and reviewed by the supreme court, few have been reversed, and in this respect he enjoys a reputation not excelled by any of his cotemporaries. His written opinions were numerous and exhaustive of the subject, and make some five manuscript volumes. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted his energies to establishing a trust company in Doylestown, and transacting such legal business as his eminent abilities still attract, though unsolicited. Coke's expression, "He knoweth not the law who knoweth not the reasons thereof, and the known certainty of the law is the safety of all," has been the inspiration of Judge Watson's whole legal career, and it may safely be said that no member of the local fraternity excels him in an extended knowledge of its principles and history.

Harman Yerkes succeeded Judge Watson upon the bench in 1883. He is a native of Warminster township, and received his education in the common schools near his home, at Hartsville, and at East Hampton, Massachusetts. Owing to an injury received in his boyhood he was unfitted for severe manual labor, and his attention was thus early turned to professional life as a livelihood. Unprovided with the means of support while regularly preparing for his profession, he taught school and worked on the farm, reading law between times as opportunity offered. He studied under the direction of Henry P. Ross, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, on motion of his preceptor. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, and discharged the duties of this position with ability. Mr. Yerkes quickly won a prominent place at the bar, and was especially successful in criminal cases. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate, and three years later was re-elected. At the close of the second term Mr. Yerkes declined all political office, returned to his practice with renewed earnestness, and notwithstanding his name has been prominently mentioned for governor and other offices of the state, he has strictly adhered to his resolution. He is a close political student, a man of great popularity, and yet independent in his action when his judgment approves. His manly support of Attorney-General Lear, although of different political faith, has won him many friends outside of the circle of his own party in politics. In 1883 he was nominated for judge and was elected. Since then he has presided with dignity and general acceptance. His courtesy toward both the younger and older members of the bar, his promptness in the despatch of business, and the soundness of his de-

cisions have all tended to enhance the good reputation and popularity he brought to that position. His duties as judge have tended to change the one-sided development which his practice and interest in politics were likely to induce, and his opinions from the bench bear the marks of deep study and wide research. Whether he continues upon the bench or is again drawn into politics, Judge Yerkes will remain an important factor in the public activities of the county.

Of the nearly one hundred and forty members of the Bucks county bar since 1790, mention may be properly made of those only whom death or other circumstance has removed from active relations to the court, and space forbids more than a brief sketch of those whose characteristics raised them above the average level. Of these the name of Abraham Chapman comes first. He was born in Wrightstown, and was a great-grandson of John Chapman, the founder of the family in Bucks county. His early education was derived from the schools of the county, and forcibly illustrates how little of mental power is acquired under the tuition of the schoolmaster. Having chosen the law as his profession he pursued his elementary legal studies in the office of Thomas Ross, then of West Chester, and in 1790 was admitted to the bar at Newtown. This place was then the county seat, and fixing his residence here, Mr. Chapman began the practice of his profession. There were then few resident attorneys, the larger number of practitioners coming from Philadelphia to attend the local court. The ability of the young lawyer rapidly secured for him the confidence of the community, and his legal business in a short time became larger than that of any other attorney in the county. In 1812 he followed the removal of the court to Doylestown, where he continued the practice of law until 1833, when he entirely relinquished it. He was a member of the Society of Friends until his marriage outside the society severed his connection with the sect. He continued in attendance upon its meetings, however, until his death. While an able advocate and a well-equipped counsellor, his success was chiefly due to his sterling integrity of character, which deeply impressed his fellow-citizens whether on the jury or in other walks of life. He died in 1856 with the profound respect of all, and his memory is still cherished as the father of the later bar.

Charles E. Du Bois, who was admitted to the bar in 1820, succeeded Mr. Chapman in the respect of the people. No man was more widely known in the county. His occupation for some years in the orphans' court office had early brought him into personal contact with the business portion of the citizens. It led to extensive business in his profession. His fidelity and legal acquirements established him firmly in public estimation. Whatever was committed to him was done faithfully and well. Mr. Du Bois was deputy attorney-general of the commonwealth at the trial of Blundin, and such was the tenderness of his sensibilities that he was overcome with emotion in reading the indictment to the unfortunate man. The confidence reposed in Mr. Du Bois,

whether as citizen, lawyer, or in business relations, was remarkable and was never misplaced. His integrity was so well grounded that his word was current with all men, and if it may truly be said of any man that he lived a lifetime without enemies, the honorable distinction was assuredly his. He had withal a keen relish for humor, and few in this respect were better qualified to add the boon of enlivening mirth to social company.

Eleazer T. McDowell was admitted to the bar in 1822, and though aided by few advantages rapidly achieved an enviable position in legal circles through his own abilities. In the zenith of his power, there was no man at the bar who could cope with him in facetious and witty declamation. His fund of humor was boundless, and without a tinge of bitterness. Juries were swayed and captivated by it, and yielded him a verdict with pleasure, or against him with regret. He was a man of commanding presence; rather over medium size, well formed, and eminently pleasing in manner and address. He was social, witty, genial, and what is known as popularity he obtained in fullest measure. His peculiarities gave him marked prominence in political campaigns, and was for years the center of local whig hopes, and the pillar of their fortunes. He declined all official position, save that of member of the state constitutional convention. He died in the full vigor of his powers and popularity, leaving none to succeed him in his peculiar position.

In 1829 Thomas Ross came to the bar. He was a born lawyer. With him a knowledge of the science of legal principles was apparently intuitive. He grappled with the intricate web by instinct. His mastery appeared in the early years of his practice, and in acumen, quickness of comprehension, boldness, and tact, he had few superiors in this district of the state. The rise of Mr. Ross in his profession was rapid. In less than three years after his admission, Recorder McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, placed the most important case, by far, that has ever been tried in this county into the hands of the young lawyer. It was the Andalusia tragedy, involving Mina and Mrs. Chapman in a charge of murder. The measure of diligence and ability he displayed is entitled to the highest commendation. Any one perusing the report of that trial, with its manifold developments of crimes and enormities, will be surprised to witness the exhibition of legal tact and learning shown in one so young in his profession. It was this celebrated trial that placed him at the front rank with his professional brethren—a position he maintained until the visitation of a fatal malady assailed him at the summit of his power. Mr. Ross was a man of medium stature, with remarkably expressive features of face and person. He had no sense of fear, and was intrepid and bold in the prosecution of his clients' rights. Nothing was omitted in the trial of his cases, nor any inadvertence of his adversary suffered to escape his apprehension. The offices he held were those of attorney-general and member of the lower house of congress. His reputation as a lawyer is still a cherished tradition of the bar.

In 1833 Caleb E. Wright was admitted to the bar, and still remains one of the few survivors of the early members. He was cotemporary with Du Bois, McDowell, and Ross, whose sketches in these pages are largely indebted to his facile pen. He was of English parentage, but was born in the far-famed valley of Wyoming. His early education was gained at the academy at Wilkes-Barre, and at the age of twenty-one he began the study of law in the office of Chester Butler of the same place. In 1833 he went to Danville, and finished his legal studies with John G. Montgomery, whose kindly interest he repaid by successfully "stumping" the district in support of his candidature for congress. In the same year Mr. Wright was admitted to the bar in Wilkes-Barre and immediately set out for Montgomery county to begin his practice. A slight incident changed his destination. The route of the stages then led through Doylestown to Philadelphia. It was their custom to stop on alternate days at what are now the "Monument House" and the "Fountain House." Stopping at the latter, Mr. Wright proposed to look about the town one day and then proceed, but not understanding the arrangement of the stages waited on the following day in vain. The unintentional delay thus caused gave rise to a determination to stay here, and Mr. Wright became a member of the Bucks county bar that fall. For twenty years he practiced here, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre. At the latter place he continued his practice for twenty-three years, when he concluded to retire, and returned to Doylestown to spend the remainder of his days.

In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general, and served until 1844 ; while at Wilkes-Barre he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson, entirely unsolicited, and subsequently was elected a member of the constitutional convention. Mr. Wright devoted himself entirely to the legitimate practice of his profession, and sought neither political nor legal preferment. He was pre-eminently a jury lawyer. His tastes led him to seek proficiency as an advocate rather than as a counsellor, and his fund of humor and faculty of eloquent persuasion were found in constant demand wherever an array of legal talent was engaged upon a case. Since his retirement in 1876, Mr. Wright has relieved the tedium of his leisure hours by writing sketches of the early times based upon the facts of his early observation and experience.

George Lear was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was born in Warwick township, and attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home until the age of thirteen, when he finished his schooling with a term at the Newtown academy. From this time he assumed the responsibility of directing his career without aid from others, and until the age of nineteen sought employment as a common farm laborer. He then turned his attention to teaching school, and it was not until he arrived at the age of twenty-five that he entered the office of E. T. McDowell to study law. He had employed his leisure hours in legal study, however, and in 1844 was admitted to practice. He "took the stump"

for Henry Clay in this year, and gained prominence as an effective speaker. He gradually acquired an extended practice until he possessed the most lucrative one at the Bucks county bar.

Mr. Lear was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1848, but retired in 1850, when the office was made elective. In 1872 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1874 was presented by Bucks county as a candidate for congress, but failed of nomination. On December 7, 1875, he assumed the office of attorney-general of the commonwealth under appointment of Governor Hartranft. He discharged the duties of this position with conspicuous ability until February 26, 1879, when he was succeeded by Henry W. Palmer. As described in 1872, Mr. Lear possessed a full and manly figure; his hair very slightly tinged with gray; his cleanly shaven face showed off to good advantage his dark, stern, full face surmounted with a forehead filled with brain power and legal lore. He was a self-made, self-reliant, thoroughly educated man, though not a college graduate. He was then as vigorous as a lion and as fearless as a locomotive itself upon the track. As a lawyer he took the highest rank in the state. He was an ardent republican in politics, frequently engaged in its campaigns with great earnestness and effect, but did not hesitate to act independently when his judgment approved. He died in 1885 without enemies, and in the enjoyment of the profound respect of all.

Edward M. Paxson was admitted to the bar in 1850. He is a descendant of an early settler in Buckingham township, where he gained an elementary education. He early showed unusual ability in composition, and when quite young developed a taste for journalism. He acquired a knowledge of the practical part of the business, and in 1842 established a newspaper at Newtown. This he disposed of in 1847 to engage in a more ambitious journalistic venture in Philadelphia, but in the following year sold his interest, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry Chapman. In 1852 he moved to Philadelphia, and continued the practice of his profession. Here he was exceptionally fortunate, and in 1869 he was appointed to the vacancy in the common pleas court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Brewster. In this position he discharged his duties with marked ability, and in the following October was elected to serve a regular term. In 1874 he was elected to a seat in the supreme court of the state, where he has not only sustained the excellent reputation gained in the lower court, but has won new distinction.*

The *causes célèbres* of the Bucks county courts are all found in the criminal calendar, and the one of widest notoriety was occasioned by the poisoning of Doctor William Chapman, of Bensalem, in May, 1831. The victim of the tragedy was at this time living with his wife and four or five children at Andalusia, engaged in conducting a boarding-school, which enjoyed a more than

* The roster of the bench and bar may be found in the Appendix.

local reputation for excellence. Doctor Chapman was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, amiable and gentlemanly in manner, kindly in temper and speech, and held in universal esteem by all who knew him. His wife was a woman of considerable culture and social grace, and the daughter of General Winslow, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the revolution. On the 9th of May, a Spaniard, who gave his name as Mina, came to the house and besought a night's lodging. After some slight demur on the part of Mr. Chapman, his wife said the "traveller's bed" was in order, and the fellow might as well remain, and the matter was ended accordingly. After supper the stranger entertained the family with preposterous stories of his adventures, of his misfortunes, gentle birth, and wealthy parents. It is astonishing that they did not create suspicion of his true character, but, on the contrary, they evidently excited an unfortunate influence upon Mrs. Chapman, who proposed, when alone with her husband, to take the stranger in the family carriage to Bordentown in search of a friend he professed to have there. On this trip the woman became strangely infatuated with the adventurer, and notwithstanding, as it afterward appeared, that she was assured by the Mexican consul at Philadelphia that the fellow was an impostor, brought him back with her and announced to her husband that the fellow was to remain in the household and be instructed in the English language. After this Mina and the infatuated woman became so intimate as to excite a deep feeling of uneasiness in the mind of Mr. Chapman, which he expressed on one occasion to a book-agent at the house.

Not long after the introduction of the Spaniard into the family, Mr. Chapman was taken sick, and was treated by his physician for cholera-morbus. The next day he was found recovered from the attack, and apparently beyond the need of further medical care. Mrs. Chapman, however, after administering a bowl of chicken soup which she and Mina had prepared with "seasoning from the parlor cupboard," attended the church of which she was a member, and asked the prayers of the people for her husband whom she feared was fatally ill. On her return from church she found her husband in terrible agony, with every symptom of arsenical poisoning, in which condition he remained until his death, a few hours later. His physician was astounded at his sudden death, but no suspicion of murder was entertained, and in due time the remains were buried. On Tuesday of the following week Mina and Mrs. Chapman were secretly married at Syracuse, New York, and returned to Andalusia, where the wretched woman doubtless hoped to realize the brilliant vision of wealth which the Spaniard's stories had conjured up in her imagination. Her illusion was short-lived, however. Almost immediately the graceless scoundrel, stripping her of her money and jewels, fled to parts unknown.

In the meantime the book-agent informed the authorities of his suspicions in the case, and sufficient cause was soon found for the arrest of both actors in the

tragedy. Thomas Ross and William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, represented the commonwealth; David Paul Brown and Peter McCall, both of Philadelphia, defended Mrs. Chapman; and Samuel Rush, of Philadelphia, and E. P. McDowell defended Mina. Mrs. Chapman was indicted as principal, and was first tried, but after a closely contested trial the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," after some three hours' deliberation. The trial of Mina followed, and a contrary verdict was rendered after a deliberation of about the same length. The unbiased judgment now is that but one verdict was just, and that, carried away by the rhetorical effort of David Paul Brown, the jury gave a verdict according to the eloquent lawyer's plea, and not according to the evidence. The elder children of Mrs. Chapman seem to have believed her guilty from the time of her arrest, and only her youngest, a daughter nine or ten years, remained with her. The unhappy woman subsequently traveled about the country, giving recitations as a means of livelihood, and henceforth until the time of her death, bereft of friends, reputation, and home, wandered upon the face of the earth, like Cain, with an ineffaceable mark upon her. She died in Florida some twenty years later.

Llano Amelio Nepos y Mina, as he is named in the indictment, was refused a new trial, and was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. No doubt of his guilt was entertained by any one informed of the matter. He made a confession to a police officer of Philadelphia, and made several attempts to escape his fate. In November, 1831, he effected his escape from the old Doylestown jail by sawing off the rivet of his chain and then breaking and burning his way to the outside world. It is said that the sheriff and his posse overtook the fugitive a short distance from the county seat, and that the officer, diverting the attention of his attendants, gave Mina money and directions to effect his escape. However that may be, he was captured some days afterward by W. S. Hendric and John O. James, and brought back to jail. After his conviction he made three attempts at suicide, twice by opening a vein in his arm, and once by swallowing broken glass, but all in vain. His execution occurred on June 21, 1832, on the almshouse property, and was witnessed by a crowd of people estimated at ten thousand persons. Fourteen companies of infantry and six of cavalry of the militia were in attendance. General William T. Rogers, with a detachment of militia, escorted the prisoner and officials to the place of execution. On this long, tedious ride the prisoner maintained an air of perfect nonchalance, bowing and smiling to those he recognized, and conversing in his ordinary manner with his spiritual adviser and counsel who accompanied him. At eleven o'clock the death-warrant was read, and the prisoner followed it with a speech in Spanish, in which he declared his innocence, and expressed his forgiveness of those who had secured his conviction. He expressed some resentment at the final preparations, but passed the supreme moment with remarkable fortitude. At noon it was all over.

Scarcely second to the cause just described was the one in which Josiah Blundin was tried for the murder of Aaron Cuttlehow. The latter was killed on Sunday, July 27, 1834, on the way from the oats-field of Samuel Headley, near Bristol. The trial took place on September 13, 1834. The facts as developed at the trial were briefly reported as follows:

The prisoner and deceased were at work on Sunday, July 27th, with other men, five or six, engaged in cradling oats. At dinner one of the hands ran out of doors with a pie, deceased and the prisoner chasing him. In their playfulness a shoe was thrown which hit the prisoner. Shortly afterward the deceased came into the house crying, and said the prisoner had hit him on the head with a stone. This disturbance was settled, and they all went to the field to cradle oats. When nearly done a quarrel arose between the prisoner and the deceased, and the prisoner was thrown down and received several blows from deceased in the face. The deceased with another then helped him upon his feet, and his knees giving way under him, they assisted him up a second time. The prisoner then took his cradle and started for home. He was asked to ride twice, but refused, and said, angrily, he would walk. From fifteen minutes to half an hour later he was overtaken by the wagon, walking slowly. He was asked to get up and ride. The prisoner made no reply, but raised his cradle from his shoulder and struck at the deceased, hitting the cradle of the deceased which he raised to guard the blow; the deceased at the same time losing his cradle from his hand, which fell upon the ground. The deceased (Cuttlehow) then sprang from the wagon to make his escape, but stumbled and fell as he reached the ground. When he had crawled a few paces the prisoner came upon him with his cradle uplifted and struck the scythe through the neck of Cuttlehow. The latter cried, "Take it out, take it out!" sank on the ground and died in one or two minutes. Some one said to the prisoner: "He will die," who replied: "Let him die." Liquor had been used in the field, but there was no satisfactory evidence that the prisoner was intoxicated. The jury was out eleven or twelve hours, and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The prosecution was conducted by Charles E. Du Bois, the deputy attorney-general of that time, assisted by Caleb E. Wright. The defense was in the hands of Thomas Ross and E. T. McDowell. The main effort of the defense was to show the absence of premeditation, as the fact of the killing could not be questioned. The prisoner's counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, but both were overruled by Judge Fox after hearing the argument. The prisoner made no manifestation of emotion on receiving his sentence, but the people at large were not satisfied with the verdict, and the papers published numerous communications from different contributors, indicating the adverse sentiment of the community. An earnest effort was made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and a committee of the legislature, composed of Bucks county members, was appointed on the subject. The committee reported against the application, and the power of the governor to do so was doubted at that time. The governor respited Blundin three times, the last of which expired on Friday, August 14, 1835.

On a Sunday in May Blundin attempted to make his escape from the jail. He managed to cut off the rivets of his hopples, burn a hole through the floor, and, after gaining the jail-yard, attempted, by means of a rope formed of his



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bedding, to scale the outer wall. The fastenings gave way when the prisoner was near the top and he fell to the ground, where he lay in a bruised and helpless condition until found in the morning by the sheriff. Such was the sympathy of the public that a rumor that the sheriff left the means of escape within reach of the prisoner and then left the building to give him an opportunity to use them, obtained general credence and no marked disapproval. The unfortunate man was carried back to his cell and on the day appointed by the governor's last respite was executed in the yard of the jail. The prisoner was unable to stand on account of his injuries, but he met his fate with resignation and courage.

On August 11, 1855, Jacob Armbruster was arrested in Nockamixon for the murder of his wife. His trial occurred in the following month, the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced by Judge Smyser to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on Friday, February 15, 1856. The duty of the officiating sheriff was particularly unpleasant in this case. The prisoner protested his innocence to the last, declared that he had been convicted upon the evidence of children, and expressed a determination to resist all attempts to put the sentence in execution. No effort of his spiritual advisers could induce him to prepare for death, and the last scene was painful in the extreme. The wild, frantic rage of the victim made the sad duties of the officers in charge an experience never to be forgotten by those who participated.

The last on this list of the capital crimes of the county is that of Albert Teufel in 1866. James Wiley was the captain of the canal-boat "Ohio." He was at Trenton, New Jersey, November 23, 1866, and received a check for a sum of money due him there. Teufel met him, and was permitted to accompany him in the boat up the river. Besides these two, Harman Rick, the driver, was on the boat up to the "six-mile level." The boat was fastened at the "Narrows" lock, and on the morning of the 24th Wiley's body was found lying in the cabin, horribly mutilated and with life extinct. On the trial of Teufel for the crime the defense urged that the prisoner might have killed Wiley in self-defense; that both were probably under the influence of liquor; that the convicting witness, Rick, had given conflicting testimony before the coroner and the court; and that the prisoner had remained in the vicinity of the crime, instead of fleeing from it. The prosecution met these particulars by showing that Teufel was unhurt, and that the altercation was too one-sided to admit the plea of defense; that the murdered man was robbed; that the prisoner first confessed and then denied his agency in the matter; and that Rick gave his first testimony under fear and impeached it himself. The jury, after a deliberation of about three hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. The trial was held on the 18th of February, 1867, the prisoner was sentenced the following day, and executed on Thursday, April 18, 1867. Robert L. Cope, the district attorney, assisted by George Ross, conducted the prosecution, and Elias Carver, assisted by Richard Watson, conducted the defense.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

THE colony which occupied the west bank of the Delaware at the final establishment of the English in possession consisted chiefly of Dutch and Swedish emigrants and their descendants. The latter were found situated along the trend of the river above Christina creek, and it was this people that first made their way above the Poquessing and planted their settlements in what is now Bucks county. Their number was small, however, and their plantations only recently settled when the "first adventurers" began to arrive. At this time the social elements here can scarcely be said to have crystallized into form, and Bucks county enjoys the unique distinction of exhibiting the social product of the "divine experiment" unmodified by early foreign influences. Nowhere else was loyalty to William Penn so marked, fidelity to the tenets of the Society of Friends so general, the simplicity of manners and sobriety of life, inculcated by its creed, so long preserved.

The settlers who first came to Bucks county after the granting of Penn's charter were, with few exceptions, members of the Society of Friends. They were men and women of great earnestness of character, deeply imbued with the teachings of George Fox, and, while possessing little general culture, were characterized by rare natural abilities and sound judgment. They were a second colony of "Puritans," with different religious persuasions, and less aggressiveness. The latter exception was by no means an unqualified virtue; while it saved them "frae mony a blunder," it also robbed them of a certain vitality, and pre-ordained them to eventual extinction as a social factor. The transplanted Friends had little assimilating power. New adherents were gained here, but they were generally such as had formed the determination in England, and put it in execution after their arrival in the province. The dispassionate quality of their minds, the sobriety of their tastes, and the habitual providence manifested in all their actions, however, gave to their institutions a greater permanency. In all their relations to society they built for all men and all time, and "their works do follow them." And now, after the lapse of more than two centuries, when the membership of their society is gradually declining to the end, and when its authority at the very seat of its early power is ignored, the moulding influence of the past is still obviously effective. "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." They formed the character of this great common-

wealth in the period of its provincial plasticity, and the effect will be marked to all time.

The first settlers selected lands along the trend of the river as far up as the falls, but many of these people sold their improvements, and sought new homes in the interior. Later immigration followed in the same direction, and by 1687 was in general possession of Bensalem, Bristol, Middletown, Falls, and a large part of Lower Makefield. The land, to a considerable extent, was held in large blocks, and much of it was for sale, but at a somewhat higher price than that demanded by the proprietary. Immigration was accordingly diverted to the region west of the Neshaminy, and the lands of Southampton, Northampton, and the lower part of Warminster were rapidly taken up about this time. In 1684 Chapman plunged into the woods and made a settlement in the lower part of Wrightstown, then on the extreme frontier. A few others ventured to join him at an early date, but it was not until about 1700 that the regular advance of civilization had passed over Newtown and Upper Makefield to this frontier colony. A year or two later Warwick, Buckingham, and Solebury were invaded, and in 1712 the advancing line had entered Plumstead. This marks the limit of the regular northward progress of the English Friend immigration. The Free Society of Traders located lands in Durham before 1700, and the manufacturing interests established there induced the founding of a settlement soon afterward, but the intervening region was unoccupied for years.

The Welsh Friends reached Richland in 1710, and first extended their settlements into Springfield and Durham, but about eight years later the same nationality, but of different religious persuasion, was found also in Hilltown and New Britain, giving name to the latter township. This current of immigration was distinct from that which peopled the lower portion of the county. In 1682 a company of these people purchased forty thousand acres of Penn in England, and before the arrival of the proprietor in the province had taken up land enough to form the townships of Upper and Lower Merion in Montgomery county, Haverford and Radnor in Delaware county, and subsequently the township of Newtown in Delaware, and Goshen and Uwehlan in Chester county. It is probable that they expected to have their tract erected into a distinct barony, but much to their dissatisfaction were set off to Chester county in 1689, in spite of their earnest protest. According to Proud, "Divers of these early Welsh settlers were persons of excellent and worthy character, and several of good education, family, and estate, chiefly Quakers: and many of them either eminent preachers in that society or otherwise well qualified and disposed to do good, in various capacities, both in religious and civil, in public and private life." These people were impelled to emigrate chiefly by the persecution in the old country. When this ceased the addition to their numbers ceased, and the colony planted in Bucks county has gradually been displaced until there

are few remaining to indicate the character of the pioneers. The Welsh Baptists who subsequently entered Hilltown and New Britain followed in the course of their countrymen, but were little associated with them in other respects. They continued to receive accessions till about 1740, when this class of emigration ceased altogether. Their colony has suffered almost as much as the earlier settlement made by their countrymen, and few remain to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers.

Though later in their emigration to the province, the Dutch were earlier than the Welsh in their settlement in the county. In 1689 Nicholas, Leonard, Johannes, and Frederick Vandygrift purchased land of Joseph Growdon and settled in Bensalem township. The Vansants and Vanhorns closely followed from Long Island, the great distributing point for this nationality in the "new world." Few if any came directly from Holland. The colony increased very slowly and probably did not exceed a score of families. Some of the later accessions found homes in the lower part of Southampton prior to 1710, and others still later in Northampton. The original families have shown little disposition to seek homes elsewhere in the county. In the last two townships mentioned their descendants have gradually displaced other nationalities and now occupy Southampton almost exclusively and Northampton to a scarcely less extent. With the characteristic thrift and industry of their nation these people have developed into one of the most prosperous communities in the county.

The Scotch and Scotch-Irish portion of the early population of the province came subsequent to 1719, and constituted an important element of the hardy people who reclaimed the valleys of Pennsylvania. The persecutions of the Protestants in Ireland under Charles I., which resulted in the massacre of 1641, drove many who had originally emigrated from Scotland back to their native land. In 1662 the "act of uniformity" bore with equal oppression upon both Scotch and Irish, who promptly availed themselves of the asylum opened in the "new world," and prepared the way for many others in the subsequent "troubled time." The interval of toleration dating from 1691 was suspended in Queen Anne's reign by the "schism bill," and many alarmed dissenters from Ireland and Scotland followed the path of those who had come earlier to America.

The representatives of this class of the population of Bucks county came here between 1720 and 1730, and generally landed at Newcastle or Philadelphia, from whence they made their way to the interior. With few exceptions the members of the early Presbyterian congregations were made up of these emigrants, and the spread of this church generally marks the development of their settlements. They were earliest found in the "Forks of the Neshaminy;" about 1726 on Deep run in Bedminster, in the north part of Plumstead, and in Tinicum; about 1730 in Newtown. In these sections they expanded but little, and in more recent years have gradually given place to the incoming

German race. In Warwick they have increased and are represented by two vigorous church organizations.

The Irish have never formed a conspicuous element in the population of the county, though more numerous in other parts of the province. About 1730 to 1740 a noticeable colony gathered on the Haycock run, in the township of the same name, and in Nockamixon, but there are few descendants of these pioneers remaining, save the McCartys, whose progenitors came about 1737.

Next to the Quaker immigration, that of the Germans was most important in the early history of the province. They were a hardy, frugal, and industrious people, retaining their customs and language with such tenacity as to leave their impress upon society to the present, and spreading their influence over a wide scope of country through the emigration of their descendants. Some of these people were among the earliest arrivals, but their number was not marked until about 1725, when it became so great as to excite some alarm lest they should "produce a German colony here, and perhaps such an one as Britain once received from Saxony in the fifth century." They came principally from the Palatinate, whence they were driven by religious persecution. Many fled to England for protection, where Queen Anne supported them from the public treasury. Hundreds were transported by the royal command to Ireland and to the English colonies in America.

Many of these persons, as well as of the other nationalities represented in the province, came as "redemptioners"—persons unable to pay their own passage and sold to a term of service to defray this cost. The public alarm at the increasing number of Palatine and Irish caused the imposition of a tax on all such persons, and for a time the Germans were refused naturalization. The latter continued to come, notwithstanding these discouragements, and the great privations they suffered from the advantage taken of their simplicity and ignorance by unscrupulous ship-owners and agents. In 1755 their numbers were estimated at upwards of sixty thousand, of which some thirty thousand were of the German Reformed denomination. The rest were divided among the Lutheran, Mennonite, Dunkard, Moravian, Quaker, Catholic, and Schwenkenfeldter persuasions, the first named being rather more numerous than any of the others.

The earliest of this tide of immigration formed the settlement at Germantown. They were natives of Cresheim, a town near the city of Worms, who had been converted under the preaching of William Ames to the principles of the Friends. In 1709 the Germans had founded New Hanover and Pottsgrove, and in 1734 about one-half of the taxables of what is now Montgomery county were of this race. It was this current that, following the valley of the Perkiomen, reached Milford about 1730, and then turning southwardly began to occupy the whole of the upper part of the county. They rapidly spread

over the unsettled portion of this region to the line of Plumstead and New Britain. When the lands in the manor of Perkasio were sold the Mennonites were almost the only purchasers, and the same is true of the lands in the society tract.

By 1750 the line of German population had reached the farthest advance of the Quaker settlements and their rapid spread was checked. Since then the expansion of the Germans has been slow, but each year has witnessed the extension of the line of their occupation and the growth of their influence. They are in the main a plain, plodding people, tenacious of customs and language, and yet yielding slowly to the influence of modern ideas of social advancement. They are model farmers, law-abiding citizens, conservative in all their views, and cherish a regard for the useful rather than the ornate things of life. Between this class and the successors of the early Quakers there is a natural but friendly contest for supremacy in the public control, the issue of which is by no means certain. There is not a wide difference between the habits of thought in the two people here. Society as a whole is conservative rather than radical, and practical rather than experimental or inventive.

Pioneer life in Bucks county was in many respects different from that in other colonies and from that in many other parts of the province. The English settlers in the original counties found the way broken to some extent by the Swedes, and preparations for the new experience had been so intelligently and elaborately made that it was shorn of a large part of the privations which usually are the severest tax upon the endurance of the pioneer. A large number were in good financial circumstances, and the ready communication which existed with the "old world" gave them command of such resources as made life in this wilderness to a great degree only inconvenient. The large accession to the population within two or three years, however, notwithstanding the precautions which most of the adventurers adopted, was not unattended with difficulties and privations, especially among those who occupied the remoter settlements. The lodgings of some even on the site of Philadelphia were, at first, made in caves or under a chosen tree, which sometimes happened in the late fall and winter. Dwellings were subsequently constructed chiefly of logs. The mills that were early built in the older communities on both sides of the Delaware afforded the river settlements the lumber necessary for the comfortable arrangement of the interior, and many were early covered with clapboards. Bricks were imported and made in the province before the coming of Penn, and were generally used in the construction of chimneys, and occasionally in the construction of the whole dwelling. The tastes of the people and the abundance of building-stone led to its use in the various buildings of the farm and village, and some of these substantial structures remain to this day. While there was a general lack of all ostentation, there was still a touch of

luxury in some of the more pretentious dwellings, as Penn's "palace," the Growdon, Langhorne, and Parry mansions.

Many of the first purchasers in England sent their servants and agents to the province before them to prepare a dwelling-place and to clear and plant a crop for the support of the emigrant's family. The larger number did not find the plan convenient or possible, and until they could reap the fruits of their own labors they were obliged to purchase of their neighbors in the older settlements. While the earlier settlers were liberal in rendering assistance, so large an addition suddenly made to the inhabitants exhausted the surplus crops in the country before all were supplied, and many suffered serious privations on this account. It is related of John Scarborough that in his brief stay he experienced the lack of necessary food, which was only supplied by what he deemed a providential provision of wild pigeons. They came in such large numbers as to darken the sky, and flew so low that many were knocked down with clubs and snared in great quantities. Those not immediately used were salted and subsequently served for both bread and meat. A similar provision in the capture of a fawn is related of Richard Townsend by Proud, and doubtless there were many other incidents which escaped record, sufficient to indicate that pioneer life when most ameliorated is still a serious experience.

As soon as cleared, the land was planted with Indian corn. A year or two later wheat was sown and became the staple article for food and income. The variety of crops was gradually increased until it included, beside these leading ones, rye, flax, buckwheat, and oats. Timothy grass, which is said to take its name from Timothy Hauser, of Maryland, was first cultivated in the county for hay about 1770, and clover was first sown some twenty years later. Before the introduction of these grasses the lowest lands were selected for meadows, and artificial means were employed to convey the water of the springs to them. No farm would readily sell without a fair proportion of this land, which was then the sole dependence for provender for stock. The value of Indian corn for this purpose does not appear to have been recognized. It was not an article of trade prior to 1750, and its cultivation in large quantities was not attempted for some years afterward.

In the cultivation of wheat open fallows were preferred, which were generally plowed three times in the summer. When wheat was the first crop on new ground thus prepared the grass generally sprang up with such vigor as to prove injurious to the crop, and this led to what was known as "double cropping." Corn or buckwheat was first grown and wheat sown in the fall. This practice effectually killed the grass, but tended also to impoverish the land, as large fields would be sown and only small portions dressed with manure. There were little barn-yard accumulations, plaster was unknown even at the close of the last century, and little lime was used. The latter was found to serve a valuable purpose, but the wheat crop gradually grew poorer. It was eaten by lice or

small flies, was frozen out on wet lands, and mildew and rust sometimes destroyed it near the time of harvest. These difficulties led to the sowing of spring grain, but with the revolution came the Hessian fly, the depredations of which rendered the crop always uncertain, and during the period of 1830-6 almost destroyed it entirely. At this time the Mediterranean variety was introduced. This proved to be impregnable to the attack of the fly, and has restored this valuable cereal to its former place in the products of the farm.*

Stock was plentiful and cheap, but prior to the French and Indian war was not a source of great income to the farmer. The cultivated fields were alone fenced, and all stock ran at large, the horses generally "hopped," and other kinds bearing "ear-marks" by which they were identified by their owners. Swine were easily bred and fed in the woods, and supplied the home table with substantial food and the market with a product generally in demand. Butter and cheese and poultry gradually became a source of revenue also, the growing city of Philadelphia affording a ready market for such surplus as the family could spare. It was a common thing before the revolution to see the farmers on horseback surrounded by huge sacks and wallets, or panniers, laden with "country produce," and even live calves and sheep. The farmers did not seem to understand the care of stock, however, and even up to the close of the last century it was not uncommon for more or less cattle in a neighborhood to die from want, or disease induced by improper food. In fact, up to this period all branches of farming were carried on in a careless fashion. Implements were few, often of wood, and generally rudely constructed. Farm carts were possessed by the best farmers, and a few especially well-equipped had wagons. About 1750 two-horse wagons and "light-tongue carts" were introduced. The latter was a vehicle especially designed for marketing and travelling purposes. It was provided with bows formed from hoop-poles, over which was stretched a coverlet of the usual variety of color. They are described as "poor make-shifts," however, easily upset, with easily broken "gears," and often the victims of a destructive runaway.

The era of necessity attending the first settlement closed about 1730. The very large proportion of the dwellings in the county at that time were, in most respects, typical frontier structures. One story high, with a loft above and a single room, or at most two below, rude in its construction within and without, it still afforded a homely cheer that has not always descended to its more pretentious successors. Its chief attraction was its wide fire-place, from which during

* From the account books of Richard Mitchel, who had a grist mill and store in Wrightstown from 1724 to 1735, the price of produce appears to have been, for wheat, from 3s. to 4s.; rye, 1s. less; Indian corn and buckwheat, 2s.; middling, fine, 7s. and 8s.; coarse, 4s. 6d.; bran, 1s.; salt, 4s.; beef, 2d.; bacon, 4d.; pork was about 2d. Improved land sold at the price of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and varied with the price of that grain, from £2 10s. to 10£.



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the larger part of the year came the genial glow of the bright wood fire, which afforded the light as well as heat to the economical household. "The women," it is said, "were generally good housekeepers; or, at least, their industry and frugality made proper amends for whatever might be deficient, in respect to such improvements and refinements as were not so well suited to their circumstances of mediocrity and equality." While a considerable number of households enjoyed many of the luxuries they had been accustomed to in their former homes, the most of the settlers were obliged to forego those commoner ones which are now reckoned among the necessities of life. Tea and coffee were at first used only on Sunday. Sage, thyme, and dittany, or mountain mint, were used as substitutes for the former, and rye afforded a not unpleasant drink which commonly took the place of coffee. "Doughnuts" were an especial luxury reserved for the Christmas cheer, and young and old commonly went barefooted during the milder seasons. To wear shoes the year round was to give evidence of remarkable affluence, and yet the people were generally well-clothed, fed, and lodged. While coarse, their fare was abundant and wholesome, and they doubtless enjoyed as restful sleep upon their beds of chaff, laid on the floor of the loft, as if surrounded by the elegancies and comforts of an older civilization.

The domestic management that fell to the share of the women were generally well ordered. As soon as wool and flax were raised they manufactured good linen of different kinds and degrees of fineness, drugget, linsey, worsted, etc., sufficient to clothe themselves and families; were very industrious and frugal, contented to live on what their present means afforded, and were generally well qualified to make the most proper use of what they had. Notwithstanding the engagements at home and the difficulty of travelling in those early times, yet visits of friendship were frequent, not only to relations but others. On these occasions cider, methylin, or small beer, toast of light biscuit made of fine wheat flour, and milk, butter, cheese, custards, and pies made an afternoon's repast. Chocolate was sometimes used, and in lack of other materials the toast was sometimes made with rum and water. For common living milk and bread and pie made the breakfast, the milk being boiled and sometimes thickened in winter; good pork or bacon, with plenty of sauce, a wheat flour pudding, or dumplings, with butter and molasses, for dinner, and mush or hominy with milk and butter and honey for supper. Pies of green or dried apples were the universal standard of good eating, especially with children. When milk was scarce small beer thickened with wheat flour and an egg or cider in that way made an agreeable breakfast.*

The circumstances of pioneer life are calculated to encourage hospitality and a community of interests. Common laborers were few, money was scarce, and the work of the frontier farm too exacting for the resources of a single family. Each felt the common need of assistance, and the exchange of labor became the imperative rule of every neighborhood. The people were thus

* Account of Dr. John Watson in Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 525. The sketch of early customs in these pages is largely indebted to the description from which the above extract is taken.

frequently brought together to raise the framework of a neighbor's buildings, and at the various "bees" for clearing, logging, and harvesting. Nor was this reciprocal assistance confined to the heavier work of the farm. The women also had their "bees" for spinning, wool-picking, and quilting, though probably moved to this expedient more by the pleasure of the occasion than necessity. In all these gatherings both sexes were brought together. The women were often dextrous in wielding the sickle and in binding the grain, and were no mean competitors in the harvest-field. Contests in this work were frequent and earnest, and Doctor Watson relates that "about 1741 twenty acres of wheat were cut and stacked in half a day in Solebury."

On most of these occasions the evening was given to merrymaking, when "a lively spirit of plain friendship, but rather rude manners, prevailed in the company." Weddings, after the custom which then was observed in England, were held as festivals. Relations, friends, and neighbors were generally invited, often to the number of one or two hundred. In polite circles punch was dealt out in profusion; gentlemen greeted the groom upon the first floor, and then ascended to the second floor where each one greeted the bride with a kiss, sometimes a hundred in a day. This continued for two days, and was observed by the Friends scarcely less than the less sober part of the community. In the country the observances were less formal, but the company frequently met on the second day and "practised social plays and sports, in which they often went to an extreme folly."*

At all these social gatherings, and in fact whenever the people came together, save at religious worship, alcoholic liquors were always used. In the harvest-field "rum was drunk in proportion to the hurry of the business;" at public sales "bottles were handed about" so generously, and so much to the

* The usual forms observed by the Friends in marriage may be gathered from the certificate of Phineas Pemberton, which follows. The celebration, when held, occurred afterwards. "This is to certify the truth to all people, that Phineas Pemberton, of Boulton in le Moors, in the county of Lanc'r, grocer, and Phebe Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, of Boulton aforesaid, having intentions of marriage, according to the ordinance of God, they did lay it before the monthly meeting, both of men and women (that do take care that such things be according to the order of the gospel) several times; and did also publish their said intentions in the particular meeting whereunto they did belong; and it appearing that both the said parties were clear and free from all others, and that all their friends and relations concerned therein were consenting, a meeting of y^e people of God was appointed in the house of John Haydock, of Capull, where they tooke one an other in the presence of God, and in the presence of his people, y^e first day of the eleventh month, called January, and in the year 1676, according to the law of God, and the presence of the holy men of God, in the scriptures of truth, promising to each to live faithfully together, man and wife, so long as they lived. In witness whereof, wee who were present have hereinto subscribed our names." Here follow the names of those present, those of the men and women in separate columns. The list occasionally reached to the number of one hundred and fifty.

disadvantage of the buyers, that an act of the assembly was passed prohibiting the practice, which was not abandoned, however, until after the revolution. At funerals "mixed and stewed spirits were repeatedly given to those who attended;"* at births were "many good women" usually collected; "wine, or cordial waters, were esteemed suitable to the occasion for the guests; but besides these, rum, either buttered or made into a hot tiff, was believed to be essentially necessary for the lying-in woman. The tender infant must be straitly rolled round the waist with linen swathe, and loaded with clothes until it could scarcely breathe, and when unwell or fretful, was dosed with spirit and water stewed with spicery." In the treatment of most diseases it was a part of the nurse's regular regimen. Chronic ailments were less frequent then than now, but acute disorders prevailed, which were generally known as "lung fevers, dumb-agues, fever-and-agues," etc. Throat diseases and pleurisy were common, and smallpox. The latter disease was little understood, was generally severe in its attacks, and often fatal. Its treatment generally involved a hot room, abundant bed covering, hot teas, and milk-punch or hot "tiff."†

The imposing authority of necessity obliged the first settlers and their successors to wear a strong and coarse kind of dress; enduring buckskin was used for breeches and sometimes for jackets; oznabergs made of hemp tow, 1s. 6d. per yard, was much used for boys' shirts; sometimes flax and flax and tow were used for that purpose; and coarse tow for trowsers; a wool hat, strong shoes and brass buckles, two linsey jackets, and a leathern apron made out the winter apparel. This kind of dress continued to be common for the laboring people until 1750. Yet a few, even in earlier times, somewhat to imitate the trim of their ancestors, laid out as much to buy one suit of fine clothes as would have purchased two hundred acres of pretty good land. The fine coat was made with three or four large plaits in the skirts—wadding almost like a coverlet to keep them smooth—cuffs vastly large up to the elbows, open below, and of round form. The hat of the beau was a good broad brim new beaver, with double loops, drawn nearly close behind and half raised on each side. The women, in full mode, wore stiff whalebone stays, worth eight or ten dollars. The silk gown much plaited in the back; the sleeves nearly twice as large as the arm, and reaching

* An undertaker's bill in 1719 is as follows: Cr. on account of John Middleton's funeral charge is:—

	£	s.	d.
16th, 1719,			
To 6½ gallons of wine, at 6s. 6d. per gallon . . .	02	02	3
" 3 gallons of rum, at 4s. 6d. per gallon . . .	00	13	6
" a quartier of a hundred of sugar an spice . . .	00	15	0
" flour	00	12	0
" a barrell of sider	00	12	0
" butter and ches	00	17	0
" a holland sheet	01	00	0
" the cofing and digging the grafe	00	19	6
	07	11	3
5th, 1 mo., 1719, paid to doctor grander wit for	00	16	6

† Such was the belief in the general necessity of rum that its use in the almshouse at public expense was not forbidden until October 24, 1844.

rather more than half way from the shoulder to the elbow, the interval covered with a fine Holland sleeve, nicely plaited, locket-buttons, and long-armed gloves. Invention had then reached no further than a bath bonnet with a cape.* (Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 525.)

From 1730 to 1750 the tokens of progress were visible on all sides. The lands did not yet show exhaustion, the extent of the clearings gradually increased, the seasons were generally favorable, and while low prices ruled, the abundant yield, a steady market demand, and the general economy practised led to the gradual improvement of the farmer's surroundings. A better class of dwellings, though still plain, took the place of the original cabins, good barns were built, and numerous additions to the furniture contributed comfort and embellishment to the interior of the home. The war of 1754 gave a fresh impetus to the prosperity enjoyed in the country. Money became more abundant, produce rapidly increased in price—wheat rising from six shillings per bushel to one dollar, and all branches of trade similarly improved. The result was at once observed in all departments of life. Importations were greatly increased and less economical habits were indulged in by all. Bohea tea and coffee came into general use; the women began to reject all homespun goods and adorn themselves with "half silks," calicoes, silk bonnets, and silk and fine linen neck-wear; the men selected "Bengal," nankin, fustian, black "everlasting" and cotton velvet for their use; and grander furniture generally replaced what had been selected more for service than show.

In the meantime other changes had been silently effected. The large immigration of other nationalities and other sects had begun to exert an influence on public affairs, not altogether in harmony with the preferences of the Quaker element. The number of witnesses and jurors willing to take the oath had gradually increased; the Friends' style of indicating the months and days of the week had been gradually abandoned in the public records, and the "heathen" method established by law; the association of citizens for warlike purposes had been sanctioned by the governor; and the hesitating assembly had been forced by the emergency of 1754 to grant money, certain to be applied to the purpose they religiously abhorred. But what was more dangerous to the solidity of their influence was the fact that conspicuous members of the Society became infected with the warlike fever, and not only contributed money, but voluntarily bore arms against the savages.

* In an indictment for burglary in 1730 the following goods were found among the prisoner's effects: a sagathy coat, drugitt coat, six yards of durry, four yards of streloon, three pairs buckskin breeches, a beaver hat, and a pair of new yarn stockings. From an inventory of the stock of William Large, a shopkeeper of Bristol, the following articles among others are mentioned: oznabergs, doulis, Russia duck, garlix, tandum, coarse rapping, coarse stannering, tannery, calimanco, cruell, nonsopriety, corking pins. Tobacco was sold by the yard, and was manufactured in rope form of about a quarter of an inch diameter. The proprietary medicines were Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Duffy's elixir, and British oil.

It was in the social circle, however, that their weakest point was assailed, and where their power was gradually being undermined.* The young found the stern edicts of the sect unnatural, and while they did not break the bond which had strengthened with their growth at a bound, they were secretly aiding and abetting the opposing influence. The seductions of the dance were not tolerated in the social gatherings of the Friends, but among other sects dancing was not uncommon, and the young Friends could not resist the temptation to caper with the rest. The uncompromising character of their creed hastened the inevitable result. Constantly brought to face emergencies for which their faith made no practical provision, they were compelled to yield an unwilling obedience to the inexorable logic of events, and lost respect when they would have won it by making a virtue of necessity. Penn's liberality was wide enough for all people, and his creed flexible enough for all actual necessities, but his followers were not all so liberally provided. "The Friends had suffered much under the Stuarts; and though promised much by the Oliverians and a republican equality, they experienced but little relief from either. They therefore equally disliked the Presbyterians and the Pretender; and were loyally attached to the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover."

It is unnecessary to go farther in search of an explanation of the situation in Bucks county at the opening of the revolutionary struggle. The determined sentiment of Patrick Henry, which went forth to the world in the words, "We must fight; I repeat it, we must fight!" awoke a responsive echo in every part of the country save among the tories, Friends, and their religious sympathizers, the Mennonites. The Friends as a rule were inclined to be loyal to the crown, but the persistent folly of George III. alienated a large proportion of these, and while they were firm in their determination not to engage in war on any account, viewed the general action of the colonies with approval. There were many, however, who did not waver in their loyalty to the crown, and while they refused to take up arms, in other ways favored the royal cause. A few, in the enthusiasm of the hour, laid aside the precepts of their creed and donned the full panoply of war. It was therefore not unnatural, in a period when passion largely usurped the prerogatives of reason, that such delicate distinctions should be overlooked. The general comprehension grasped the fact that a part of the sect were secretly aiding the enemy, and that another part was doing valiant service in the field, and the masses refused to recognize any other division. The Mennonites were not generally prepossessed toward the king, but they refused to do military duty on account of religious scruples, and were publicly classed with the adhering Quakers.

* It is said that bear-baiting was a frequent pastime in the county as late as 1815, or until a scarcity of bears put an end to the sport. On the 1st of January, 1807, John Worman had a great bear-bait at his hotel. This consisted simply in worrying and running down a bear with dogs. Bull-baiting succeeded, but did not continue long.

It is difficult to determine the exact extent of influence the Friends exerted in public affairs immediately before the disturbing questions that preceded the revolution entered into the calculation, but there was probably no great difference between their number and influence and those of their opponents, while the prestige of the former gave them the balance of power. The events which followed, however, wrought the immediate downfall of the Friends, and left them at the mercy of those whose natural antipathies were not moderated by the passions of the hour. That the non-resisting sects suffered grave injustice at the hands of the dominant influence is undisputed by the historical student, and nowhere did they suffer more than in Bucks county. The Society has not paraded its grievances in history to claim the crown of martyrdom, nor was the character of their wrongs such as to win especial consideration where all suffered so much, but they were none the less such as would raise a tempest of indignation in a more settled period.

The supreme test of loyalty with the masses, and scarcely any other was accepted, was the bearing of arms. Refusal to do this brought upon the recalcitrant citizen the suspicion of hostility to the colonial cause, and an inexorable fine. Payment of this was, under a mistaken notion of fidelity to principle, generally refused, and the unyielding non-combatant's goods and chattels were relentlessly seized. Such persistence on the part of Friends exasperated those who had to deal with them, and too little care was taken to exact only the "pound of flesh." This sentiment became widespread, and the property of adhering Friends, not less than those of tories, became the natural prey of the foragers of the American army. The Mennonites suffered scarcely less, and many of both sects in this county found themselves thus reduced to bare lands and sometimes to absolute poverty.*

* An illustration of the situation is afforded by the case of Thomas Watson, of Buckingham. In ordinary times hay was in good demand, but under the combined influences of the disturbed state of the country and the draft of the army it had risen in the winter of 1776-7 to a high price, and very little was to be had at that. A neighbor who needed hay, and who shared the too general antipathy to the Friends, sought to buy a stack Mr. Watson had left. The hay was not for sale, but the would-be purchaser persisted in his attempts to extort a price until he had gained some expression of its value from Mr. Watson, whereupon he offered the sum in continental currency. This had been made a legal tender under severe penalties for refusing it, but as the old gentleman related years afterward, "a conviction came over me that I ought to bear my testimony against such money. I turned and told him that as it was made for the express purpose of carrying on war, I had never been free to take it, and could not do so now; but if he would come when the stack was opened he should have a share of the hay without any money at all."

With a spirit too despicable for appropriate expression, the disappointed purchaser preferred a charge of refusing the currency against Watson. He was seized, convicted, stripped, placed in irons, and condemned to die. His relatives pleaded with Lord Stirling, the officer in command, in his behalf for sometime in vain. His wife, however, won the officer, it is said, through the seductions of a generous repast and the moving quality of her grief.

The Friends made little or no resistance, and with very rare exceptions made no attempt at reprisals. A conspicuous exception in Bucks county was the case of the Doans, whose exploits have furnished a slight foundation of truth for the most exaggerated tales of reckless villainy. John Doane, the founder of the family in America, was one of the pilgrim fathers, and a carpenter by trade. He came from England in 1630 and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The family appears to have remained in this region until 1630, when a grandson, Daniel, having joined the Quakers at a time when persecution was waxing hot against that sect, came to Middletown, in Bucks county. He appears at first to have been prominent in the society here, but three years later rumors that he meddled "in predictions by astrologie" brought him into trouble, and in 1711 was disowned by the meeting. Of his thirteen children Israel alone is necessary to connect the characters of this sketch with the founder. He lived at Middletown, Wrightstown, and finally squatted on public lands in Plumstead prior to 1726. He went out "from among the Friends to consummate his marriage," and was dropped from the membership of the society. Of his eight children Joseph and Israel, Jr., only are connected with this story. The latter was the father of five children, of whom Abraham was one of the noted characters of the family in the time of the revolution. Joseph was a carpenter, had nine children, and five of his six sons became the most notorious of local desperadoes in the county. These were Joseph, Jr., Moses, Aaron, Levi, and Mahlon, Thomas being but a boy at this time.

Prior to the beginning of the hostilities of the revolutionary period the Doans appear to have been quiet, inoffensive citizens, the elder son, Joseph, teaching school in his native township. The boys were noted for their athletic powers, especially in wrestling and jumping, but there is little foundation for the vague traditions of their "pure cussedness" which delighted in malicious mischief for the sake of its "devilment." What the particular grievance was that turned them into their subsequent course is not clearly ascertained. As early as 1778 the name of Joseph Doan, "laborer," appeared in a published list of tories, and it is probable that they sympathized with the royal cause from the first. On June 15th, 1778, "sundry inhabitants of Bucks county" complained to the executive council that "the lower part of this county is greatly infested by a set of traitorous robbers" who pillaged houses and stole horses and cattle "to the very great distress of the well-affected citizens." It

On the 4th of January, 1777, he wrote the council of safety in a way that would seem to somewhat distract from the tragic character of the incident as commonly received, as follows "Thomas Watson, a man of very good character, has made my heart bleed for him; he has refused continental money for hay, necessary for the subsistence of our troops. I confined him; he is a good man by all accounts; I have released him; I have suffered him on his parole to go and abide with his family till your further order; I do not like to meddle with these civil matters, and for God's sake take them off my shoulders."

is not certain whether the Doans were among those thus complained of, but they very soon afterward became conspicuous in their ravages, and while they adopted little disguise became the object of much complaint levelled at "persons unknown." Public property at first constituted the chief object of their reprisals, though the "well-affected" suffered hardly less in the loss of horses. Complaints of "ruffians, armed banditti, and robbers," depositions and affidavits of robbed tax-collectors, at least four proclamations offering high rewards for the capture of these "persons unknown" appeared before any determined effort was made to apprehend them.

The most celebrated exploit of this gang was the robbery of the county treasury on October 22, 1781, at Newtown. It was one o'clock at night when, as John Hart, the treasurer, was eating a late supper on his return from a journey, a slight noise at the door of his residence was followed by the abrupt entrance of seven "brown figures, in linsey-woolsey coats, knee-breeches of sheepskin or plush, and small soft felt hats with round crowns. Some wore hunting-shirts bound in at the waist, with large handkerchiefs, and all carried weapons, cocked pistols, heavy clubs, swords, or army flint-lock muskets." The treasurer had with him only his housekeeper, and a neighbor, who had dropped in to hear the news, when his intrusive visitors arrived, and as they arose in alarm on the appearance of the marauders, their fears were in some degree quieted by the remarks of the leader, who turned to Mr. Hart with a cocked pistol and demanded his name.

This was Robert Johnston Steel, hanged in Philadelphia for this robbery in 1785. At the same moment a ruddy-faced, heavily-built man stepped up to Mr. Hart. His bearskin overcoat was closely buttoned, and a large black "scollop-rimmed hat" thrown back upon his head displayed a remarkably heavy jaw and large mouth, clean shaven in the fashion of the time. He wore blue yarn stockings, and the firelight flashed on the large French buckles of his shoes. He stood very straight; one hand was thrust into the pocket of his greatcoat, from which several pistol butts protruded, and a heavy club moved and twitched in the other, as in the grasp of a very strong man. This was Moses Doan. Like the rest of the band he was excited with drink, and it was many a year before Mr. Hart forgot the flush of Jamaica rum in his face, his fierce oaths, and the ring of his voice as he asked him his name, and shaking pistol and club in his face called for the key of the treasury. Mr. Hart may well have quailed; part of the money was in the house, and he admitted it. In a moment, having seized a spare candle on the table, one of the band, Woodward, and five others are ransacking the sitting-room, the upper rooms and the cellar, breaking the locks of chests, closets, and cupboards, searching under beds and sofas, and rattling and rummaging everywhere. Two men were left to guard the kitchen and its inmates. Up stairs, as the light and noise enter one of the bed-rooms, a frightened youthful voice makes itself heard, and the candle-light falls upon several childish forms, now wide awake, and huddled together in a small bed. "Don't cry, there," said one of the men, as stooping down he dragged from under Mr. Hart's bed a large package stuffed with packages of paper money.

In a moment the robbers were again down stairs and had surrounded Mr. Hart, who did not dare to deny that the "hard money" was in the treasury. Thither they started with a lantern and candle, leaving Mr. Hart and his companions still under guard. One Woodward



Arm. Livezey A. M., M. D.

carried the office key, and it is said wore the overcoat of Mr. Hart, in hopes of passing for him if seen in the darkness by a neighbor. We may suppose that the robbers did not lose much time hurrying towards the treasury—the small prothonotary's office, near the court-house. They were accompanied by Jesse Vickers, a neighbor ally of the Doans, from Plumstead, and his brother Solomon, who had not gone into the house. There was only one halt, and that near the jail wall, where they met a townsman on his way home. They stopped him; he had evidently suspected something, and Jesse Vickers waited to guard him. It was but a few steps to the treasury, and unlocking the door and entering they found themselves in a small vaulted chamber, with little in it save a chair, a desk, and several boxes lying upon the floor and around the empty fire-place. In the desk, which they easily broke open, they found a quantity of paper and silver money, which they took; the gold, with a considerable sum of state money, as Mr. Hart is glad to say in his deposition, escaping their search. In all they carried off, Mr. Hart says, the precise sum of £735 17s. 9½*d.* in silver, besides the paper money found in the house and office. "This being done," continues Mr. Hart in his statement, "and after having kept me and my associates under guard, as I think, upward of three hours, they left my house, but in so cautious a manner that I could not know the time of their final departure, as some of them were heard loitering out of doors, on both sides of the house, a considerable time after they had gone out of it. Further, I have reason to believe at the time of the robbery the perpetrators were between twelve and twenty in number, as I frequently saw five or six of them together, and at the same time heard others of them both in doors and without, who were not in sight."

Possessed of their booty the band hastened to a spot on the outskirts of the town, probably one of the thickets north of the village and near the turnpike leading to Wrightstown, and there finding their horses they rode rapidly to the old Wrightstown school-house, where being joined by several other allies and accomplices, all coming in for a share of the plunder, they divided the money. Jesse and Solomon Vickers were there, who were afterwards, when captured and promised pardon, induced to betray their confederates; John and Caleb Paul were there, sons of James Paul, of Warminster; Edward Connard, from Maryland, and two men named Woodward, from Crosswicks, in New Jersey; Robert Steel, a desperate character, whose case appears in volume 2 of Dallas' Reports; George Burns and George Sinclair, and Moses and Aaron Doan; the notorious John Tomlinson and his son Joseph; Moses Winder, a tax-collector, who had played into their hands; and John Atkinson, a gunsmith, of Newtown. The latter had given information to the conspirators and mended several gun-locks for the expedition. That very night, when Moses Doan had ridden through Newtown to see if the coast was clear, he had called at Atkinson's house, but the latter for some reason best known to himself had not been at home. The wily Jeremiah Cooper, too, was there, who afterwards, being suspected, was obliged to fly from home to escape justice. Also one Meyers, a German doctor, who, Vickers says, brought much information to Tomlinson, visiting his house on pretended medical visits, and often remaining there all night. Sixteen or seventeen shares were dealt out, of about \$280 each, the minor accomplices like Winder, Atkinson, and Joseph Tomlinson receiving about forty dollars apiece. The expedition had been, as the proclamation of the following Thursday (October 25, 1781), said, "but too successful."*

With all their reckless boldness these freebooters continued to pursue their career of plunder unchecked. Several considerations doubtless contributed to secure them the immunity which they so long enjoyed. The community in which they took refuge was largely composed of Mennonites, peaceful in their

* From a paper read before the Bucks County Historical Society by Henry C. Mercer.

habits and unaccustomed to bold enterprises. The fearlessness and success of the outlaws commanded a certain respect for their prowess, and many were silenced either by their threats or their many acts of personal kindness. The fact that the heaviest loss fell upon the public treasury also tended to quiet private concern, while the authorities fully occupied with larger affairs found no time to make a determined pursuit of the band. About 1782, however, they passed the limit which had hitherto been their safeguard. The stealing of a horse from Mr. Shaw, of Plumstead, was traced to the gang, and exasperated by the boldness of their neighbor after they had become accustomed to a general submission, the band visited the plucky farmer "at the dead of night," seized all his horses, plundered his house, and left him bruised and bleeding. The band then proceeded to the house of Joseph Grier, and robbed him; and going to the tavern kept by Robert Robinson, a very corpulent man, they dragged him from his bed, placed him naked in their midst, and then, after tying him in an excruciating position, whipped him until ferocity was satiated. Several others fell victims to their villainy before they retreated to Montgomery county.

A hue and cry was at once raised against the band, but such was the general timidity of the community that it was some time before a company of determined young men could be mustered for the pursuit. The avengers, however, made rapid progress when once on the way and overtook the band on Skippack creek, where the miscreants abandoned their horses and fled to the thickets. Joseph was shot through the cheek and captured. He afterward escaped from prison, and engaged in teaching school in New Jersey under an assumed name, but finding himself in danger of discovery fled to Canada. Moses, the leader of the gang, secreted himself with two brothers in a retired cabin near the mouth of Tohickon creek. Their retreat was discovered and a party under the command of John Hart undertook their capture. The outlaws seized their arms at the first alarm and killed one of the party of citizens. Two escaped from a window that was insufficiently guarded and Moses surrendered, when he was shot and killed by a volunteer member of the party, who has been suspected of a guilty interest in the leader's death. Levi was taken and subsequently hung; Mahlon was also captured, but made his escape from prison, and taking ship to England was never heard of more. Aaron was captured, but eventually released on condition of leaving the country. He went to Canada, where with his brother Joseph he entered the army against the United States in the war of 1812. Joseph was taken prisoner, but soon after was exchanged at New York.

The exploits of the Doans only constitute an episode in a period that was filled with thrilling events. Bucks county was situated at the center of revolutionary influences. Philadelphia, the focal point of colonial patriotism, was its market-town; the leaders in the movement for independence were familiar

figures at the bar of its courts ; and Independence Hall, the cradle of liberty, a familiar object to its people. On the one side lay the fields of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Red Bank ; on the other lay the fields of Brandywine, Germantown, and the memorable camping-ground of Valley Forge. Three times the exigencies of the campaign brought the colonial army across its territory, while the enemy's occupation of the capital city made the "wrinkled front" of war a familiar object even to the children.

The people of Bucks county were intelligent observers of the tendency of the events which were leading the American colonies into an open revolt, and reached the inevitable conclusion only after mature deliberation. The first public expression on the subject, which has found record, was made on the 9th of July, 1774, at Newtown. A committee for the city and county of Philadelphia had invited the different counties of the province to send deputies to that city on the 15th of July to confer upon the questions of the hour. A meeting was accordingly called to convene at the county-seat. Gilbert Hicks presided over its deliberations and William Walton recorded them. John Kidd, Joseph Kirkbride, Joseph Hart, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Foulke, and John Wilkinson were appointed deputies to represent Bucks county, "after which, the sense of the inhabitants of the said county was recommended to them as general rules for their conduct at the same meeting, in the following resolves," viz :

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this county have the same opinion of the dangerous tendency of the claims of the British parliament to make laws, binding on the inhabitants of these colonies, in all cases whatsoever, without their consent, as other of our fellow American subjects have.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American, when oppressed by measures either of ministry, parliament, or any other power, to use every lawful endeavor to obtain relief, and to form and promote a plan of union, between the parent country and colonies, in which the claim of the parent country may be ascertained, and the liberties of the colonies defined and secured, that no cause of contention, in future, may arise to disturb that harmony, so necessary for the interest and happiness of both ; and that this will be best done, in a general congress, to be composed of delegates, to be appointed either by the respective colonial assemblies, or by the members thereof, in convention.

The deputies, save Hart and Foulke, attended the Philadelphia meeting ; the first continental congress, in which Joseph Galloway sat as a delegate from Pennsylvania, met in September ; and on the 23d of January, 1775, a convention of the provincial deputies again met in Philadelphia. On the 15th of the preceding December, the people of the county had met at the suggestion of the city committee and elected a local committee of conference, and on January 16th this body convened at Newtown to consider the election of deputies to the convention to be held a week later. The action of the city committee calling a convention was duly considered, but from the information they possessed were unable to see "the necessity of such provincial convention, or that any

good effects can be produced thereby toward carrying into execution the association so clearly pointed out to us by the continental congress," and so Bucks county was not represented in the convention. They found it useful to express their sentiments in the following resolutions, however, which were unanimously adopted :

1st. That we highly approve of the pacific measures recommended by the continental congress for redress of American grievances, and do hereby render our unfeigned thanks to the worthy gentlemen who composed that august assembly, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

2d. That we hold ourselves bound in justice to ourselves, our posterity, our king and our country, strictly to observe and keep the association of said congress, especially as it is recommended to us by the united voice of our representatives in assembly, and as a committee, will use our utmost endeavors to have it carried into execution.

3d. That we hold it as our bounden duty, both as Christians and countrymen, to contribute towards the relief and support of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, now suffering in the general cause of all the colonies ; and do hereby recommend the raising of a sum of money for that purpose, to every inhabitant or taxable in this county, as soon as possible.

After appointing Joseph Hart, John Wilkinson, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Watson, and John Chapman, "or any three of them," as a committee of correspondence, and Henry Wynkoop as treasurer, "to receive such charitable donations as may be collected in pursuance of the third resolve of this committee," that body adjourned. The committee collected £252 19s. 18d. for the "relief and support of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston," and the Friends nobly responded to the committee's recommendation, subsequently sending to various places what was for that time the munificent sum of three thousand nine hundred pounds, beside the aid given the distressed people of Philadelphia. Still there was a lack of enthusiasm in the county's support of the American cause which evoked rather sharp criticism, and on the 8th of May the county committee again addressed the public in a set of resolutions :*

* In regard to the situation in Bucks county a citizen wrote to a Philadelphia friend, on the 9th of May, 1775, as follows :

"Our Committee met yesterday. From their resolves you will find they have adopted your plan, and recommend our associating into companies to learn the military exercises of arms. Some townships have already begun, and many others, animated with the same zeal for the welfare of their country, will, I trust, readily fall in with the plan, a knowledge of which, we have great reason to fear, we shall be soon called upon to give a proof of. The unanimity, prudence, spirit, and firmness which appeared in the deliberations of yesterday do honor to Bucks county, and will, I hope, in some measure, wipe off those aspersions we too deservedly lay under. A large number of the inhabitants being assembled, the resolves of the day were made public, who testified their highest approbation of conduct of the Committee, and unanimously voted them the thanks of the county. A disciple of those species of creatures, called *Tories*, being formally introduced to a tar barrel, of which he was repeatedly pressed to smell, thought prudent to take leave abruptly, lest a more intimate acquaintance with it should take place."

“Resolved unanimously, That we do heartily approve of the resolves of the late Provincial Convention, held at Philadelphia, the 23d day of January last, and do earnestly recommend it to the observation of the inhabitants of this county.

“Resolved unanimously, That notwithstanding the disapprobation we have hitherto shown to the prosecution of any violent measures of opposition, arising from the hopes and expectations that the humanity, justice, and magnanimity of the British nation would not fail of affording us relief, being now convinced that all our most dutiful applications have hitherto been fruitless and vain, and that attempts are now making to carry the oppressive acts of Parliament into execution by military force; we do therefore earnestly recommend to the people of this county to form themselves into associations, in their respective townships, to improve themselves in the military art, that they may be rendered capable of affording their country that aid which its particular necessities may at any time require. JOSEPH HART, JOHN KIDD, JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, JAMES WALLACE, and HENRY WYNKOOP, or any three of them, are appointed as delegates to meet in Provincial Convention, if any should be found necessary.

“The Committee request all persons who have taken subscriptions for the relief of the poor of Boston as soon as possible to collect and pay the same into the hands of the treasurer, HENRY WYNKOOP, that it speedily may be applied towards the benevolent purposes for which it was intended; and, at the same time, to give those who have not subscribed an opportunity to contribute also.

“By order of the Committee.

HENRY WYNKOOP,
Clerk *pro tem.*

Four days later appeared Galloway's circular to the public in which he declared the reports that he had insulted the delegates of the present congress, at Bristol, and that he had written letters to the ministry inimical to America, "malicious and without the least foundation." His declaration obtained little credence, however, and certain hotheads made a descent upon Trevoze, where he had retired, to seize him on suspicion of his recreancy to the American cause. He was not found, and in the heat of passion the mob broke open his vaults, in which, it is said, valuable papers of Benjamin Franklin were stored for safe-keeping, and these with many of the Galloway's papers were taken away or strewn about and eventually lost. It is hardly probable that there were many of Bucks county citizens engaged in this affair, as the general sentiment was too much in favor of Galloway's views. The opposition to the war, partly from conscientious scruples and partly from sympathy with the royal cause, was still very strong, and was led by persons whose families had been prominent in all the county's history.

The recommendation of the first congress and the county committee that the people should associate "to improve themselves in the military art" was not received with general favor, and in September, 1775, Henry Wynkoop reported the number of associators at 1688, and the number of those refusing at 1613, notwithstanding the provincial authorities had adopted a resolution to consider such as public enemies. Bucks county was early represented at "the front," however. Early in 1776 John Lacey recruited a company of sixty-four men, with Samuel Smith as first lieutenant, Michael Ryan as second,

and John Bartley and James Forbes as ensigns, for Anthony Wayne's regiment. Robert Sample, of Buckingham, commanded a company in the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment; Augustus Willett was a captain in Colonel Bull's regiment; Alexander Graydon, of Bristol, was a captain in Colonel Shea's regiment, and Samuel Benzet was major in the Sixth Pennsylvania. Beside these regiments, that of Colonel McGaw drew many recruits from Bucks county.

Early in 1776 the central committee of safety set about preparing the province for the eventualities of war. On the first of January it sent out rules and regulations for the organization of associated companies. Forty-five of these printed in English and fifteen printed in German were sent to Bucks county, where there were three battalions in course of organization. Inquiries as to the resources of the county were sent out and in May Wynkoop reported that while no pork could be procured in the county, there was plenty of bacon. In March the local committee lent its aid in procuring arms, and again "resolved":

Resolved, That the Committee man in each township be appointed to purchase, as soon as possible, all the arms that he judges fit for service, that may be found in his township, that are not made use of by Associators; and the owners will sell and deliver the same to HENRY WYNKOOP, Esq., in the lower district; to JAMES WALLACE, middle district; and to SAMUEL SMITH, in the upper district; who are hereby appointed to receive the same, to pay for them, and to send them to Philadelphia, agreeable to the request of the Committee of Safety, contained in their letter of the 23d of March, 1776; and that information be given to the Colonels of the several Battalions of Associators in this county, of the present critical situation of our affairs, and that they may be requested to use their utmost abilities and diligence to put their several Battalions in the best order that the nature of the thing will admit of, to be ready to march immediately, if it should be thought necessary; and it is expected and required, that every township and committee man do everything in his power to assist the officers in carrying out the above resolve into execution.

JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

A true copy from the Minutes.

JOHN COX, Clerk *pro temp.*

On the eighteenth of June a meeting of delegates from all the county committees was held at Philadelphia, John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Benjamin Segle, James Wallace, and Joseph Hart being appointed on the part of Bucks county. On the organization of the conference Thomas McKean was made president and Joseph Hart vice-president. One of the earliest acts of the body was to approve the resolution of congress which sat in the previous May, recommending the total suppression of all authority under the king. This was done by the unanimous voice of the conference, when it turned its attention to providing for a provincial convention to form a new constitution. It was provided that delegates to the constitutional convention should first abjure their allegiance to the king, and that none should vote in their election that refused a similar test, and Henry Wynkoop, James Wallace, and Joseph Hart were appointed judges of the election in Bucks county. On the fourth of July the declaration of

independence was adopted and on the 15th instant the convention for framing a constitution for the new state was assembled. John Wilkinson, Samuel Smith, John Keller, William Vanhorne, John Grier, Abraham Van Middlewarts, and Joseph Kirkbride were elected from Bucks county, and with their fellow-members not only undertook the task of forming the constitution, but assumed the legislative power of the new state.

On June 3, 1776, the continental congress had proposed the establishing of a "flying camp" of ten thousand men in the middle colonies, and had apportioned six thousand men to Pennsylvania. The "provincial conference" approved the action of the congress, and promptly took measures to carry it into effect. The province had fifteen hundred men in the service under Colonel Miles, and the remaining forty-five hundred were apportioned among the several counties, the quota of Bucks county being fixed at four hundred men. A committee, of which Joseph Hart was a member, was appointed to devise ways and means to raise this body of troops. The Bucks county contingent was organized into a battalion, the fourth in the county, and officered by Joseph Hart as colonel, John Johnson as adjutant, Joseph Fenton, Jr., surgeon, and Alexander Benstead quartermaster. The five companies of which the battalion was composed were led respectively by Captains John Folwell, William Roberts, William Hart, Valentine Opp, and John Jamison. The men procured their own rifles and accoutrements as far as possible, and the local committee furnished one camp-kettle for every six men, and advanced fifty shillings to each private, the amount of one month's pay. Their term of enlistment expired on the first of December, but no account of their service has been preserved.

The war of the revolution was now completely inaugurated. The indecisive success of the colonies at Boston was followed by the discouraging defeat at New York, and the American army retreated across New Jersey to a new line of defence behind the Delaware river. Preparations for this movement were made in November, and on the first of December Washington announced to congress his purpose to retreat across the Delaware. On the 17th of December the "council of safety," which succeeded the "committee," on the 23d of July, by appointment of the constitutional convention, recommended to the commander-in-chief to issue orders for the immediate mobilization of the militia of Bucks and Northampton counties, and to send out parties to disarm every person who did not obey the summons, "and to seize and treat as enemies all such as shall attempt to oppose the execution of this measure, and likewise every person in the said counties who is known or suspected to be enemies of the United States." The summary measures suggested in regard to those who were unfriendly to the American cause, though not carried out at this time, were fully warranted by the condition of affairs in the county. In September Colonel Kichline of the third battalion had reported two or three companies of this command as determined not to march if called upon, and in

October a "tory election" had been held at Newtown under the provincial charter in opposition to the new state constitution, to which the sheriff of the county lent his aid as well as others who had been conspicuously before the people for years.

Washington crossed with the rear-guard of his army on the 8th of December at Trenton, and establishing his headquarters at the Keith dwelling in Upper Makefield, stationed his forces so as to command the various points of crossing in the county. The enemy closely followed, but the precaution the American general had taken to remove all means of effecting a passage to the west side compelled him to halt at the east bank. Colonel Rawle with some twelve hundred Hessian troops took position at Trenton. Count Donop with another body of troops encamped at Mount Holly, and for a little more than two weeks the hostile enemies observed each other across the river. In the meantime the ill-fed and poorly clothed American army suffered the rigors of the winter weather in such rude cantonments as could be hastily provided. The local committee exerted itself to collect old clothing and blankets for the troops, three hundred and thirteen of the latter being secured at a cost of more than six hundred and seventy-eight pounds.

The cessation of hostilities for the time gave Washington opportunity for the concentration of his forces. On the 20th of December, Generals Sullivan and Gates, with their commands, joined him on the Delaware, a reinforcement that, with the militia of Philadelphia and of the counties of Bucks and Northampton, increased the American army to six thousand men. Of these troops not more than twenty-four hundred were available for any aggressive movement, but inaction at this time was fraught with peril, and on the 23d of December Washington announced his determination to assail the over-confident commander at Trenton. Preparations for the proposed movement were made as secretly as possible; troops were selected; boats with which to effect the passage of the river were collected at Knowles's cove, two miles above the present site of Taylorsville; and the chosen detachment, provided with three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition, set out from camp about three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas. Such a movement on the part of the poorly equipped and half-demoralized army was not dreamed of by the enemy. The commandant at Princeton had been warned of the impending movement and had sent word to Rawle to be on his guard, but the Hessian commander refused to believe the information. In the night of the 25th, a tory of Bucks county made his way across the river to the enemy's headquarters with a note informing the colonel of his danger, but he was engaged in an orgie which admitted of no interruption, and the note was found in his pocket after his death, where he placed it evidently unread.

Washington had directed General Cadwallader to cross the river at Williamson's ferry and attack the enemy at Mount Holly, but the extreme coldness of



Charles Fick

the weather on the night appointed increased the ice in the river so that it was impossible for the troops to cross either in boats or on foot, and the attempt was reluctantly relinquished about four o'clock in the morning. General Irvine was also to take part in the movement, making his attack on the lower side of Trenton, but he met with the same insurmountable obstacle that prevented the crossing of the troops lower down. Owing to the peculiar nature of that part of the river selected by Washington for the crossing of his immediate command, no such serious obstacles were found, and the passage was safely effected. The next morning was cold and stormy, and the attacking force marched upon the enemy before he was well aware of his danger. A short contest decided the issue, and the Americans immediately recrossed the river, carrying more than a thousand prisoners, a thousand stand of arms, and several pieces of artillery. Washington returned to Newtown with his prisoners and trophies. This place had been his base of supplies, and he now established here his headquarters. The army was greatly in need of every sort of supplies, but especially in need of shoes and stockings. The quartermaster, therefore, sent urgent appeals to the council of safety for these articles, and requested the local committee to collect all that could be spared by the inhabitants, promising immediate payment for the same on delivery at headquarters. By such means the army was once more enabled to move, and after a few days' rest again crossed the river and on the 3d of January, 1777, engaged the enemy at Princeton.

The state government went into operation in the latter part of September, 1776. On the 13th of March, 1777, the supreme council created the board of war, which took the place of the council of safety, and on the 17th instant the legislature passed a military law, by which the administration of the county was placed in the hands of a lieutenant and sub-lieutenants. These officers were authorized to hold courts, to classify and district the militia, to organize the same into regiments and companies, to hold elections for officers, to call out the classes, to find substitutes in place of delinquents, collect fines and turn them into the state treasury, together with a thousand duties which the exigencies of the times rendered necessary. Under this act Joseph Kirkbride was appointed county lieutenant, and William Crawford, John Lacey, and Andrew Kichlein sub-lieutenants. A little later Samuel Smith and John Gill were also appointed sub-lieutenants.* On the 13th of June an act was passed providing that all citizens should subscribe an oath of allegiance before the justices of the

* County lieutenants: Joseph Kirkbride, May 6, 1777; Joseph Hart, March 29, 1780; Francis Murray, November 17, 1783. Sub-lieutenants: William Crawford, John Lacey, Andrew Kichlein, March 12, 1777; Samuel Smith, John Gill, August 6, 1777; George Wall, April 1, 1778; George Wall, Jr., Joshua Anderson, March 29, 1780; William McHenry, (vice Kichlein, deceased,) October 10, 1781; Joshua Anderson, August 7, 1797.

peace, and upwards of three thousand names are recorded to this oath in the county.

When Washington led his army to Princeton, he left Lord Sterling at Newtown to guard the ferries and the upper part of the country against any surprise or attempt of the enemy to pass above. He had but a small force under his command, and this was scattered along the river to guard the different ferries and crossings. On April 3d a guard was placed at "Dunk's ferry," with orders to allow none to pass, and on June 10th two officers with twenty men and two pieces of artillery were dispatched to Coryell's ferry. In the meantime Joseph Kirkbride was active in organizing the militia. The greatest reluctance was manifested in responding to the calls of the board of war, and as finally mustered the battalions consisted largely of substitutes, who demanded exorbitant bounties. In June the first class of the Bucks county militia was summoned into the field and stationed at Coryell's ferry. In July the second class, consisting of some three hundred men, were mustered and sent to Billingsport; and in August the third class, mustering only about one hundred and fifty privates, were called into the service.

An attack on Philadelphia had long been expected, but from what direction it was to be looked for was uncertain. When the powerful army under the command of Sir William Howe embarked at New York in July, 1777, these doubts were largely dispelled, and the attack was looked for from below. Washington at once put his army in motion for the Delaware, and on the 29th crossed into Bucks county, and after a halt of one day proceeded toward Philadelphia. Still uncertain of the point of landing, the American army was delayed in the vicinity of Hartsville for thirteen days, and it was here that Lafayette first reported to the commander-in-chief for duty. On the 23d it proceeded on its march to the city, and thence across the Schuylkill to meet the enemy at the Brandywine. On the 29th of August the board of war sent word to the county committee that the enemy had landed at Elk river, and was undoubtedly aiming for Philadelphia, and advised the driving of all cattle beyond the reach of the enemy. This emergency had been provided for, and a committee of from two to four persons for each township was appointed to attend to this particular duty. On the 11th of September came the defeat of the American troops, and on the 26th Howe entered the city in triumph, while Washington encamped at Valley Forge.

The occupation of Philadelphia by the British brought the terrors of predatory warfare to the homes of Bucks county's citizens. The region between the Schuylkill and Delaware above the city was contested territory, overrun by the partisans of both parties. In this district John Lacey, who had passed the successive grades from private to brigadier-general, was placed in command of a small force to restrain the activity of tories and guard against the ravages of the foraging parties which the enemy found it necessary to send

out. The high price which they were willing to pay for all kinds of produce and the contrast between British gold and the depreciated continental currency stimulated the cupidity of all save the most determined patriots to undertake the most reckless adventures. On the 23d of January, 1778, Washington wrote Lacey, who had his headquarters in Warwick at Gilbert Rodman's :

I must request that you will exert yourself to fulfill the intention of keeping a body of troops in the country where you are posted. Protecting the inhabitants is one of the ends designed, and preventing supplies and intercourse with the enemy and city the other. This perhaps with the utmost vigilance cannot be totally effected; but I must entreat you to take every step that may render it possible. As to the reduction of your numbers, I wish you to make timely application to the President of the State, to keep the necessary force under your command.

I am well informed that many persons, under the pretense of furnishing the inhabitants of Germantown, and near the enemy's lines, afford immense supplies to the Philadelphia markets—a conduct highly prejudicial to us, and contrary to every order. It is therefore become proper to make an example of some guilty one; the rest may expect a like fate, should they persist. This I am determined to put in execution; and request you, when a suitable object falls into your hands, that you will send him here with a witness, or let me know his name; when you shall have power to try, and (if guilty) to execute. This you will be pleased to make known to the people, that they may again have warning.

On the 8th of February the general again wrote to Lacey at what is now Hartsville, on the vexing topic.

The communication between the city and country, in spite of everything hitherto done, still continues, and threatens the most pernicious consequences; I am induced to beg you will exert every possible expedient to put a stop to it. In order to this, to excite the zeal of the militia under your command, and to make them more active in their duty, I would have you let everything actually taken from persons going into and coming out of the city, redound to the parties who take them. At the same time it will be necessary to use great precaution to prevent an abuse of this privilege; since it may otherwise be made a pretext for plundering the innocent inhabitants. One method to prevent this will be, to let no forfeitures take place, but under the eye, and with the concurrence, of some commissioned officer. Any horses captured in this manner, fit for the public service, either as light or draught horses, must be sent to camp, to the Quarter-master General, who will be directed to pay the value of them to the captors.

I cannot but think your present position is at too great a distance from the city, as it puts it in the power of the disaffected very easily to elude the guards, and carry on their injurious commerce at pleasure; I would therefore recommend to you to remove to some nearer post, and not to depend upon fixed guards; but to keep out continual scouts and patrols, as near the city as possible—to ramble through the woods and bye-ways, as well as the great road. The strictest orders should be given to the parties; even, when necessary, and the intention is evident, to fire upon those gangs of mercenary wretches who make a practice of resorting to the city with marketing.

In spite of all the precautions this illicit trade continued to thrive. The women were scarcely less active than the men, and carried butter, eggs, and poultry in baskets through by-ways, and across fields, to evade the guards set at the regular ways of travel. Many of both sexes were arrested, convicted,

and publicly whipped; their goods forfeited, and their property levied upon by the foragers of the American army. The tories were not slow to make reprisals, either by themselves, or with the aid of the British soldiery. These persons kept the enemy well-informed as to the position of Lacey's command, and piloted his foraging parties to the places of patriotic citizens. The raids thus made by the English forces were unusually successful, and infinitely distressing to both the private and public interests of the revolutionists. Early in 1778, a foraging party from Philadelphia made a descent upon Newtown, and captured Major Murray of the 13th Pennsylvania, and some two thousand yards of cloth which was intended to clothe a part of the suffering people at Valley Forge. In February, a sorely needed drove of cattle on its way to the American army was captured by these raiders, and carried into Philadelphia. At other times they dashed into Bristol, taking goods and prisoners, and into especially patriotic country neighborhoods, destroying houses, and foraging farms.

In the latter part of April the English conceived and performed a bolder exploit. On the last day of the month a body of troops, estimated at about a thousand men, moved out of Philadelphia for the purpose of capturing Lacey, who, though not so effective as he wished, was still a great obstacle to the gathering of supplies for the British forces. Lacey's command was then encamped near Hatboro. Some of his scouts discovered the advance of the enemy, but escaping in another direction, failed to alarm the camp, even by firing their pieces, and the enemy was within two hundred yards of the camp before the alarm was sounded. By this time the camp was nearly surrounded, and though the surprised troops made a creditable fight, they were eventually forced to give way before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. It was daylight, on the morning of the 1st of May, and the Americans, breaking the inclosing lines, made their escape. The retreating troops were not persistently followed, or few could have escaped death or capture. As it was, Lacey's command lost about thirty killed and seventeen wounded. Some of the former, while only wounded, were thrown upon a stack, which was consumed with its burden of helpless humanity. Others were found whose bodies showed they had been murdered while helpless with wounds. This discouraging defeat greatly depressed the supporters of the revolutionary cause; but in June, fearing the blockade of the Delaware by the newly arrived French fleet, the British evacuated the city. On the 18th the American army was in pursuit, marching by way of Doylestown to New Hope, and on the 28th engaged the enemy at Monmouth.

During the rest of the war Bucks county was relieved of the presence of the hostile army. General Lacey remained in command of the district, and the Doans and other active tories continued their depredations until dispersed at the close of the war. Apprehensions were entertained of another visit of the enemy from New York, and the militia was kept in readiness for such an

emergency. In 1780 a body of militia, to which Bucks county contributed, assembled at Trenton to participate in a meditated attack on New York, but the project was abandoned. In 1781 a body of troops was concentrated at Newtown, where rumors of an attack on Philadelphia were rife, but they were not called into action. In the same year the allied American and French armies passed through the county on their way to Virginia. They crossed the Delaware on the 1st of September at Trenton, and on the same day passed the Neshaminy, encamping for the night near the Red Lion tavern in Bensalem. On the 12th of October the state authorities discharged the militia, and General Lacey, stationed at Newtown, was requested to issue an order thanking them for their fidelity to the cause they had served.

CHAPTER VII.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

THE colony which was planted on the west bank of the Delaware under the auspices of Penn came well provided for the discharge of its social duties, and little time was allowed to elapse before the fundamental institutions of society were established. The first adventurers sought here an asylum from the religious persecutions of the old world, and naturally early established the form of worship which had been bitterly proscribed in their former homes. There is frequent mention of the sufferings of James Harrison, John Chapman, William Smith, Jonathan Scaife, Thomas Croasdale, and others of the colonists in the famous "Besse's collection." These men were trusted leaders of the Society of Friends whose frequent "testimonies" had given them a widespread influence, and as the great proportion of the settlers were of similar faith, the meetings of the Friends early took root and prospered.

The first monthly meeting in the province was held on the 2d day of the third month (May 13), 1683, at the house of William Biles, in Falls township. Seven families were represented. Prior to this date, and probably as early as 1680, the Friends settled at the falls met for worship at the houses of the different members, and attended the meeting at Burlington for the transaction of church business. The latter place continued to be the business center of the society for the township until 1690, when the first meeting-house in Bucks county was erected at Fallsington. In 1683 a monthly meeting was established at Middletown, and held at the house of Nicholas Walne. The Friends at Wrightstown were members of this meeting. In 1686 they began

to hold meetings at John Chapman's and John Penquite's, and in 1720, with the permission of the Falls quarterly, a meeting-house was built. Meetings for worship were held at Bristol in private houses until 1710, when a meeting-house was built upon land given for that purpose by Samuel Carpenter. Buckingham monthly meeting was established in 1720. Meetings for worship were granted by Falls monthly in 1701, and again in 1703, and in 1706 a meeting-house was built. In Plumstead Friends began to hold their meetings at private houses in 1727. A constant meeting for worship was established in 1730, but the meeting-house was not built until twenty years later. Friends were settled at Richland as early as 1710, and were granted a meeting for worship by Gwynedd monthly soon afterward, and with this they were connected until 1742, when they became a separate monthly meeting. The first meeting-house was built in 1730.

These seven—Falls, Middletown, Wrightstown, Buckingham, Bristol, Plumstead, and Richland—were the centers of early Quakerism in the county. Six other principal meetings have been established, all, with one exception, within the present century. Makefield meeting was established in 1750, and the meeting-house built two years later. The meeting at Solebury was settled in 1805, and a place of worship built in the following year. Friends in that section had previously been connected with Buckingham. Middletown monthly meeting gave Friends of Newtown the indulgence of a meeting for worship on first and third days in 1815. The preparative meeting was established two years later. A second separation from Buckingham occurred in 1834, when Friends in the vicinity of Doylestown were granted the indulgence of a first day meeting, and a place for worship was built. At Makefield monthly meeting, tenth month, 1857, the Friends of Yardley were granted a similar indulgence. Horsham particular meeting was divided in 1840, when an indulged meeting in Warminster township was granted. The meeting-house was built in 1841, and a preparative meeting established in the same year.

The representation of the established church among the early population was not of large proportions. It so happened, however, that the Friends were early divided through the promulgation of a schism in the society by George Keith. He began his career by preaching that the "inner light" was not a sufficient guide, but that the written word of God was the only rule of life; circumstances widened the breach between him and his former co-religionists, and the separation became final when Keith, on his return to England, took orders in the Anglican church. His wide acquaintance with colonial life, and a favorable introduction from the bishop of London, secured for him a commission as the first missionary of "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." There was at this time a single Episcopal clergyman in the province, Mr. Evans, of Philadelphia, and the church had a membership of two or three hundred, with but little prospects of growth. The return of Keith

gave a fresh impetus to the cause. Many of his former adherents followed him from the middle ground between Quakerism and the English church, and returned to the latter, among whom were some who lived at Bristol. Reverend John Talbot, a co-laborer with Keith, was the rector at Burlington, and included Bristol in his parish; and thus the Protestant Episcopal church at that place, the oldest in the county of that denomination, came into existence. During the ministry of Reverend George W. Ridgeley (1830), several new parishes in the southern part of the county were formed: St. Luke's, Newtown, 1835; St. Andrew's, Yardley, 1835; Grace, Hulmeville, 1837; Trinity, Centerville, 1840; St. Paul's, Doylestown, 1847; Christ, Eddington, 1884.

With the exception of the Quaker meeting, the Dutch Reformed church "of North and Southampton" is probably the oldest denominational organization in the county. In their successive migrations from Holland to New York, and thence to the region of the Neshaminy, the Dutch lost none of that strong devotion to their church developed during years of struggle for religious and political liberty. The records of this church begin with the year 1710. The Reverend Paulus Van Vlecq was the first pastor. The location of the first church building cannot be ascertained, but tradition and certain indistinct references in the records point to the western shore of the Neshaminy, in the southeastern part of Southampton. For a time there were two church buildings, one at Feasterville, and another at Richboro. When it became necessary to rebuild, a central location was chosen, and the present church edifice at Churchville erected. Another was subsequently built at Richborough, and the organizations at these places comprise the Dutch Reformed element in the county.

The original home of the Southampton church seems to have been in Bensalem, as its title, the church of "Bensalem and Sammeny," sufficiently indicates. The membership in Bensalem became largely Scotch-Irish, and by their numbers, as well as from a practical necessity, English preachers were called. This was distasteful to the Dutch, who thereupon withdrew the organization to "Sammeny" exclusively; and in 1719 the "Christian church of Sammeny creek," since known as the Bensalem Presbyterian church, was constituted. As far as can be ascertained this is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county. The "Neshaminy church of Warwick" ranks second. The date of its origin is not known, but Reverend William Tennent, the first pastor, was called in 1726, and in the following year the first church edifice was built. Mr. Tennent also extended his missionary efforts into the Deep Run settlement, where he gathered together the scattered membership of his church into the "upper congregation," which was recognized by presbytery in 1732. The Newtown Presbyterian church (1734), with the extinct organizations at Red Hill (1766) and Durham (1742), completes the number of organizations prior to 1800. The congregation at Doylestown, to which Reverend Uriah DuBois first preached in 1804, is united in autonomy with that at Deep Run. The

Thompson Memorial church of Solebury was organized in 1813, the church at Hartsville in 1839, at Bristol in 1844, at Plumsteadville in 1861, at Morrisville in 1860, at Carversville in 1870, at Forestville in ——. In 1886 a church at Leidytown originally organized as Reformed became Presbyterian; and in the same year the Eddington church came into existence. The growth of this denomination has been restricted to the central part of the county, and in those instances—Deep Run, Red Hill, and Durham—where flourishing congregations existed a hundred years ago, scarcely any evidence of the fact remains.

Welsh Baptists (after the Friends) formed the only considerable element of dissenters in the early population of the county. The Reverend Thomas Dungan led a small colony from Rhode Island to Bristol in 1682–84 and formed the Cold Spring Baptist church, the first in the county and state. It disbanded in 1702, but not before another had come into existence to take its place. The latter is the Southampton Baptist church. Its remote origin may be traced in the Keithian division among Friends in 1691; and by a singular coincidence the same individual was thus instrumental in founding both the oldest Episcopal and the oldest Baptist church in the county. The latter was not a regularly constituted organization until 1745, and was united with the church at Penny-pack prior to that time; but it possessed a certain autonomy from 1691. Its membership was not Welsh, strictly speaking, for it was only in New Britain and Hilltown that that nationality early established itself. In the religious chronicles of these communities the names of Simon Butler and William Thomas deserve conspicuous mention. The Montgomery Baptist church was organized June 20, 1719, with a membership largely resident in this county. Dissensions early arose regarding theological subjects. Butler formulated his views in a published pamphlet to which the name “Butler’s creed” was applied. He received the practically unanimous support of his neighbors, and in 1754 they withdrew in a body from the Montgomery church and formed themselves into the New Britain church. In the meantime Reverend William Thomas built a meeting-house in Hilltown (1757). The congregation that worshipped here was part of Montgomery church until 1781. These were the three parent Baptist societies in the county. The number has since been augmented by the organization of churches at Solebury (1843), Bristol (1848), Davisville (1849), Point Pleasant (1849), Doylestown (1867), and Furlong (1880). The societies formerly existing in Springfield, Haycock, and Rockhill townships are now extinct. Among the later Baptist clergy of this county Reverend Joseph Matthias and Thomas B. Montanye were very prominent.

Of the three great German denominations of the county—Lutheran, Reformed, and Mennonite—it is difficult to decide to which the priority of organized representation belongs. The earliest of the Palatine settlers were the Mennonites, who founded Germantown, and this formed the nucleus around which German immigrants of all classes and confessions rapidly gathered, extending



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their settlements within a few years over Montgomery county, and finding their way, by the valley of the Perkiomen, into Bucks, at the extreme northwestern confines of its territory. Here, in 1735, the Mennonites established the first congregation of their sect in the county. The Swamp church of Milford, as it is usually called, has sustained a prosperous existence up to this time, and in its original territory four distinct churches have been formed. Bedminster was the next township in which a Mennonite meeting-house was built. In 1746, through the liberality of William Allen, the Deep run settlement was given a building for this purpose. In 1752 an acre of ground in the northwestern part of New Britain was purchased, and a rude log building erected thereon for the purpose of worship. The Perkasio or Hilltown meeting-house was built in 1753; that known as Gehman's in Rockhill in 1773; the first meeting-house in Springfield at some time between 1753 and 1765; in Plumstead in 1806; and in Doylestown about the same time. A division in the society occurred in 1847, and the "new school," under the leadership of Reverends J. H. Oberholtzer and A. B. Shelly, has taken an aggressive position with reference to Sunday schools and similar institutions. There is also a third branch of the society, known as "Evangelical Mennonites," with congregations at Quakertown and in Springfield. Closely allied to this persuasion in creed are the Tunkers, of whom there are two congregations in Springfield and one in New Britain. The congregation of "United Brethren in Christ," in Hilltown, may probably be included in this general group.

The large German immigration which so conspicuously contributed to the settlement of the lower counties was distinguished by a strong Lutheran element. There was a considerable Lutheran emigration from New York in 1723, which resulted in the settlements on the Tulpehocken. These were rapidly reinforced by the vast numbers who continued to come from the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, Darmstadt, and other parts of Germany. The later accessions were generally adherents of the Lutheran and Reformed creeds. It was they who penetrated the wilds of northern Bucks county, transplanted the institutions of the fatherland, and with a fraternal feeling all the more remarkable at that time, united their means and efforts in building and sustaining places of worship. To such an extent were their activities blended that it is virtually impossible to indicate the individual work of either. Many indications point to the fact that their first established place of worship was Tohickon church, in Bedminster township, of which there is extant a deed dated 1733. It is also supposed that the Lutherans were originally sole owners of this property. Their first regular pastor was the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenburg, the accredited founder of that faith in this country. The earliest Reformed pastor was Reverend Jacob Riesz, whose pastorate began in 1749.

Half a score of churches of both denominations have derived their membership immediately from the venerable organizations at Tohickon. The first of these

was Keller's church, which originated in a division of the Lutherans at Tohickon about 1750. Trinity church in Springfield originated about 1745, under Reformed influences. The first place of worship was a log school-house, but when a more substantial church-house was provided (1763) the Lutherans contributed to its cost, and from that time the property has been jointly owned. In the case of Christ church, Tinicum, this order was reversed; Muhlenburg and his coadjutors established a Lutheran society as early as 174—, and it was not until the close of the century that the Reformed secured an interest. In the case of St. Luke's, Nockamixon, both denominations furnished a separate place of worship until 1812, when they united in building the predecessor of the present edifice at that place. Both existed prior to the revolution. St. John's Lutheran church, of Spinnerstown, was transplanted in Bucks county in 1762 from Lower Milford, Lehigh county, where for thirty years its worship was conducted in a church building owned jointly with the Reformed. Dissatisfaction with this arrangement led to the withdrawal. St. John's is exclusively Lutheran in its membership. The churches at Trumbauersville, in the same township (Milford), have been associated in the possession of their church property since 1769, but it is well authenticated that the initial effort in establishing a place of worship here was taken by the Lutherans. This completed the representation of these denominations in the colonial period. No further growth was manifested until after the revolution, nor, in fact, until the beginning of the present century.

In 1805 Reverends Jacob Senn (Reformed) and J. K. Rebenak (Lutheran) organized St. Peter's church in Hilltown, and in the same year a church edifice was built. Similar measures were effected at Richlandtown in 1808. In 1812 the Lutheran and Reformed elements of Durham united with the Presbyterians in building Durham church, of which since the decline of the original projectors they have become sole owners. Jerusalem church, on the Ridge road, was built in 1826. Gravestones in the adjoining cemetery bear the dates of a hundred years ago, and funeral services were usually conducted at a school-house in the vicinity. Trinity church, at Zion Hill, was built in 1840. The failure of the Presbyterian church of Red Hill, in Tinicum, to sustain itself resulted in its disbanding; and in 1844 a moiety of the church property was conferred upon the Lutheran and Reformed congregations that worship there. But this church, Upper Tinicum, was built in 1851; Ridge Valley church in 1854, upon a plot of ground bequeathed for church, school, and interment purposes in 1792; St. Paul's at Applebachsville, in 1855; St. John's at Quakertown, in 1860; St. Luke's at Dublin, in 1868; St. Andrew's at Bridgetown, in 1869; St. Michael's at Sellersville, in 1870; Christ church at Springtown, in 1872. In each denomination there is an equal number of church properties owned by the respective individual congregations. Those with a Lutheran ownership are St. John's at Spinnerstown, already noted;

Riegelsville, where the joint ownership was continued from 1851 to 1872; St. James' at Chalfont, established in 1857; and St. Paul's at Doylestown, established in 1868. Exclusively Reformed churches were established at Pleasantville (Warrington township) in 1842, at Doylestown in 1861, at Riegelsville in 1872, and at Perkasio in 1886. The union church idea is peculiar to Pennsylvania, and, strictly speaking, to "Pennsylvania Dutch." It was a necessary expedient during the colonial period, but unfortunately became a permanent institution, notwithstanding its manifold disadvantages. It has been aptly said that the church is owned, not by those within its pale, but by the community. This arrangement would be eminently proper in a society free from human imperfections, but under the present dispensation the relations between the interested parties are not always harmonious. That the system has its advantages is evident from a comparison of the Lutheran-Reformed church edifices with those of other denominations. In no other part of the country does the general character of the house of worship receive so much attention as among the Germans.

Methodism was introduced into Bucks county in 1771 by Captain Webb, of the British army, who preached at Bristol in that year on a journey from New York to Philadelphia. The first class, among whom were several converted on that occasion, was formed at the close of the revolutionary war; and with a single exception the church at Bristol is the oldest in the state outside of Philadelphia. A place for worship, the first Methodist church building in the county, was erected in 1802. Bensalem was the scene of a camp-meeting in 1803, but it does not appear that its results were immediately apparent. A church was built in 1840, and at the same time another near Newportville, Middletown. The first class at Langhorne was formed in 1806, but the building of a church was not effected until 1829. Societies were formed at Yardley in 182-, at Morrisville in 1840, at Lahaska in 1832, at Lumberville in 1833, at New Hope in 1835, at Doylestown in 1838, at Newtown in 1840, at Emilie in 1858, at Fallsington in 1866, at Quakertown in 1872, at Scottsville in 1867, at Tullytown in 1866, and also at Durham, Richboro, and Penn's Park. There are also a number of African Methodist societies. Among the successors of Webb as itinerant missionaries were James Akens, Samuel Harvey, and D. W. Bartine. The whole county, with parts of Lehigh and Northampton, was included in Bristol circuit for some years. Subsequently its bounds were restricted and Attleborough circuit formed. Methodism has not been successful in assimilating the German or the Quaker element. Its growth has been steady and persistent, and considering the conservative character of the people, comparatively rapid.

The Evangelical association, though represented by but six societies in this county, may, with propriety, be said to have originated here. Among the earliest converts to Methodism in the rural districts of the state was Jacob Albright, a man of deep convictions and fervent piety. He applied to Bishop

Asbury for license to preach, but was refused because he could not speak English. This was a great disappointment, for he had cherished the idea of special usefulness in introducing the Evangelical principles among the people of this nationality. Recognizing his special fitness for this work, he preached without license and organized three classes, one of which known as Walter's was in Rockhill township. It early became necessary that these societies should have an acknowledged leader; and as a last alternative, when Asbury again declined to ordain Albright, his congregation at Walter's, by the simple ceremony of laying on of hands, set him apart to be their minister, and in that hour the Evangelical association had its origin. Walter's still existed as the flourishing society of Bridgetown. There are also churches at Richland, Springfield.

There was a small Catholic element among the German settlers of Haycock and Nockamixon; and here, about the close of the revolution, a congregation was formed, and the parish of St. John at Haycock soon constituted. It is a large parish and embraces missions at Durham, Tinicum, and Nockamixon. The church of St. Mark's at Bristol was constituted in 1845; Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Doylestown in 1856; St. Agnes' at Sellersville in 1872; St. Andrew's at Newton in 1876; St. Martin's at New Hope in 1885; the mission at Quakertown in 1886; and at Yardley in 188—. Reverend Henry Stommel, of Doylestown, has been instrumental in establishing every church in the county except the older parishes at Haycock, Bristol, and Doylestown.

Frederick Plummer, the eloquent expositor of the doctrines of Campbell, made a missionary visit to Bucks county in 1831, establishing churches at Tullytown, Carversville, Newtown, and in Tinicum. Among his strongest adherents were Joseph Archambault and Bela Badger; but the prospects of the "Plummerites," or Christians, received a severe check in the death of their leader, and but one organization—that of Tullytown—sustains its existence. The Millerite excitement of 1840 resulted in the formation of Advent societies at Morrisville and Wheatsheaf in Falls township, and at Yardley. The present distribution of churches is indicated by the following table :

TOWNSHIPS.	Friends.	Episcopal.	Reformed. (Dutch.)	Presbyterian.	Baptist.	Lutheran.	Reformed (German)	Methodist.	Catholic.	Evangelical.	African, M. E.	Disciple.	United Brethren.	Advent.	Tunker.	TOTAL.
Bedminster	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bensalem	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Bristol	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Buckingham	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Doylestown	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
Durham	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Falls	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11
Haycock	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hilltown	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
Makefield, Lower	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6
Makefield, Upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Middletown	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Milford	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New Britain	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Newtown	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Nockamixon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northampton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumstead	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Richland	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	10
Rockhill	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
Solebury	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	10
Southampton	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Springfield	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13
Tinicum	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Warminster	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warwick	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wrightstown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	18	11	2	15	10	24	24	14	20	11	5	8	2	1	3	171

Popular education was one of the corner-stones upon which the colonial "Frame of Government was founded." In that instrument, as well as in the "Great Law" enacted in the first year of the province, it was provided that "schools should be established for the education of the young." Under this provision a school was opened at Philadelphia in 1683, at which each pupil was charged a small sum for tuition. It does not appear that educational efforts under the auspices of the secular authorities was attempted in Bucks county until after the revolution. In the constitution of 1790 it was stipulated that the legislature should "provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis," and in 1802 an act was passed, and amended in 1804, to provide for the maintenance of schools where elementary instruction might be received by all children. Those of the well-to-do were required to pay a small sum, but when the returns of the assessors showed that the parents were unable to pay the expenses, the county commissioners were authorized to do so. This law was variously amended at different times, but its results were still far short of the aim of popular educators. In 1833 it was estimated that less than twenty-four thousand children in

the state attended the schools at the public expense, and the teachers were notoriously incompetent. "The schools were called 'pauper schools,' and were despised by the rich and shunned by the poor; thus the law practically separated the poor from the rich, and hence failed, for in a republic no system of education which makes a distinction on account of wealth or birth can have the support of the people."

The act of 1834 inaugurated in Pennsylvania what is distinctively known as the "common school system." A society was formed at Philadelphia for the promotion of education in the state as early as 1827; a corresponding committee was formed, and thus the opinions of leading men in every community were ascertained and a union of the most progressive sentiment effected. The powerful influence thus generated resulted in the act referred to. In this the former distinction between pay and pauper schools was abrogated; all property was taxable for the support of the schools, and their local management was placed in the hands of a board of six district directors. This advance was not made without strong opposition, but the energetic leadership of Thaddeus Stevens was equal to the emergency. Some two hundred acts of the legislature had preceded that of 1834; but the latter, although amended in 1836, is substantially unimpaired, and the growing efficiency of the system fully attests the wisdom of those who framed it. The privilege of adopting or rejecting the provisions of the act was reserved to each township; but in 1849 it was declared applicable to the whole state. The office of county superintendent* was established in 1854, and in 1857 the state department of public instruction was created. State normal schools were first provided for in that year, and an important feature of the system thus provided for. The state is divided into twelve districts, in ten of which there are state institutions primarily devoted to the preparation of teachers for teaching. The state normal school for the second district, at Millersville in Lancaster county, was established in 1859; for the twelfth district, at Edinboro' in Erie county, in 1861; for the fifth district, at Mansfield in Tioga county, in 1862; for the third district, at Kutztown in Berks county, in 1866; for the sixth district, at Bloomsburg in Columbia county, in 1869; for the first district, at West Chester in Chester county, in 1871. Bucks county forms part of the last-named district.

The Friends were pioneers in the cause of education as well as in the establishment of Christian worship. Education was the actual companion of religion. The efforts to dispense its blessings were a distinct outgrowth of the enlightened conscience, and it found its earliest and most earnest support where public worship found a similar encouragement. And thus with their successive appearance, the Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Reformed Baptists, and Roman Catholics established with the church its inseparable adjunct, the school. In

* A list of the incumbents of this office appears in chapter xxiv.

Falls township the old Friends' meeting-house was fitted up for a school in 1733; and in 1758 the school-master was provided with a house, while the ground adjoining was held in trust for the meeting. A school-house was built near Wrightstown meeting-house on land belonging to the Friends in 1725. The Friends at an early date established a school in Middletown. Plumstead meeting had a school under its care as early as 1752, which was continued until 1816. When the courts vacated the Bristol court-house it was immediately occupied by the local pedagogue and his charge. The "common" at Newtown was early appropriated as a school site. The earliest schools in Upper Makefield were those of Windy Bushaud, Lurgan, established in 1730 and 1755 respectively, in both of which Friends' meetings were frequently held. The yearly meeting of Friends manifested a deep interest in the character of the schools within its limits from the year 1746, and from this time the monthly meetings of Bucks gave the subject their serious attention. A Lutheran parochial school was in operation at Tohickon church in 1754. The first educational enterprise in Durham was undertaken in 1730 by the furnace proprietors. The Friends of Richland opened a school in their old meeting-house in 1742. Hartsville was a center of great educational activity at an early period, manifested principally within the bounds of Neshaminy Presbyterian church. German schools were almost invariably conducted in connection with the different churches. The earliest Catholic parochial school was that on Haycock run, established about the close of the revolution. In such efforts as these was the educational interest of the colonial period manifested. In every community of this character the clergy were the leaders. The child was educated for the church. It was as necessary that the Westminster, Heidelberg, or Augsburg catechism be properly understood as the multiplication table, the rule of three, or the exercises in the spelling-book.

The change from purely religious to purely secular control was effected through the medium of the "neighborhood school," in which the influences of both were blended. As a measure of convenience, certain communities established schools in which their children might receive the usual rudimentary education, without being subject to sectarian influences. The teacher derived his support from his patrons, instead of from the meeting or church; and the affairs of the school were intrusted by common consent to the more energetic members of the community, who were also usually men of intelligence. This arrangement was in vogue in many parts of the country in the beginning of the present century, and until the adoption of the public school system, for which it prepared the way.

The earliest houses erected for school purposes, like the dwellings of that time, owing to the abundance of timber, were built of logs and roofed with clapboards. They were usually very small, not properly lighted, unplastered, and unceiled. The furniture consisted of a desk or table, and a large arm-chair;

the "master's" hereditaments ; long desks or tables, and high slab benches for the pupils ; and a "ten-plate stove," or still earlier a large open fireplace. The desks were either single or double, and were placed along the interior walls of the building. Single desks had occupants on one side only, sitting with their faces toward the wall ; double desks had occupants on both sides, frequently boys on the one and girls on the other, facing each other. The stove was placed in the middle of the room and the smaller scholars in the surrounding vacant square. The benches were uniform in height. The only apparatus used were the rod, leather spectacles, the dunce cap and stool, with similar appliances for correction.

No great qualifications were required in the teachers, but where the applicants were equal in intellectual and moral customs the one who gave indications of good physical powers immediately proved the successful candidate. The curriculum was exceedingly limited. Reading and spelling were at first the only branches taught. For the girls no others were thought necessary. If the latter "learned to read the catechism and the Testament, they had all the education women needed." Penmanship was afterward added, but the ability to write a person's name was considered a sufficient requirement. Arithmetic, the third "R" being of great practical value, was early regarded with favor, but its study was seldom pursued beyond "the single rule of three." Geography and grammar were the introduction of a later period, and met with great opposition from that class of teachers who generally opposed what they did not understand and could not teach. It was optional with a child what branches he pursued ; elective courses of study did not originate with the modern college. The methods of teaching were, to use the most charitable word, crude. Each child was called upon separately to recite. Several terms were often devoted to learning the alphabet and its simplest combinations. The culminating point of the juvenile student's ambition was reached when he had "gone through" the spelling-book, and successfully memorized thousands of words of which he did not know the meaning, and which he never afterward had occasion to use. Pupils were instructed to "mind the slips" while reading, as though that were a purely mechanical power. Copy-books were made of foolscap paper ; the teacher wrote the copy and the pupil imitated it as well as he could. The mending of pens also devolved upon the teacher, and skill in this art was an important qualification. The study of grammar and geography was purely memory work, and this may be said in a general way of the entire course of study. The fact that the mind is endowed with the faculties of perception, imagination, and reason, as well as memory, was not yet recognized by those to whom its culture was intrusted. Since the inauguration of the common school system this condition of things has radically changed. In no other county in the state are the public schools so well conducted and so liberally provided for ; the teaching force is far above the average in practical intelligence and practical



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efficiency; and the community, in general, has been brought to a proper consideration of the various issues involved in the question of popular education.

Secondary instruction had also an early beginning in Bucks county. The initial effort of this character was made by the early Presbyterian settlers, or rather by the earliest of their ministers, the Reverend William Tennent, pastor of Neshaminy church. He was a fine classical scholar, and earnestly wished that candidates for the ministry might enjoy the opportunity of pursuing their studies without the expense of a journey to England or Scotland. With this idea he established a school near his residence at Neshaminy, the Log College, which was continued until his death in 1745. The plans of the founder may not have been fully realized during his lifetime, for the ministers educated here, although reaching eminence among their fellows, were not numerous; but the labors he began were continued by others, and have not yet reached their full fruition. The year that Mr. Tennent died the college of New Jersey was founded at Elizabethtown. It was removed to Newark in 1748, and permanently located at Princeton in 1756. The great Presbyterian institution at that place is directly traceable to the humble log building on the York road in Warminster township, "in contempt called a college."

For some years after 1745 there was no school of advanced standing in the county. The Newtown academy was chartered in 1790 and went into operation in 1798. It continued for about fifty years, and during the later period of its existence was conducted under Presbyterian auspices. The Doylestown academy, of which Reverend Uriah DuBois was principal until his death in 1821, Ingham Female Seminary, incorporated in 1838, Linden Female Seminary, established in 1871, and Doylestown seminary, which opened in 1866, have successively conferred upon the county capital the advantages of their enterprise. The Bellevue institute at Attleborough was founded in 1835, but suspended after a checkered career about twelve years ago. The Excelsior Normal Institute, at Carversville, organized in 1859, met with a similar fate. Hartsville was the seat of several schools of high grade for some years, but none have been in operation since 1872. Reverend A. R. Horne opened a normal and classical school at Quakertown in 1858, which was continued under various managements until 1867. There were at one time two institutions, at Andalusia and Bristol respectively, which aspired to the dignity of colleges, but their existence was short. Emlen Institute in Warminster township is a charity for the education and maintenance of male orphans of African and Indian descent. Academies were established at Springtown and Riegelsville within the past two years (1886-87), and with Doylestown seminary are the only schools of advanced grade now in operation in the county.

The intellectual activity of the community found expression in the public press at a very early date. The newspapers of Philadelphia at first furnished the medium through which the people were addressed, but since 1800 the local

press has been a prominent social factor. July 25, 1800, Josiah Ralston issued the first number of "The Farmers' Weekly Gazette" at Doylestown. How long its publication was continued is not known, but probably not more than a year. The future county seat was then without a newspaper until July 7, 1804, when Asher Miner established the "Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser," appealing, like his predecessor, to the agricultural community for support, but with better success. The name was curtailed to "Pennsylvania Correspondent" in 1818; and in 1824 changed to "Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser" by Edmund Morris and Samuel R. Kramer, by whom the paper was purchased upon the retirement of Mr. Miner. They continued its publication until 1827, when Elisha B. Jackson and James Kelley assumed the management and changed the name to "Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser." Owing to the death of Mr. Jackson in the following year the entire control devolved upon Mr. Kelley, and in 1835 William M. Large became a partner with him. Mr. Large became sole proprietor in 1838. He was succeeded by Samuel Fretz in 1841, and the latter gave place to John S. Brown two years later. Mr. Brown retired in 1855 in favor of Enos Prizer and Henry T. Darlington. The death of the former occurred in 1864; Mr. Darlington conducted the paper individually until January 1, 1876, when Alfred Paschall became junior partner of the firm of Henry T. Darlington & Co. S. Edward Paschall was admitted to the firm April 1, 1878; and July 1st of that year the paper was transferred to Paschall Brothers, the present proprietors. A semi-weekly edition was issued from January 1, 1878, and a daily issue begun in September, 1886, and is still maintained with increasing success.

The paper has been conducted from its beginning in the interest of the anti-democratic party. It has been regular and consistent in its advocacy of political principles, but it has been edited with an unshackled pen, and has occasionally found reason to severely criticise party men and measures. It has been edited by the Paschalls since 1878, but the increasing demands of the business department have forced the proprietor to relinquish the editorial pen, and of late this duty has fallen chiefly upon Mr. Henry C. Michener, whose articles are characterized by a literary finish, a variety of topics, and a calm deliberation of judgment which give the paper a deservedly high standing among the county journals of the state. Its general management bespeaks the thoroughly trained printer and journalist and has gained no less financial than literary success for the enterprising proprietors.

The "Doylestown Democrat" was established in 1816 by Lewis Deffebach & Co. Hitherto the democratic party in politics was without an exponent of its views in the county, and the "Democrat" was established in response to a general demand for such a paper. Its first issue appeared September 28, 1816, but less than three years elapsed when divisions in this political party of the county gave rise to another journalistic venture. On June 28, 1819, the pub-

lication of the "Bucks County Messenger" was begun by Simeon Siegfried. It was found, however, that the community could not support two democratic expositors, and in 1820 Mr. Deffebach became insolvent. William Watts and Benjamin Morris, his assignees, disposed of the paper to Benjamin Mifflin, and after a suspension of several weeks its publication was resumed January 2, 1821. The "Messenger" had in the meantime profited by the misfortunes of its rival and become a power in the hands of the faction in the interest of which it was established. Mr. Siegfried retired in 1820, and under the editorial management of Simon Cameron, then a rising journalist, was a vigorous organ. In January, 1821, therefore, there were two democratic organs representing different political factions, but a few months later this suicidal policy was abandoned and the "Democrat" and "Messenger" were consolidated as the "Bucks County Democrat." In December, 1821, its name was changed to "Democrat and Farmer's Gazette," by William T. Rogers, who succeeded Mifflin and Cameron. The present title, "Doylestown Democrat," was adopted in 1829, when Manasseh H. Snyder became its proprietor. The paper has since passed through several hands, belonging to William H. Powell from January, 1832, to November, 1834; to John S. Bryan from 1834 to 1845; to Samuel J. Paxson from 1845 to 1858, and since then to W. W. H. Davis, the present editor and proprietor. The paper has been devoted to the interests of the democratic party, and has generally been characterized by a fair and able advocacy of its principles. It is the chief exponent of its party in the county and is a valuable property.

The "Bucks County Express and Reform," "Bucks County Mirror," and "Der Morgenstern" complete the list of regular periodicals published in Doylestown. The "Express" was started in 1827 by Manasseh H. Snyder. From 1836 to 1850 it was merely an adjunct of the "Democrat." From 1850 to 1856 it was published by Oliver P. Zink; from 1856 to 1859 by Edwin Fretz, and subsequently by Charles Price and J. A. Daubert, and A. H. and T. H. Heist. In 1866 Dr. Morwitz established the "Reform von Bucks" and consolidated the "Express" with it. The present proprietor is Captain F. F. Bechlin, whose brief experience in journalism is amply compensated by his native courtesy, energy, and business enterprise.

Mr. Bechlin also publishes the "Bucks County Mirror." The latter paper originated at Quakertown in 1869. Robert L. Cope and Stephen Kirk, Joseph M. McClure, Darwin G. Fenno (the present city editor of the Philadelphia "Times"), George B. Herbert, and F. F. Bechlin have successively been the publishers. Fred. Constantine has been editor for some time. "Der Morgenstern" was established in August, 1836, by Joseph Young as "Der Bauer" (The Farmer), the present name being adopted in 1841. Morits Loeb became interested in the paper in 1848, and purchased Young's interest in 1851. February 5, 1884, J. A. Daubert and Dominic Bauman, the present proprietors,

succeeded Mr. Loeb. In 1875 Allen H. Heist and Barney McGinty established "Der Demokratische Wacht;" it was suspended after a few years, and Mr. McGinty has since employed his journalistic talent in the publication of the "Court Gazette," devoted to a report of the various sessions of the courts.

Among the defunct journals of the county seat are the "Democratic Watchman," the "Independent Democrat," and the "Democratic Standard," absorbed by the "Democrat;" the "Bucks County Political Examiner" (subsequently the "Republican and Anti-Masonic Register"), which suspended with the excitement in which it originated; the "Jackson Courier and Democratic Advertiser," the organ of that faction of the democratic party which nominated Muhlenburg in 1835; the "Public Advocate," "Olive Branch," and "Doylestown Spy."

The first journalistic effort at Newtown was the "Bucks County Bee," published in 1802 by Charles Holt. In 1817 "The Star of Freedom" was established by Simeon Siegfried, but it shared the fate of its predecessor and did not live to see its first anniversary. After the interval of more than a score of years, types were again brought to Newtown, when the "Literary Chronicle" was founded by Search & Fretz in 1840. In 1842 Samuel J. and Edward M. Paxson purchased the plant and changed the name to the "Newtown Journal;" after their retirement its downward progress was rapid, and in 1850 it suspended. In 1868 a wandering disciple of Faust, *en route* from Maryland, reached Newtown in his travels and established the "Enterprise." It has proven worthy of the name, and E. T. Church, the founder, is still proprietor.

Bristol was the temporary residence of "The Aurora" in 1800, during the yellow fever epidemic at Philadelphia. Franklin Bache was its editor, and his son, William Bache, in 1849, started the "Bristol Gazette," the first local paper at that place. It was suspended for a time, but reappeared as the "Index," but the change of name did not result in the success hoped for. The "Bucks County American" was published at Bristol, in 1854. Of the present Bristol papers, the "Bucks County Gazette," Jesse O. Thomas, proprietor, first appeared August 14, 1873, and the "Bristol Observer," James Drury, proprietor, April 22, 1871. The "Bristol Leader" and "Bristol Advertiser" are published at regular, but infrequent intervals, but have not yet attained a permanent character.

The "Langhorne Standard," Fetterolf Brothers proprietors, began its career at Hulmeville in 1871, when William Tilton began the publication of "The Squib." It became "The Beacon" in 1872, and "The Hulmeville Beacon" in the following year. Upon the removal of the office to Langhorne in 1876 the name of that place was prefixed to its former title. September 3, 1884, the present publishers purchased the paper from Henry W. Watson, and changed the name to its present style. "The Echo," subsequently known as the "Keystone Amateur," was started at Hulmeville in 1874, but came to an

untimely end. The "Delaware Valley Advance," Harrison Brothers proprietors, is now in its eleventh volume. Three distinct journalistic efforts were made at Yardley, but with uniform failure. Local papers were in existence at one time in New Hope, Chalfont, and Riegelsville, but they have passed away.

The "Patriot and Reformer" (German) was started in 1867 at Milford Square by John G. Stauffer under the title of "Der Reformer," and was a small local newspaper, independent in politics, and of a religious tone. Subsequently it was enlarged, and the title was changed several times until it took the name it now bears. In 1880 the publication office was moved to Quakertown, and in 1886 it was purchased by the present proprietors, Uriah S. Stauffer and Anthony S. Shelly. In 1881 John G. Stauffer, of the "Patriot and Reformer," established the "Quakertown Free Press." Several times in former years attempts had been made by parties to establish a paper at this place, but without success. Dr. William T. Bruce edited the paper for five years. In 1882 U. S. Stauffer, then foreman in the office of John G. Stauffer, purchased the "Free Press," together with the job department of the house, and continued to be its proprietor until 1886, when a partnership was formed between him and his brother-in-law, Anthony S. Shelly. At that time the new firm purchased the "Patriot and Reformer," and have since published the two papers from the same office. The "Free Press" is a local newspaper, independent in politics. The "Central News" at Perkasio was established by Mahlon H. Sellers, and the "Springtown Times" by Henry S. Funk, the present publisher.

Parallel with this religious and intellectual growth there was a material development which made the former possible, and without which society would have remained isolated fragments, jealously retarding rather than unitedly reaching higher attainments. The influences of church and school served to compact the community in which they were supported, but there was needed something more to bring the separated settlements into closer relations, to build up a broader fellowship than that of sectarian or political affiliations, and afford incitement to the best use of the intelligence possessed and to be acquired. The demand of life in the period of early settlement had the opposite tendency. The stern necessity which made every man the architect of his own fortune rendered self-dependence an essential qualification for success. For years life in the colony was a virtual struggle for existence, which left the pioneer little time to consider any broader interest than the support of his own family. Public improvements were thus held in abeyance until the farm was so far cleared and cultivated as to demand a market for its surplus yield. With surplus crops there were those pioneer industries which an enforced economy had previously imposed upon the household; and thus grist and saw-mills, and whiskey stills gradually found a place in almost every community. School-houses and places of worship were not long delayed after their necessity became apparent. The erection of these adjuncts of civilized life led to the construc-

tion of roads by which they might be rendered accessible, and in this way the highways began to command public attention.

In Penn's comprehensive plans for the settlement of his colony the subject had not been forgotten, and in his projected township the highways were regularly provided for. In practice, however, the plans were greatly modified, but sufficient details were retained to characterize the highways of the county. The Bristol, Street, and County-Line roads were surveyed agreeably to his plans, and at a very early period, as they are indicated upon a map published in 1684. The road along the county line, four miles north from the Easton road, was opened in 1723, at the instance of Governor Keith. No date can be assigned for its final extension to its present length. The Street road proper was opened throughout its entire length in 1737. The Bristol road was similarly placed at the disposal of the public, in sections of varying length, at intervals between 1730 and 1752. Of other highways on a northern line the most important are the Street road between Buckingham and Solebury, which was surveyed as early as 1703, and was for many years a subject of litigation by property-holders on either side; the road leading from Richboro in Northampton through Warwick, the course of which is indicated upon Holme's map; the Street road leading from the York to the Easton road in Buckingham and Plumstead; and the road from Furlong post-office (Buckingham) northward to Perkiomen creek, at the southeast corner of Rockhill.

No effort was made to preserve a regular system of roads in the more diversified sections of country east of the Neshaminy. Highways were laid out from one settlement to another as convenience and necessity prompted, and usually by the most direct route. A general convergence toward the city of Philadelphia is noticeable. That this idea was early predominant is evident, for as early as 1684 a road from Wrightstown to Churchville, diagonally across Southampton, is shown upon Holme's map, thus indicating that even at that early date lateral roads in the direction of the city were contemplated. The first highway of this character was the King's path, the first lawful public road in the county. It was ordered to be laid out in 1675, and followed closely the course of the river through Bensalem, Bristol, and Falls. As originally opened, it seems to have been quite susceptible of improvement. At a meeting of council the 19th of 9th month, 1686, "Ye unevenness of ye road from Philadelphia to ye falls of Delaware" was taken into consideration; Robert Turner and John Barnes for Philadelphia county, Arthur Cook and Thomas Janney for Bucks, with the respective county surveyors, were directed to "meet and lay out a more commodious road from ye Broad street in Philadelphia to ye Falls aforesaid; ye time when is referred to ye members nominated." The "Path," as thus revised, was three hundred and two perches from the river at "Dunk's ferry," from which it appears that it was nearly identical with the present Frankford road and Bristol turnpike.

Five other great highways leading to the city were afterward opened, viz., the King's, Durham, York, Easton, and Bethlehem roads. The King's road, leading from Morrisville by way of Oxford Valley, Langhorne, Feasterville, and Bustleton, was laid out in 1693 as far as Southampton and continued thence to "Henry Waldy's plantation, where it may fall into the King's old road"—probably at Tacony. The York road was laid out from "the river Delaware, opposite John Reading's landing," to Philadelphia in 1711 by order of council under date of January 27, 1810, upon "petition of several of the inhabitants and freeholders of the township of Buckingham and Solebury praying that a convenient road may be laid out and established from these upper parts." As described by present landmarks, the terminal points of this road are Center Bridge and the city, the principal intermediate places being Centerville, Furlong, Hartsville, Hatboro, Willow Grove, and Jenkintown.

When Governor Keith established his residence at Hørsham, council, at his request, directed that a road should be laid out from Willow Grove (or Round Meadows, as it was then known) to his settlement. This was the second link in the Easton road, regarding the York road to Round Meadows as the first. The following year (1723) John Dyer, of Dyerstown, who had built a mill in the woods of Plumstead, petitioned the court that a road might be opened from his settlement to the governor's; to which the court consented. This was long known as the Dyer's mill road, and even within the present century; it constitutes "Main" street, of Doylestown. It was extended through Plumstead in 1738, and continued to Pipersville within a few years thereafter. At this point its identity becomes obscure, and popular opinion is divided as to whether the Easton or Durham road continues as such to the Lehigh. The first link in the latter—from Bristol to Newtown—was opened by order of the court of quarter sessions in 1693. It was extended to Wrightstown in 1696, from "The Pines" to Buckingham in 1703, to Tobiackon creek in 1738, to Durham forge in 1746, and to Easton in 1755. This is the great interior highway of the county. Among the towns upon its course are Hulmeville, Langhorne, Newtown, Wrightstown, Pineville, Centerville, Gardenville, Hinkletown, Pipersville, Ottsville, Bucksville, and Durham. This is the only continuous road connecting the extreme northern and southern portions of the county.

This "Old Bethlehem" road leaves Philadelphia county at Chestnut Hill. It enters this county at Line-Lexington, and passes thence through Milltown, Blooming Glen, Hagersville, Applebachsville, Pleasant Valley, and Hellertown. This was opened in 1738. The "new" Bethlehem road begins at Line-Lexington, passes through Sellersville and Quakertown, and unites with the older routes at Coopersburg. The latter was formerly an Indian trail.

A postal system was projected in conjunction with the early roads. In the fifth month, 1683, William Penn issued an order for the establishment of a post-office, and granted to Henry Waldy, of "Tekoney," authority to hold it.

The rates of postage were as follows: From the Falls to Philadelphia, three pence; to Chester, five pence; to Newcastle, seven pence; and to Maryland, nine pence: from Philadelphia to Chester, two pence; to Newcastle, four pence; and to Maryland, six pence. This post went only once a week, and the governor requested Phineas Pemberton carefully to publish full information concerning it "on the meeting-house door and other public places."

Among the duties enjoined upon Waldy was that of supplying passengers with horses from Philadelphia to Newcastle or to the Falls. It was this requirement of the post-rider that eventually caused his retirement. "Led horses" for the accommodation of travellers frequently accompanied the post, but this was found to interfere with the efficiency of the service; hence the introduction of the stage-coach as soon as the condition of the roads permitted. A line of stage-wagons was established in 1732 between Amboy and Burlington by Thomas Moore and Solomon Smith. New York and Philadelphia were the objective points, and terminal connections were made with both places by sailing vessels. Bordentown was the terminal point of a rival line in 1734, and in 1751 the boats to both places were controlled by Borden, Richards, Wright, and others. In 1745 John Dalley, surveyor, stated that he had just made survey of the road from Trenton to Amboy, and had set up marks at every two miles to guide the traveller. It was done by private subscription, and he proposed to do the whole road from Philadelphia to New York in the same way if a sum would be made up. The proposed improvement of the road below Trenton was not effected; hence the fact that the stage-wagons went no further beyond that point than was necessary to conveniently meet the packets. Joseph Borden, Jr., in 1753, was running a "stage-boat" from Philadelphia to Bordentown, from whence the journey to Amboy was continued by "stage-wagon." This was claimed to be the most expeditious route in operation at that time. It does not appear that John Dalley surveyed the road between Trenton and Philadelphia; but it was much improved at various times, and those interested in the stage business began to consider whether a wagon might not compete in time with the packet between the city and Trenton. At this time there were a number of gentlemen of sporting proclivities at Philadelphia who indulged in fox-hunting. They kept a famous kennel of hounds, with John Butler as keeper. He was greatly in favor with his employers; and when it became necessary to disperse the kennel because the country became so thickly settled as to interfere with their sport, they established him in business as the proprietor of a stage-wagon. He at once instituted a new departure, and practically demonstrated the superior speed of his vehicle as compared with that of the packet. Leaving the "sign of the death of the fox," the favorite resort of his former patrons, his route followed the west bank of the Delaware, crossed that stream at Trenton, and thence proceeded to Amboy. His journey to New York required three days. This was the first stage route through Bucks county.



H. Watson Johnson

It enjoyed a monopoly in this respect during the following ten years. An opposition line over the same route was established in 1765, in which four owners were concerned. They introduced covered Jersey wagons, and reduced the fare to two pence a mile, but did not reduce the time of the journey, which was still three days. A third line between the two cities was established in 1766 by John Barnhill. He improved the stage-wagon by placing the seats on springs, and also the speed of his vehicles, which traversed the distance from Elm street near Vine, in Philadelphia, by way of the "Blazing Star" ferry, to Amboy in two days. This achievement was without a precedent in the previous history of staging, and secured for his wagons the modest title of "Flying Machines." In 1773 Charles Bessonett engaged in the business, and speedily rendered his the most popular coaches on the road. He regarded the ferry over the Neshaminy a great obstacle to rapid transit, and that it might be obviated, secured from the legislature in 1785 authority to lay out a private road between the sixteenth and nineteenth milestones of what is now the Frankford & Bristol turnpike, construct a ferry or bridge over the creek, and collect tolls for the use of the same. The approaches for a floating bridge and rope ferry were constructed, but when nearly completed a violent flood destroyed the most expensive portion of the work, entailing serious loss upon the projector. The remains of the abutments are still seen about half a mile above Bridgewater. Graham Johnson was associated with Mr. Bessonett in this enterprise, and like him was a veteran stage manager. He formed a partnership in 1781 with James Drake to run a "flying wagon" with four horses from the city to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, making two trips weekly. The stage left the city "every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-ends, shift horses, cross the new ferry just above the Trenton falls, and dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton."

The national postal service, established in 1790, contributed in great measure to the prosperity of stage management, and to the extension of the system into territory it would not otherwise have penetrated. The old York road became a stage route. April 29, 1792, John Nicholas started a line from Easton to Philadelphia by way of Doylestown, which was continued by his son Samuel until 1822, when James Reeside assumed the management, having contracted with the government to distribute the mails over a large part of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Reeside also controlled a line between Philadelphia and New York. There were relays of horses at intervals of ten miles, and the journey from city to city was made in ten hours. Staging over the old Bethlehem road was begun September 10, 1763, by George Klein. This route was liberally patronized. General Paul Applebach was the last proprietor. The Durham and river roads subsequently became stage routes, and the former retains that character to the present day; for staging has not yet become a lost art in Bucks county. Seven stage lines radiate from Doylestown, and there

is probably an equal number in other portions of the county ; but the distinguishing characteristics of the coach of former days are conspicuously absent.

Postal facilities have greatly improved since 1790. The first post-office in the county was established in that year at Bristol. Two others were in existence six years later, Morrisville and Plumstead (ville), and a fourth, Buckingham, was established after another interval of six years (1802). In 1804 John Rodrick was postmaster at Plumstead, Archibald Davidson at Bursontown, and Enoch Harvey at Doylestown in 1808, William Green at Quakertown, Asher Miner at Doylestown, Cephas Ross at New Hope, and Cornelius Van Horn at Buckingham ; in 1818, James Regent at Newtown, Elisha Lunn at Hilltown, Elias Sellers at Sellers' Tavern, and Joseph D. Murray at New Hope ; in 1819, Jacob Funk at Springtown. In 1804, probably earlier, mail was carried twice a week between Philadelphia, Easton, and Bethlehem, by way of Doylestown. The following notice appears in the "Correspondent" of December 4, 1816: "The mail will leave Doylestown on Thursday morning at two o'clock, and arrive at Bristol by eight in the evening: leave Bristol at six o'clock Friday morning, and passing by New Hope, arrive at Doylestown the same evening by eight. Leave Doylestown Saturday morning at six o'clock and arrive at Lancaster on Monday by ten o'clock; leave Lancaster at three o'clock same day and arrive at Doylestown on Wednesday evening by six o'clock. Leave Doylestown on Saturday by six o'clock in the morning, arrive at Quakertown by noon; leave Quakertown at two o'clock and return to Doylestown by nine o'clock in the evening." The mail to Bristol passed through Newtown and Langhorne. A weekly mail from Quakertown to Durham was established in 1819.

The extensive overland travel between Philadelphia and New York early necessitated an improved condition of the public roads. The most available routes passed through this county ; and to this may be attributed the fact that substantial improvements were effected here at a comparatively early period. The first public enterprise of this character was the Frankford and Bristol turnpike, incorporated in 1803, of which the original projectors were Joseph Clunn, John M'Elroy, Derrick Peterson, Isaac Worrell, Nathan Harper, James C. Fisher, and Richard Gennon. It was provided in the charter that the road should be sixty feet wide, graded with gravel or stone to a breadth of twenty-six feet, with the surface firm, even, and so nearly level that at no place should it incline more than four degrees from a horizontal line. A drawbridge twenty-four feet wide was to be built over Neshaminy creek. A permanent stone bridge was authorized in 1805. It was required that in the winter months (November to May), four-wheeled wagons with wheels less than four inches wide should not carry more than two and one-half tons; with wheels less than seven inches wide, not more than three and one-half tons, etc. Mile-stones and posts of direction were to be erected. The right of purchasing the property and extinguishing tolls was reserved to the state. This turnpike

was begun in 1803, completed to Poquessing creek in 1804, and to Morrisville, in 1812, at a cost of two hundred and nine thousand three hundred dollars.

The second completed turnpike in the county was that connecting Doylestown and Willow Grove. It was first projected in 1823, when Josiah Y. Shaw, William Watts, John Robbarts, and Joseph Praul of Bucks county, with others of Montgomery, were authorized to organize the "Willow Grove and Doylestown" turnpike road company. Their franchise expired by limitation, however, and ten years later, the "Doylestown and Willow Grove" company was organized. After eleven years of intermittent effort, the pike was finally completed, thus giving Doylestown a continuous turnpike to the city.

Even before the consummation of this enterprise, the improvement of the Easton road north of Doylestown was agitated, Stephen Brock, Dr. Charles H. Matherol, and E. T. McDowell being most actively in favor of this. The organization of a company was authorized in 1842, but the turnpike was not completed to Danborough until some time in the fifties. Turnpike improvement on the Easton road reached its northern limit at Plumsteadville some years later. February 13, 1846, an act of assembly was passed authorizing Henry S. Stover, Tobias Weisel, John Dyer, Michael Worman, and others to organize the "Danborough and Point Pleasant Turnpike Road Company," which they did and with such celerity that the pike was completed within a few years, thus giving Doylestown an improved road to the Delaware. A second, by way of Centerville and Lahaska, was established about the same time. It is controlled by two companies, the "Buckingham and Doylestown," and "Lahaska and New Hope." The former was first projected in 1843, the latter in 1847. The Dublin pike was opened in 1876.

The York road is improved from the city to Lahaska, a distance of ten miles in this county. That portion between Willow Grove and Hartsville was projected as early as 1838. The pike was continued to Centerville in 1855-56. Asher Miner advocated this improvement years before in his "Correspondent."

The Durham road is turnpiked from Bridgetown to Centerville, a distance of thirteen miles. From Centerville to Pineville it was projected in 1859 and probably completed in 1861. The "Wrightstown and Newtown" company was incorporated in 1867. From the southern terminus at Bridgetown a lateral connection extends westward to Feasterville, from whence there is a continuous pike to the city. There is also a continuous pike from Pineville to Feasterville by way of Richborough, of which the portion south of that place was projected in 1844, and the remainder in 1848. There are also turnpike roads from Newtown to Yardley, and from Langhorne to Yardley. Of turnpikes which penetrate the county but a short distance the most important are the "Byberry and Bensalem" (1852), "Byberry and Andalusia" (1857), "Willow Grove and Dansville" (1858), "Feasterville and Bustleton," "Whitehallville and Prospectville," "Johnsville and Moreland." The most recent im-

provement in the southern part of the county worthy of mention in this connection was effected in 1886 and 1887, when the Durham road between Hulmeville and Langhorne was converted into a turnpike.

Public improvements were early contemplated in the northern part of the county. In 1805-06 an effort was made to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Bethlehem road through Hilltown, but without success. The project was revived in 1849, when legislative action was secured for the organization of the "Hilltown Turnpike Road Company." Within a short time thereafter the old Bethlehem road was piked from Line-Lexington to a point a short distance east of the village of Mount Pleasant, five and one-fourth miles. A similar improvement in the new Bethlehem road was effected a few years later under the auspices of the "Hilltown and Sellersville" turnpike company, incorporated in 1853. Eight years later (1861) the "Quakertown and Sellersville" company came into existence, and the process of improvement was continued between those points. Three other turnpike roads center at Quakertown, of which the first to be completed were those leading respectively to Spinnerstown and Trumbauersville, opened in 1858. The former is five miles in length, the latter two and one-half. The "Richlandtown Turnpike Road Company" was organized in 1859. The main street from the railroad to Quakertown proper was macadamized in 1855. This franchise is controlled by the "Richland Turnpike or Plank-road Company." The Milford Square and Steinsburg pike renders Quakertown accessible from the extreme northern part of Milford. A turnpike was opened in 1886 from Dublin to Souderton. It is the latest achievement of this character in that part of the county.

The spirit that animated the early turnpike projects was manifested to a much greater degree in the discussion of measures for the promotion of internal improvements throughout the whole country. There was marked activity in this respect during the period of general prosperity following the close of the war of 1812. The rivers of the state, its natural highways, were early rendered navigable for such craft as the commerce of that time demanded. No such changes in the channel of the lower Delaware were necessary; but above the falls of Trenton shoals, islands, and rapids occur frequently, and no large ship has ever ploughed their waters. Here a peculiar species of river craft—the Durham boat—made its appearance, and for years monopolized the carrying trade of the region. There were rafts, too, but the lumber of which they were composed was sold with the cargo, while the boats returned with consignments of such supplies as were necessary at the furnace and the farming country around, and sailing vessels ascended as far as Bristol and other points below Trenton. The first steamboat in Bucks county waters was that invented by John Fitch in 1785. Its first successful journey was made in October, 1788, from Philadelphia to Trenton and return. The projectors became embarrassed for want of funds, and in 1791 the enterprise was abandoned. The second

steamboat, the "Phoenix," built in New York after the manner of Fulton's "Clermont," began to ply regularly between Philadelphia and Bristol in 1809. The "Philadelphia," commanded by Captain Elisha Jenkins, was the next; and, altogether, thirty-one steamboats have at different times since the days of Fitch plied between Philadelphia and Bristol. In the year 1852 the experiment of navigating the upper Delaware was made. The steamship "William Barnet," Captain Young, started from New Hope and Lumberville at 6.15, A.M., March 12, 1852, and made the voyage to Easton in eleven hours. The "Barnet" was withdrawn before the close of the season, and was subsequently destroyed on the upper Delaware by the bursting of a boiler. The "Reindeer," a small boat from the Schuylkill, made several voyages above Easton, but the impracticability of the project was fully demonstrated. October 3, 1853, the "Wave" ascended Neshaminy creek to a point above Newportville, and some efforts were made to improve the navigation. This enterprise was also abandoned at an early stage of its development.

The Lehigh valley at the beginning of this century was in great part primitive wilderness. It possessed rich deposits of coal and iron, and wide areas of unbroken timber lands. Its development was accompanied by great difficulties. Efforts were made from time to time to clear the channel of the Lehigh, but without success. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, formed in 1822 by the amalgamation of two distinct companies, incorporated in 1818, originated and applied a system of dams and sluices, and thus transported the product of their mines to Philadelphia. As the future of coal as a large and profitable staple became assured, this section of the state pressed its claims for recognition by the canal commissioners and legislature, and in 1827 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a canal from Bristol to Easton, the former at tidewater, the latter at the mouth of the Lehigh. The excavations were begun at Bristol on an October day in the same year (1827), with imposing ceremonies. The canal was opened to New Hope in 1830, and to Easton two years later. The cost was one million three hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars. The length is sixty miles, breadth forty feet, the depth of water five feet; there are twenty-four locks, ninety feet long and eleven wide, the aggregate lift being one hundred and seventy feet.

The public works of the state were sold in 1858 to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. In July of the same year the Delaware Canal Company purchased the Delaware division. In 1886 it was leased to the Lehigh Coal Company for ninety-nine years. The most prosperous period of its history was the decade immediately following its construction; and while competing lines of railway have deprived it of much of the traffic for which it was originally designed, it has not outlived its usefulness, and serves well the purpose of a restraining influence upon transportation rates from the coal regions to the seaboard.

It is problematical whether the canal system of the state ever reached a condition of adequate prosperity. In 1827 the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company built a gravity railroad to facilitate the descent of coal from the summit of Mauch Chunk mountain to the boats in the river below, this being the first railroad in the state. From being an adjunct to the canal, it ultimately became its rival, and finally consummated its ruin. It was from the turnpike rather than the canal, however, that the railroad was evolved. A tramway suitable for wheeled carriages, with horses as the motor power, constituted the first departure from the turnpike toward the modern railroad. In the act incorporating the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad Company (February 23, 1832), it was provided that the road should be a public highway in the same sense that a turnpike was, with the restriction that the company should have power to prescribe a certain class of carriages to be used. They were to prepare a schedule of tolls similar to those charged by turnpikes, and of rates for transporting in the carriages of the company.

Ground was broken in May, 1832, and in the following year the road was completed. The company seems to have exercised its prerogative of regulating the class of carriages to be used, in a manner calculated to exclude all others except their own. The locomotive had not yet come, and the first "train passed from Trenton to Bristol, drawn by horses." The first locomotive, the "Trenton," appeared in October, 1834. At this time passengers were transported by boat from the foot of Market street, Bristol, to Philadelphia. Upon the completion of the Camden & Amboy railroad, that company, in order to secure an entrance into Philadelphia without the danger and delay incident to ferriage across the Delaware, secured a controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Trenton, which thus lost its identity in being merged into a more comprehensive system. Under the new management, Tacony, and finally Kensington became its western terminus. In 1873 the railroads and canals in the Camden and Amboy system (including the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad), were leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thus the first railroad in this county became less than ever a distinct line of travel. Its importance has in no way been diminished, however, and it is no exaggeration to say that in thoroughness of equipment it is not excelled by any other part of the Pennsylvania system, nor by any other railroad in the world.

The second railroad opened through the county was the Doylestown branch of the "North Penn." The latter was first projected in 1852 as the "Philadelphia, Easton & Water Gap" railroad, but the present name was adopted in the following year. Construction was begun on the lower end of the line, which was formally opened July 2, 1855; but the tunnel in Rockhill was found to be an undertaking of greater magnitude than was at first anticipated, and it happened that the Doylestown branch was opened before the main line. This may be attributed in great measure to the activity of citizens of the

county-seat. A formal meeting was held in 1853, Charles E. DuBois presiding, and a committee was appointed to confer with the projectors of the "North Penn." They reported to a subsequent meeting that one hundred and sixty thousand dollars would be necessary for the construction of the proposed branch. Thirty thousand dollars were immediately subscribed; eighty thousand dollars in subscriptions were reported January 15, 1854, and the entire amount in April following. The route was surveyed in August, 1854. The northern part of the town was proposed for the station by the engineers, but a pressure of opposition resulted in the selection of the present site.

On the afternoon of Monday, October 7, 1856, the officers of the "North Penn" visited Doylestown in a special car and formally opened the road above Gwynedd. Two daily trains were begun on the following day. The first train passed over the main line from Philadelphia to Bethlehem on Saturday, June 3, 1857. The "North Penn" and its branches are now operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. The latter corporation also operates the "Northeast Pennsylvania," a railroad nine and eight-tenths miles in length extending from Abington on the "North Penn" to Hartsville on the Bristol road in Warminster township, Hatboro being the principal intermediate point. New Hope is the eastern terminus, as originally projected. About two miles of this road are in Bucks county.

The "Philadelphia, Newtown & New York" railroad is also operated by the "Reading." Excepting the Doylestown branch of the "North Penn," this is the only one of the railroads of the county that is to any extent a county enterprise. The causes that led to its construction were not circumscribed by the county, however. When the Camden and Amboy roads were merged into the Pennsylvania system the latter (in 1873) acquired control of the two principal roads between Philadelphia and New York, and a virtual monopoly of the passenger travel between these places. A rival line was at once projected. This was the "National Air Line," to extend from New York to Washington; but its construction had no sooner been begun than the "Camden & Amboy" directed attention to a clause in its charter under which, for a term of years (not then expired), all other railroads were excluded from certain territory within a prescribed distance from the route it traversed. The courts granted an injunction restraining further work on the "air-line" within the prescribed period, and thus ended the scheme.

At this time there was no railroad between Doylestown and Bristol. The "Northeast Pennsylvania" was in course of construction, but as the event has proven it was not destined to extend to New Hope, nor does it seem that there was much of a disposition among its projectors to accomplish that object. Among the New Jersey railroads controlled by the Pennsylvania company was the "Mercer & Somerset," extending from a point on the Delaware river between Yardley and Taylorsville to Bound Brook. The roads hitherto pro-

jected across the county were practically without beginning or end; their patronage must have been purely local, and correspondingly unprofitable; but in the "Mercer & Somerset" there was a most favorable opportunity to the Bucks county railroad projector of constructing his road from Philadelphia to its western terminus, effecting a consolidation, and thus rendering it part of a line between the two largest cities on the continent.

On Wednesday, April 2, 1873, the governor of New Jersey signed a general railroad act, the provisions of which were of the most liberal character. The "National Railway Company" had previously endeavored to secure a special act of incorporation, but a vote of eleven to ten in the senate defeated their bill. The governor had no sooner signified his approval of the general railroad law than its projectors, many of whom had previously been identified with the defunct "air-line," filed articles of association with the state department, and were duly incorporated as the "New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company," with an authorized capital of seven and a half millions of dollars. The legal existence of a railroad between the two cities, independent of the Pennsylvania company, was at length recognized. The latter was not idle, however. On the same day that the "New York & Philadelphia" filed application for a charter at Trenton (April 2, 1873), the Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Delaware by the "Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad Company," a corporation originally created as the "Philadelphia & Montgomery County Railroad Company," the name of which was changed to its present style January 29, 1873. Six days later (April 8, 1873), articles of association by a number of individuals, adherents of the "Pennsylvania" interests, for incorporation as the "New Jersey Railroad Company," were filed at Trenton, and in due time received legal sanction. The "Newtown" and "New Jersey" companies were identical in composition and organization. It was now clearly apparent that the "Pennsylvania" intended the construction of a third line to New York. It was to consist of the "Newtown" road in this state and the "New Jersey" road in New Jersey; the latter was to consist of the "Mercer & Somerset," and an extension of the same to Bound Brook, or some convenient point on what is now the "United Railroads of New Jersey" division, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The "Newtown" company was organized with Horatio G. Sickel, of Philadelphia, president; Charles Willard, of Newtown, secretary and treasurer; Robert Johnston, of Philadelphia; Alfred Blaker, Barclay J. Smith, Isaac H. Hillborn, Charles Willard, Isaac Eyre, of Newtown, directors. Ground was broken June 8, 1872, at Crescentville, under Samuel W. Miffin as chief engineer. The road was completed and opened to Newtown in 1877. It was operated for a time by the "Pennsylvania," but after a bloodless struggle the company relinquished it in favor of the "Philadelphia and Reading." Three years later, after the financial stringency of 1873 had abated, the opposition again rallied,



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and the "Bound Brook" was built. It enters Jersey City over the "Jersey Central," and Philadelphia over the "North Penn," connecting with the former at Bound Brook, and with the latter at Jenkintown. It is operated by the "Reading," but virtually owned by the holders of its mortgages and bonds. It was opened to travel May 1, 1876.

There have been other railroads projected, but never constructed, which may be mentioned. Bucks is a large county. Half its length is traversed by a winding creek, at the mouth of which the manufacturing interests of the region center; the county capital is situated on a range of hills at its source, while its trend is marked by numerous towns and villages. There is a wide stretch of open country to the northwest, and the Durham works in the opposite direction. The construction of a railroad that would facilitate communication between the different portions of this extensive territory was early agitated. It was thought in 1836 that Newtown and Bristol should be the terminal points, and the legislature forthwith authorized the organization of the company. Twenty years later, the "Attleborough railroad" was projected. Interest in the subject was transferred to the northern part of the county ten years later (1865), when a distinctively "Bucks county railroad" was favorably discussed, especially at the county-seat, which hoped to become the commercial metropolis as well. The project never developed beyond this stage, unfortunately for the many advantages it promised.

In 1836 a company was organized to construct a railroad from New Hope to Norristown *via* Doylestown, and a first subscription was actually paid on the stock. The route surveyed was twenty-eight miles in length, and the estimated cost four hundred thousand dollars. No great interest was awakened in the enterprise until 1851, when it was revived under a new act of the legislature. The proposed line would probably have been built but for the action of the "North Penn" in opening a branch to Doylestown. From present indications, New Hope is not likely to receive any additional railroad facilities for some years.

The "Delaware River & Lancaster" railroad was incorporated in 1848; the "Erwinna & Hossensack" in the same year, and a road from Morrisville to Norristown in 1856; none of which, except the last named, have any prospect of realization. The "Pennsylvania" has recently obtained possession of the survey made in 1856, and also controls the Chester Valley railroad. It is rumored that the former is to be constructed, thus giving the "Pennsylvania" a freight route from Harrisburg to New York, avoiding Philadelphia. Within the present year, 1887, a route for the "Baltimore & Ohio" has been surveyed through the county, ostensibly in the direction of New York.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

INDENTURED servants in the early years of the province were common, and a few well-to-do Friends came to this country without more or less of this class of laborers. These servants were at first considered in the same social scale with the ordinary farm laborer of England, and many of them reached positions of affluence and became leading characters in the community. Indeed, as Smith writes in his *History of New Jersey*, "many that came as servants succeeded better than some that brought estates; the first, inured to industry and the ways of the country, became wealthy, while others obliged to spend what they had in the difficulties of first improvement, and others living too much on their original stock for want of sufficient care to improve their estates have, in many instances, dwindled to indigency and want." The great German immigration, which subsequently supplied so large a proportion of this class of laborers, degraded the character of the service to something nearly akin to slavery. Gangs of these victims of unscrupulous shipmasters and agents passed through the country in quest of purchasers, driven by men who were appropriately termed "soul-drivers." As late as 1759, it is said, "the labor of the plantations was performed chiefly by indented servants brought from Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany; nor because of the high price it bears can it be performed any other way." Such persons were sold to a term of five years' service for ten pounds, and during this period were the legal property of their master. They were sold, bequeathed, and like other chattels were seized for debt. In 1683 an act prohibited the selling of servants out of the province, and in 1700 it was provided "that every servant that shall faithfully serve four years, or more, shall, at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, and shall be duly clothed with two complete suits of apparel, whereof one shall be new, and shall also be furnished with one new axe, one grubbing-hoe, and one weeding-hoe at the charge of their master or mistress." The ease with which such persons escaped from their masters, and the more profitable character of negro slavery, led to its gradual substitution for the less repulsive form of service.

Negro slavery was introduced into the river colony by the Dutch at a very early date, and it continued to thrive here until abolished by legislative act after the revolution. After the founding of Philadelphia this city became the general port of entry for the cargoes of slaves, which came principally from the Barbadoes, and were usually landed in the months of May, June, and July. Numerous legal restrictions to the traffic were attempted by the provincial

government, but without avail until after the achievement of independence. Shortly after 1700 an effort was made to discourage the importation of blacks by the imposition of a tariff, but this was annulled by the home government, which declared through the lower house of parliament "that the trade was important and ought to be free." A law with more moderate provisions was enacted in 1715, and similar laws were passed in 1722, 1761, and 1773, all of which shared the fate of the first attempt.

The police regulation of this class of the community was not unusually nor unnecessarily severe. In 1693 a law was passed against the "tumultuous gatherings of negroes of the town of Philadelphia the first day of the week." The constables or any other persons were authorized "to take up negroes, male or female, whom they should find gadding abroad on the first day of the week, without a ticket from their master or mistress, or not in their company, or to carry them to jail, there to remain that night, and that without meat or drink, or to cause them to be publicly whipped." For the latter service the owners were to pay fifteen pence to the wielder of the lash. A general law for the "trial and punishment of negroes" was passed in 1700, but this was repealed five years later, when a more stringent measure was adopted. By this the lash was prescribed for petty offenses and capital punishment for graver misdeeds. The carrying of a gun without permit, the meeting together of more than four, and being abroad after nine o'clock at night were declared punishable offenses.

Public agitation against the system began as early as 1688, when a number of Mennonites entered a formal protest at the Friends' yearly meeting against the common practice of the latter in holding slaves. On Penn's return to the province in 1700 he laid before the Philadelphia yearly meeting his concern for the instruction of negroes in Christianity, and a meeting was appointed for them every month. In 1706 the white laborers presented to the assembly a petition, in which they asked for such restraint upon slave-owners as would prevent the hiring of slaves by the day, the scarcity of work and the lowness of wages moving them to this action. The chief opposition, however, was based on moral grounds, and Anthony Benezet and Ralph Sandiford as early as 1729 published labored arguments against the crime of slavery.

There are many allusions to slaves in the early records of Bucks county, and about the time of the revolution but few of the wealthy Friends were without more or less of them. In a letter to his steward William Penn wrote from England in 1685, referring to the difficulty of retaining laborers: "It were better they were blacks, for then we might have them for life." Again, later in the year, he wrote: "The blacks of Captain Allen I have as good as bought, so part not with them without my order." In Penn's will he freed his slaves and to "Old Sam" gave one hundred acres, "to be his children's after he and his wife are dead." In 1742 Jeremiah Langhorne died possessed of thirty or forty slaves to whom he gave their freedom in his will, after they

should arrive at the age of twenty-four, and ten pounds apiece in money. The institution was found here in its mildest form, and the general sentiment favored its final extinction. In 1780 there were five hundred and fourteen listed in the county, and in 1790 there were two hundred and sixty-one. The great proportion of these were in the lower portion of the county, only twenty-five being found in ten of the upper townships. The revolutionary war interrupted the importation of slaves, and its result left the province untrammelled to follow its own course in putting a stop to the traffic. The number of these chattels accordingly rapidly decreased, and in 1780 there was very little determined opposition to the act providing for their eventual emancipation.

While the Friends were accessible to humanitarian influences and accepted emancipation without strong opposition they felt some repulsion to the race and declined to be closely associated with it even in the grave. In the record of the Friends of Middletown, in 1703, it is declared that the "Friends are not satisfied with having negroes buried in the Friends' burying-ground, therefore Robert Heaton and Thomas Stackhouse are appointed to fence off a portion for such uses." In 1738, in the same record, "negroes are forbidden to be buried within the walls of the graveyard belonging to this meeting." In many cases the bodies of deceased negroes were buried in unmarked graves in the orchards or other parts of the plantations of the owners. The humanitarian sentiment of the Friends, however, kept pace in subsequent years with the most enlightened development of public thought. The change was gradual, but from a slave-holding community the people of Bucks county had become, to a very large degree, in favor of universal freedom at the time of Lincoln's inauguration as president.

As elsewhere throughout the land the questions which led up to the civil war of 1861-5 enlisted the active interest of the people here. Slaves fleeing from their masters found here an asylum from their pursuers and assistance to reach Canada or other places of safety. A line of the "underground railway" was early established in the county and was well patronized. In 1826 an escaped slave from Maryland came to Bucks county and found work among the farmers of the central part of the county. For eleven years he remained here unmolested, but in 1837 he was discovered by his master, and after a stout resistance on his part was captured while at work. He was subsequently purchased of his master for five hundred and thirty dollars by Jonathan Bowman and George Chapman and set at liberty. Similar cases kept the subject of slavery and its evils prominently before the people and the cause of freedom gradually grew stronger in the community. The "Intelligencer," supplied with such topics as the Passmore Williamson case in 1855, the Kansas trouble, the speech of Sumner, and the Brooks assault in 1856, the Dred Scott decision, and the campaign literature of 1857, devoted the larger part of its space to the discussion of this matter, and the general interest in the subject is evinced by the numerous local contributions which found utterance in the exponent of free-soil and republican principles.

The fall of Fort Sumter aroused the intensest excitement throughout the county. With few exceptions all joined in expressions of enthusiastic loyalty to the national government. Flags were everywhere displayed. The old streamer that had previously done service on the "Intelligencer" office was replaced by a new flag, and that with the colors of the Doylestown Union Club was subsequently hoisted at the old court-house. Thursday evening, April 18, 1861, a public meeting was held in the court-room, over which Judge Chapman presided. He assumed the chair with a stirring speech which excited the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, and when opportunity was offered for the enrolment of those who wished to join the Doylestown guards, a militia company whose services had been accepted by the governor, a considerable number promptly subscribed their names. Similar meetings were held in other parts of the county, and in a fortnight more than a dozen companies were in the various stages of organization for the war.

The militia of Pennsylvania, as generally throughout the country, was practically to be found only on paper. Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware counties formed a division of the state militia, under the command of Major-General Paul Applebach. In March, 1860, there were fourteen militia organizations in this county, which were known at least upon the muster-roll, but they proved of only small account in the actual emergency of war. They were organized for the purposes of parade and incidental police duty, and in the presence of the emergency now presented depended for their efficiency upon the volunteers which filled the places of those not at first ready to do active duty. The "Doylestown Guards" were the first of the county organizations to offer their services, and left for Harrisburg on the 29th of April. The company subsequently became company I of the Twenty-fifth regiment of the Pennsylvania line.

On the afternoon of the 15th of April, 1861, the president's proclamation, with the summons of the state executive, was sent throughout the commonwealth, and the state's quota of sixteen regiments was immediately filled by the tender of the militia, which had a more or less efficient organization. By the first of May the full complement of Pennsylvania was mustered, and a part already in Washington, or at other threatened points.

The first volunteers to report at Washington in April, 1861, were five independent companies, viz: Logan Guards, of Lewiston; Ringgold Light Artillery, of Easton; Washington Artillery, of Pottsville; Allen Rifles, of Allentown; and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville. These troops were the first to go through Baltimore, and though assailed by the mob, escaped the scenes of violence and bloodshed enacted next day on the passage of the famous Massachusetts "Sixth." These companies were kept on special duty at the national capital for some time. Being largely in excess of regulation numbers, seven companies were formed of them, and three companies were added, forming the Twenty-fifth regiment. One of the added companies, company I, was the "Doylestown Guards." The regiment was mustered April 28, 1861.

After some time spent in drilling they were attached to Colonel Stone's command, and a few days later assigned to General Patterson's army. It went to Charlestown July 17th, and thence to Harper's Ferry, where it remained until its term expired. Returning home it was mustered out at Harrisburg July 26th. Company I consisted of W. W. H. Davis, captain; Jacob Swartzlander, first lieutenant; George T. Harvey, second lieutenant; four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-four privates.

On the 15th of May the governor was authorized to organize a military corps, to be called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," consisting of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of light artillery. They were to be organized and equipped as similar troops in the service of the United States, and to be enlisted in the service of the state for a period of three years or for the war, but liable to be mustered into the service of the United States to fill any quota under a call from the president. Under this law the governor established camps of instruction at Easton, West Chester, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg; each county was assigned its quota, and the enthusiastic response everywhere made to the governor's call soon placed the full force in the course of preparation for active duties.

One of these regiments, the "Third Reserve," was recruited largely in Bucks county for the three months' service, but was not accepted, the state quota having previously been filled. They tendered their services for the Reserve corps, and became companies C, H, I, and K of the Thirty-second regiment of the line ("Third Reserve").

On the arrival of the different companies in camp at Easton, the regimental organization was completed by electing the following officers: Horatio G. Sickel, then of Philadelphia, formerly of Bucks county, who was captain of company K, raised in Bucks county, was elected colonel, and served until mustered out with his regiment in June, 1864. The lieutenant-colonel was William S. Thompson, also of Bucks county; the major, Richard H. Woolworth, of Philadelphia; and the adjutant, Albert H. Jamison.

Colonel Sickel had been a commissioned officer in the state militia for twenty years, and by the thorough drill and soldierly qualities which he imparted to the Thirty-second made it noticeable as one of the best regiments in the "Reserves." On July 22d the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the "Third Reserve," and ordered to Washington, and on August 2d to Tenallytown, where the "Reserve" regiments had all been ordered. When the corps was organized the Third was assigned to the Second brigade, under general George G. Meade. The regiment was in reserve at the battle of Drainsville, on December 20th of the same year, having been incorporated into the army of the Potomac. On March 10th, 1862, the regiment participated in the general advance of the army of the Potomac. On reaching Hunter's Mills and receiving news of the evacuation of Manassas by the enemy, the division to which the Third belonged was countermarched to Alexandria, where it remained

until ordered to the Peninsula. On May 2d the regiment arrived opposite Fredericksburg and participated in the movement across the river into the city and the advance toward Richmond. On the 11th the Second brigade, including the Third Reserve, opportunely arrived at White House in time to repulse the attack of the enemy's cavalry on the train of the Reserves, and two days later the Third joined its division at Dispatch Station.

On the Peninsula the regiment saw severe service and covered itself with glory. On the Chickahominy the Reserves were the first to feel the terrific onslaught of the combined rebel armies, reinforced by Jackson's troops from the army of the Shenandoah. Here they held the right of the line, repulsing the most desperate assaults. The Third was in support of Kern's battery, and was not relieved until two o'clock of the next morning. The next day the regiment bore the rebel attack at Gaines' Mills, where it lost in killed, wounded, and missing over one hundred men. For its gallant conduct the regiment was highly praised on the battle-field by General Meade.

The Third participated in the subsequent movements on the Peninsula, and on the 30th of June was on picket duty when it was attacked by a vastly superior force, which it received at fifty paces with such a torrent of fire as to drive it back, leaving the greater part on the bloody field. An unfortunate mistake here occurred, the Third being mistaken for a rebel regiment by one of its supports and fired upon, occasioning, however, but slight loss. General Meade being wounded, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Sickel, while Lieutenant-colonel Thompson took command of the regiment. On the following day, at Malvern Hill, the Third was in reserve.

The army of the Potomac being ordered to reinforce Pope's army of Virginia, the Third was moved to Acquia creek, from there by rail to Falmouth, and thence to Rappahannock station. They participated in the marches of that army, but were not actively engaged until the 29th, when a severe skirmish occurred in which the regiment lost considerably. The next day the second battle of Bull run was fought, in which the reserves took a prominent part, and although finally driven back, succeeded in defeating the enemy's purpose of dividing our army, holding him in check until reinforced by a brigade of regulars, and securing the safe retreat of the army. In this engagement Captain H. Clay Beatty, of company I, was killed, and the regiment lost heavily.

In the battle of Chantilly, next day, the Third was in reserve, and thence it went to Antietam, where it was engaged and suffered considerable loss.

General Burnside having been placed in command of the army began a movement against Fredericksburg, his objective point being Richmond. On December 13th was fought the battle at the former place, and again the Third was in the hottest of the fight, losing in killed, wounded, and missing one hundred and twenty-eight. It took part in no other battles at this time, and was ordered back to Washington to rest and recruit its shattered ranks. It remained there until January, 1864, when with the fourth, both commanded by

General H. G. Sickel, it was ordered to West Virginia, where it encountered much severe labor and suffered from forced marches in pursuit of the flying foe, who made stand at what is known as Cloyd mountain, where the Third again distinguished itself and suffered much loss, among others losing three color-bearers in the charge on the enemy's works, which they carried in gallant style. This battle was fought on May 9, 1864. From this time until May 30th the regiment was continually on the march. Their term of enlistment having expired they were ordered home, and on June 17th were mustered out at Philadelphia, with a record not surpassed by any regiment which took the field.

The Eighty-ninth regiment (Third cavalry) was first intended to be a rifle regiment, but was subsequently changed to cavalry. It was raised mainly in Philadelphia, but Bucks county contributed many men to its ranks, noticeably in company M, in which they were in a majority. The regiment was mustered into the service for three years on July 23, 1861. Until March of the following year the regiment was engaged in drill and camp duty with an occasional scouting expedition. It was engaged in some slight skirmishes, but met its first losses in battle at Garnett's, in front of the Union lines. In the campaign on the Peninsula the Eighty-ninth was actively engaged, and was part of the rear-guard on the retrograde movement from Harrison's Landing to Yorktown. From this time forward the regiment was actively engaged in skirmishing without much loss until the battle of Antietam, where it lost several men. In the latter part of October, and until winter rendered movement impossible, the Eighty-ninth was constantly in motion, and suffered severe losses. In April, 1863, it was in the van on the march to Chancellorsville, and on its way two squadrons successively surprised and captured two of the enemy's picket-guards. From this time until the fight opened at Chancellorsville on May 18th the regiment was constantly engaged with small bodies of the enemy, and was the first to engage in battle on the field of Chancellorsville, where they kept the advance of the enemy in check until relieved by Sykes's division of regulars, losing heavily in killed and wounded. On the evening of the following day, when Stonewall Jackson's troops were driving back the Eleventh corps in much disorder, General Pleasanton was asked to try and check the enemy long enough to give the shattered line time to re-form and bring some guns to bear on the enemy. Knowing that it was almost certain death, he told Major Keenan, in command of the Eighty-ninth, what he wished. The brave Major replied, "General, I will do it," and at once started in with his regiment, numbering between four and five hundred men. It was a dreadful sacrifice by brave men who knew the danger and freely offered their lives to save the rest of the army. The movement was entirely successful, but at a cost of the lives of the brave Major and nearly half of his force. From this time on the regiment was mainly under Sheridan's command, and participated in all of his operations until the winter of 1864, when it numbered only two hundred men. Its ranks were still further depleted by the numerous and brilliant actions in 1865, losing



John . Betts

heavily in every engagement, until, on the surrender of Lee, but a handful was left of the once full regiment, and they were incorporated into the Sixteenth cavalry, with which they were mustered out in August, 1865.

The First New Jersey Cavalry (Sixteenth New Jersey Volunteers) was raised under authority granted to Hon. William Halsted, of New Jersey, by the secretary of war, in August, 1861. In the following month ten companies were filled and were in Washington, and were known as "Halsted's Horse," but were not then recognized by the state of New Jersey. Its first experiences in camp were disheartening, but a reorganization of the regiment and the appointment of Percy Wyndham as colonel, an English soldier with a brilliant war record, and the recognition of the regiment by the state, set things straight, and the regiment spent the winter and spring months in drilling and camp duty.

A large number of the men of this regiment were from Bucks county, including the captain of company A, James H. Hart, who was afterward promoted to the position of major, and was killed at Stony Creek. His body was brought home and interred in the old church-yard in Southampton township, and over his tomb is a handsome monument on which are inscribed the names of the principal engagements in which he participated.

The history of the regiment written by its chaplain, Rev. Henry R. Pyre, gives a list of ninety-seven skirmishes and battles in which the regiment took part, beginning with Pohick Church, Virginia, on December 29, 1861, and ending with Appomattox Court-House on April 9, 1865.

Many of the members of the regiment were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment on September 1, 1864, but there remained enough of the veterans, with new recruits, to keep up the reputation of the Fifteenth New Jersey Cavalry until the close of the war, and among them were to be found no better soldiers than those who joined its ranks from Bucks county.

Independent Battery D (Durrell's) was made up of men recruited in Bucks and Berks counties, and was organized at Doylestown on September 24, 1861, with George W. Durell as captain. It was in the advance on Manassas in March, 1862, and afterward was with the corps that followed Jackson to Thoroughfare Gap, but was first in action on August 21st, when it was with the troops sent to the assistance of Pope. Here it was in action for a considerable time, but lost no men. At the second Bull run battle it was in action again, where one of its guns was dismounted, and one man wounded.

In the battle of Chantilly, on September 1st, but two batteries were in action, this being one of them. In the campaign in Maryland, late in the month, the battery did good service, and met with but slight loss. At Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on November 15, 1862, it had a hot engagement with the rebel artillery, firing over three hundred rounds. In this engagement Lieutenant McIlvaine was mortally wounded.

In March, 1863, the battery was transferred to the southwest, and was in the rear of Vicksburg during the siege of that place, to resist any attempt of John-

ston to relieve Pemberton. The principal loss suffered by the organization was from sickness—ten of its number dying, and most of the rest being on the sick list. In consequence, the battery was ordered to Kentucky, and remained at Covington until April, 1864, when, after a few days spent at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where an attempt to rescue the rebel prisoners was feared, it was sent to Washington. Here it was recruited and furnished with a new battery of Parrott guns, and thereafter was attached to the Army of the Potomac. It participated in many of the operations in the final campaigns, was in action at the springing of the mine at Petersburg, and at the capture of that place on April 2, 1865, where it rendered efficient service, not only with its own guns, but by turning those of the fleeing enemy upon his own columns. It was mustered out at Philadelphia on June 13, 1865.

The One Hundredth and Fourth regiment was enlisted almost entirely in Bucks county, under authority given to W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, already mentioned as captain of company I, Twenty-fifth regiment, of the three months' service. He was given authority to raise men for a six-gun battery also. A camp was established on the exhibition ground in Doylestown, and recruiting actively pushed forward. The first company was formed in September, 1861, and early in November the regiment was ready for duty, mustering eleven hundred and thirty-five officers and men. The regiment was ordered to Washington, and remained in camp near there until March 29th, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe. Other than slight skirmishing and reconnoissances, the regiment saw no particularly active duty until May 31, 1862, when it was hotly engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, having in the early part of the fight the most exposed position in the line, in advance of all the other troops. It held its position until forced to retire before overwhelming numbers. It was here that Major Gries was killed while rescuing a flag that had been left on the advanced line. Company E, on picket duty, was surrounded and captured by the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this battle was about two hundred and forty in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Colonel Davis was one of the wounded. On the retreat to the James river, the regiment, as part of Nagle's brigade, was engaged in holding in check the advance of the enemy, until Malvern Hill was reached. At the battle at this place it was not called into action. On reaching Harrison's Landing the regiment mustered four hundred and fifty-three officers and men.

In December of 1862, the regiment was ordered on the expedition to Beaufort, N. C., thence to Hilton Head, S. C., where it remained until the attack upon Morris island, under General Terry. At this time Colonel Davis was in command of the brigade, which was part of a detachment sent to James island to make a demonstration against Charleston by way of Secessionville. The brigade finally returned to Folly island, and on August 22d following was ordered to the trenches on Morris island, and details were made for battery and boat duty. In the subsequent movements against Charleston, the regiment was

actively engaged, but the attack on that city failing, it was returned to its camp at Hilton Head, and in July following was sent to Florida. A month later it was sent to the fortifications at Washington, where it remained until mustered out in September. In March of the year following, their colonel, W. W. H. Davis, was brevetted brigadier-general.

A considerable number of the men composing the Fifteenth Cavalry regiment (Anderson's Cavalry) were enlisted from Bucks county. It was intended to have this body composed of the flower of the state. They were all young men, from almost every county, and were before being accepted put through a rigid examination as to intelligence and character, as well as physical fitness, and the result was an exceptionally fine body of men. Those from Bucks county were principally from the lower part. The regiment was at first commanded by Colonel William J. Palmer, of a Bucks county family, and was assigned for special service under the immediate command of General William S. Rosecrans in the department of the Cumberland, having first participated in the battle of Antietam before going to the western army. From the fall of 1862 until the close of the war the fifteenth participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga, and saw much hard fighting in engagements in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Among the Bucks county men in the regiment was Charles M. Betts, a native of Warminster township, a gallant soldier, who was wounded in a fight with Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. He enlisted as a private and afterward became colonel of the regiment. Anthony Taylor, from Bristol township, who also enlisted as a private, became first lieutenant in command of company A, and was commissioned captain of company G. Lieutenants John Burton, George Headley, Edward W. Johnson, and — Patterson were also from Bristol; James Paxson and John Harrison from Bensalem township; Sergeants William Du Bree and Hough from Doylestown.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment was raised in response to Governor Curtin's call of July 21, 1862, for nine months' troops. Two companies, C and F, were raised in Bucks county, the former by Captain Samuel Croasdale, who became colonel, and who was killed at Antietam on September 17th, a month after the regiment had been mustered into service, which was done on August 15, 1862. The day following the regiment was ordered to Washington and was in camp at Arlington Heights for a week, moving on August 21st to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 29th to Fort Woodbury, where they were employed during the fierce fighting of Bull run and Chantilly in erecting fortifications. From there the regiment was ordered to Maryland, and on the 16th of September was at Antietam creek. General Hooker had already offered battle, and the regiment was led across the stream, where it rested for the night. Early the next morning it made a gallant charge on the enemy's lines, in which the brave Croasdale was instantly killed and Lieutenant-

Colonel Hammersly severely wounded. This somewhat disheartened the new troops, but they rallied again and held their ground until relieved. The regiment's loss was terribly severe, having thirty-four killed and eighty-five wounded, six mortally.

After this battle the regiment was in camp, drilling, and also in erecting fortifications, until December 10th, when it was ordered to Fredericksburg, which Burnside was making preparations to attack. This campaign ended fruitlessly, however, and the regiment did little but camp duty and marching, with some picket and guard duty, until the following May. On the night of the 2d of that month, when near Chancellorsville, it was ordered out to the front, and next day was in a fight. Retiring at night to its camp, it fell into the hands of the enemy, who captured the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, five captains and two lieutenants, and two hundred and twenty-five men. The rest succeeded in reaching the Union lines, and were hotly engaged, losing several more out of their depleted ranks, which were now reduced to one hundred and seventy-two men. Its term of service expired on May 12th, and on the 19th it was mustered out at Harrisburg.

Of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment one company (H) was recruited in Bucks county. It was originally raised for the nine months' service, but no more troops being wanted for that length of service its term was changed to three years. Company H was commanded by Captain Lazarus C. Andress, who died on November 12, 1863, of wounds received at Brandy Station four days previously. On August 26, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service, and was ordered to Maryland.

In June, 1863, the regiment was ordered into active duty, having previously been engaged in guarding railroads and in garrison duty. It was now assigned to guard the ammunition trains and ambulances until the latter part of October, when it was returned to its brigade. In the pursuit of Lee by Meade the regiment saw its first real fighting. It was here that Captain Andress was mortally wounded and several others of his company wounded by the same shell. In the Mine Run campaign the regiment was engaged at Locust Grove on November 27th, where it lost seven killed, forty-five wounded, and three missing. Its next encounter with the enemy was in "the Wilderness" in May, 1864, where in its first two engagements it lost twenty-nine killed, ninety-four wounded, and thirty-five missing.

From this time forward the regiment was constantly under fire, during that fierce summer campaign, but fortunately its losses were slight. Lieutenant Lewis of company I published a history of the campaigns of the regiment shortly after the close of the war, in which he gives an account of its gallant charge at Cold Harbor on June 1st, where it and the Sixth Maryland of the same brigade stormed the rebel works in face of a heavy fire and captured more men than were in their own ranks. In this and succeeding actions to the 11th instant the regiment lost sixty-eight men in killed, wounded, and missing.

The next encounter with the enemy was on July 9th at Monocacy, where Rickett's division was opposed to a vastly superior force under Early, and was compelled to retreat with some loss. The division, including the Thirty-eighth, was now assigned to the new department created for General Sheridan, and in the skirmishes at and about Fisher's Hill lost forty-six in killed, wounded, and missing. At Cedar creek, on October 19th, the regiment manfully held its place when others were falling back, and was instrumental in winning the great victory which was won on that day. In all the subsequent operations in Virginia culminating in the surrender of Lee the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth did its full share of duty and participated in all its glorious results. The regiment was mustered out at Washington on June 23, 1865.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third regiment (Eighteenth cavalry) was recruited in many parts of the state, a good many coming from Bucks, but having no separate organization. Early in 1863 the regiment was sent into Virginia, picketing the line, guarding the defences of Washington, and watching Mosby's guerrillas. Their first encounter with rebel cavalry was when they with the rest of Kilpatrick's bold riders attacked Stuart, and kept him from joining Lee, who at that time was in sore need of his services on the historic field of Gettysburg. Kilpatrick by forced marches reached Gettysburg on the night of the 2d of July, and next day the Eighteenth was in hot strife, and rendered valiant service. Next evening it struck Ewell's wagon-train, capturing it, with a thousand prisoners and some artillery. Two companies of the Eighteenth the next day charged into Hagerstown to test the enemy's strength, but they being in full force in the side streets, and surrounding the little band, few ever returned. This regiment made for itself an enviable record, taking part, always in the most gallant manner, in all the movements of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment (drafted) was composed of drafted men, eight companies almost entirely from Bucks county and two from Northampton county. Its term of service was for nine months. It was organized at Philadelphia in the beginning of November, 1862, and was ordered to Washington, thence to Suffolk. From there it was ordered to Newbern, North Carolina, where it arrived on January 6, 1863. The regiment was included in the forces ordered to support the army operating against Charleston, and reached Hilton Head on February 5th. It was put into camp on Helena island, and remained there until the 27th, when it was ordered to Beaufort, and later to Hilton Head, where it stayed until its term expired. It was mustered out on August 7, 1863.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first regiment (Twentieth cavalry) was recruited in June and July, 1863, in pursuance of an order of the war department to raise men for six months' service, at the time when Lee was making his demonstration against Pennsylvania, which ended with his disastrous defeat.

at Gettysburg. A large number of its men were from Bucks county, but they preserved no independent organization, being found in every company in the regiment, which was composed of seven companies enlisted for six months, and five companies of "emergency men."

Even prior to the organization of the regiment the different companies were called into active service, doing scouting and guard duty at and near Harrisburg, and on the road between that city and the places threatened by the enemy. When Lee was finally driven out of the state the regiment was organized and joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebels, capturing some prisoners and horses near Hagerstown. Shortly afterward the emergency men returned home, and some more six months' men were enlisted. The regiment was now stationed at different places, and but insignificant actions took place until the expiration of their term. Many of the men desired to remain in the service until the end of the war, and the regiment was reorganized, recruited with men from different places, again some going from Bucks county.

They were sent to Sigel's command in the Shenandoah, and actively participated in all the movements of that commander, who was shortly after succeeded by General Hunter, who was in turn superseded by General Crook.

In the almost daily skirmishes which took place, the regiment lost a few men every day. At Snicker's Gap, on July 18, 1864, they lost fourteen men. At Winchester a few days later, in making a daring charge on the turnpike, Captain John C. Henry was killed. A few days later the eighteenth attacked Early at Ashby's Gap, and a fierce engagement ensued, in which the loss was one hundred and eight killed, wounded, and missing.

In August, 1864, Sheridan was placed in command in the valley, and in all the brilliant after operations of that energetic commander the Eighteenth bore an honorable part. As Sheridan said of the division to which the Eighteenth was attached: "The courage displayed by the cavalry officers and men was superb." Down to the final surrender the cavalry was in constant motion, marching and fighting daily, and losing a large number of their men and officers in passing through this fiery ordeal. The regiment, sadly depleted, was mustered out on July 13th.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth regiment was recruited mainly in Philadelphia, but contained, as did many others, men from Bucks county. It was organized on March 2d, 1865, and was at once sent to guard Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Maryland. Part of it was afterward assigned to guard a portion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In April it was assigned to the fortifications north of Washington, and was mustered out on November 18, 1865.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth regiment was the last one raised in the state. It was mustered into service in April, 1865, and was sent to do guard duty at various places on the Eastern Shore. In June it was doing garrison duty at Fort Delaware, and was mustered out on July 31st. Though a Philadelphia regiment, many of the men were recruited in Bucks county.

CHAPTER IX.

FALLS TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MORRISVILLE.

AT that point in the course of the Delaware where it describes a bold curve and continues as the southern instead of the eastern boundary of Bucks county, a triangular area is partially inclosed, the aspect of which in many respects has not changed in the last two hundred years. This volume of water that forms the broad channel of the river has not perceptibly diminished; the ebb and flow of the tide occur with the same unvarying regularity; and the falls continue to be the barrier to up-river navigation. No upheaval of nature has disturbed the gradual swell of the land, as it recedes in the distance from an observer on the Jersey shore. The landscape presents no features of special interest, if Turkey hill, a declivity of moderate elevation, be excepted. A number of small streams meander through its level extent, and eventually empty into the Delaware, without apparently increasing its volume. A summer visitor to this region at the present day, if accustomed to the sights and sounds of a prosperous and accessible farming region, would observe nothing remarkable in the appearance of its houses and other farm buildings, with the surrounding fields and orchards, or in the mingled pleasure and disagreeableness of a jaunt over its roads, as refreshing shade or blinding dust received the greater share of attention. But, however strong the resemblance between this and other farming sections, and however commonplace its general features may appear, they possess a special significance, when regarded as the indications of what has transpired in the material development of this region, and of the changes that have marked the history of its people.

Falls is pre-eminently rich in historic associations. The circumstances of its settlement possess an interest not merely local, but important in the history of the county. It has been claimed that the first settlement of Europeans in the state was made on an island at Morrisville by the Dutch from New York in the early part of the seventeenth century; and while this lacks confirmation, the fact is well authenticated that there was an overland route from the falls of Delaware to New York at an early period of colonial history. This route continued down the river to the Swedish settlements, and thence to Maryland. It was recognized as the "King's path" in 1675, and its course was nearly identical with that of the turnpike from Morrisville to Philadelphia. No surveyor was consulted when the "path" was originally laid out, and no con-

stituted authority save the fundamental idea of public necessity and convenience. But meagre as were the indications of its existence—the imprint of a horse's hoof in the yielding earth, a blazed tree, or other device easily understood by the astute pioneer—it probably influenced the early settlement of the county no less than the mighty river that guided the first adventurers to its shores. It thus occurred that the English crossed over from West Jersey to the region about the falls several years before Penn's arrival. And when the proprietor, in the first enthusiasm of his plans, looked about in quest of a site for his manorial residence, he decided in favor of the wide extended level lands between the "path" and the river. In close proximity to the manor was the triangular district of Crookhorn, the earliest seat of justice of the county, and in the near vicinity of both were the residences of Pemberton, Harrison, Biles, and others equally prominent in the affairs of the province.

While the advantage of living near the governor influenced many in favor of the region about Pennsbury some of the early settlers were already living there before this inducement could have been offered. Among this number were Joshua Boare, David Brinson, John Wood, William Biles, Robert Lucas, Gilbert Wheeler, Richard Ridgeway, Lionel Brittain, Samuel Darke, William Darke, Joseph Kirkbride, John Heycock, James Hill, John Acreman, and George Brown. Joshua Boare, husbandman, from Drainfield, Derbyshire, arrived in the seventh month, 1677, in the *Martha*, of Hull, Thomas Wildcup, master. Margaret, his wife, arrived the twenty-ninth of third month, 1679. He died in 1688, leaving a son, Joshua, born the twenty-ninth of fourth month, 1681. Daniel Brinson arrived from Membury, Devonshire, the twenty-eighth of seventh month, 1677, in the *Willing Mind*, of London. On the eighth of eighth month, 1681, he married Frances Greenleaf of East Jersey. The *Shield*, of Hull, Daniel Foos, master, brought John Wood, husbandman, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, who arrived at Burlington in the tenth month, 1678. His children were John, Joseph, Esther, Mary, and Sarah. His lands comprised a part of the site of Morrisville, and had a river front of one mile. The Indian title was extinguished by private purchase, July 15, 1682, at which time the name Greystone was applied to this tract. The will of John Wood is dated the twelfth of ninth month, 1692. His son Joseph, in 1717, petitioned the assembly for leave to establish a ferry across the river at the falls. William Biles, with his wife Jane, children—William, George, John, Elizabeth, Johanna, Rebecca and Mary, and servants—Edward Hancock and Elizabeth Petty, came from Dorchester in the *Elizabeth and Sarah*, landing the fourth of fourth month, 1679. He was also accompanied by his brother, Charles Biles, and both were extensive landed proprietors. Their titles were derived from Andros, the English governor of New York. William was an active citizen and a distinguished preacher among Friends. The first monthly meeting in the state was held at his house. He visited friends in New England in



David McTear Taylor

1698, in Ireland in 1701, and in England in 1702. He represented Bucks in the provincial council and in the assembly several times, and in 1700 Penn appointed him one of three judges of a "Court of Inquiry." He lived near the Delaware not far below Morrisville, where he died in 1710. Robert Lucas, of Deverall in Wiltshire, was a fellow-passenger with Biles. His wife, Elizabeth, and children—John, Giles, Edward, Robert, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, and Sarah, did not arrive until seventh month, 1680. Three years later he was a member of assembly. John, the oldest son, died in 1719. Edward was supervisor of Falls in 1730. Gilbert Wheeler, fruiterer, of London, with Martha, his wife, children—William, Briant, and Martha, and servants—Charles Thomas, Robert Benson, and Catherine Knight, arrived in the ship *Jacob and Mary* the twelfth of seventh month, 1679. The first sessions of the court were held at his house. In 1685 he was a member of assembly. Richard Ridgeway, tailor, of Wellford in Berkshire, came in the same ship and at the same time as Wheeler. His wife Elizabeth, and children—Thomas and Richard—accompanied him. On the second of second month, 1686, he was licensed to keep "an ordinary." John Acreman, who is thought to have been a resident of Falls in 1678, was accidentally drowned the eleventh of third month, 1690. Lionel Brittain, blacksmith, of Alney in Bucks, arrived in the fourth month, 1680. His wife, Elizabeth, accompanied him, and their daughter died when in sight of land. She was buried at Burlington. Samuel Darke, from London, arrived in the eighth month, 1680. He represented Bucks in the assembly of 1683. William Darke, from Camden, in Gloucestershire, probably his brother, arrived at the same time. These were all the families in Falls, prior to the arrival of Penn, of whom anything is known.

The *Welcome*, with Penn and his company, sailed in September, 1682, and entered Delaware bay the twenty-fourth of the following month. Among its passengers were John Rowland, his wife Priscilla, his brother Thomas, and Hannah Mogeridge, a servant, all from Billingshurst in Sussex. They had received grants from Penn for three thousand five hundred acres of land. Joseph Kirkbride was another of the proprietary company. He ran away from a master to whom he was apprenticed, at the age of nineteen, but found favor with Penn, and was employed by him for several years. Subsequently he rose to positions of influence, and became well-to-do for that day. He afterward returned to England, repaid his master for the time and service of which he had been deprived, and throughout his life was a consistent Friend. He married into the family of Mahlon Stacy, the founder of Trenton.

The ship *Submission*, Captain James Settle, sailed from Liverpool the fifth of seventh month, 1682. The company consisted of fifty-two persons, among whom were Ralph Pemberton (aged seventy-two), Phineas Pemberton and Phoebe his wife, and their infant children, Abigail and Joseph; Agnes Harrison (aged eighty-one), James Harrison, and Anne his wife, Robert Bond,

a youth entrusted to his care and tuition; Lydia Whamsby, a domestic in his service, the two families being united by marriage, as Phineas Pemberton was James Harrison's son-in-law. They arrived at Choptank, Maryland, the thirtieth of eighth month, 1682. From thence they proceeded to their destination, and thought to have met Penn at Newcastle, but the failure of the captain to enter the capes of Delaware prevented this. When they arrived at the present location of Philadelphia, so little of the appearance of a town did it present that it was impossible to obtain shelter for their horses. They "spancelled them and turned them out into the woods," but after two days of fruitless search, the party ascended the river in a boat. The horses were found the following month. Having selected land, they returned to their families at Chester, and there remained over winter. In the second month of the following year (1683) they completed moving their goods from Choptank to the falls. Here Pemberton had selected a tract of three hundred acres, adjoining the river, to which he gave the name "Grove Place." About this time he was commissioned to several important offices in the new county of Bucks, and became a member of assembly. He was also the first postmaster in the county. In 1699 he removed to a place about five miles inland from the river, having suffered several times from a sickness thought to have been caused by the dampness in certain seasons at his former home, and there he died on the first day of the year 1702. The trusted friend of the proprietor, and the incumbent of important offices during his entire residence in this county, his death was regarded as a public calamity. James Harrison, to whom Penn had entrusted the management of his private estate, and whose talents and uprightness merited the confidence thus bestowed, died on the sixth of eighth month, 1687.*

* His property was appraised the 13th of 8th month, 1687. Among the articles of wearing apparel were one "bamillion jack-coat," "one pair of leather breeches," "stock-ins," one "new stuff crate and wastcoat breeches." In the parlor there were a large round table, seven chairs, one dozen curtains, fire irons and tongs, and considerable calico, silk, and crape. In the "parlor chamber" there were "green curtains and wallins," "pillow beds," "bolster cases," "blankets," "sheets," and other appurtenances of a bed-chamber; also a "coulour'd rugg," an "old chest," napkins, and a roll of fustian. In the "house chamber" there was "a set of redd curtains," twenty-three "woman's hats," a "fether bed," fustian, flannel, and other goods. In a second "house chamber," that occupied by Robert Bond, there were one "little doublet," one "little trunk," three "neckcloathes," six "handkerchiefs," a "camlet crate," Bible, and other articles of boys' clothing. In the "old house" there are mentioned a "malt mill," "flock bed," "rugg," a cross-cut saw, chisels, hatchets, saddle pistols, bridles, stirrups, hacks and hinges, spades, cowlhides, hammer and pincers, axes, grubbing-hoes, wedges, planes, harrows, grinding-stone, hoes, augurs, etc. In the "clossit" there were three brass candlesticks, plates, pewter and lead. The "lean-to" contained a variety of articles, the list beginning with one "table cloth," and closing with the "old Bible," which was valued at five shillings, a "green rugg," "bedstock cord," and "warming pan" being among the intermediate articles. In "the house" proper, there were a "pair of large andirons," two "frying pans,"

Both are buried at "The Point" burial ground, a plat of ground ten rods square on Grove Place farm, in which many of the Pemberton family have been interred. It is probably the oldest cemetery in the county.

Among later accessions to the community were Ann Milcomb, a widow, from Armagh, Ireland, who arrived the tenth of tenth month, 1682, with Jane, Grace, and Mary, her children, and Frances Saunders, a servant, who was to serve four years and then receive fifty acres of land. Jane, one of the daughters, was married the eighth of sixth month, 1685, to Maurice Lelston, of Newcastle. John Palmer, of Cheadland, Yorkshire, arrived the tenth of ninth month, 1683, with his wife, Christiana. Joshua Strope, of Skelton, Yorkshire, arrived at the same time, with Isabel, his wife, Daniel, Margaret, and Christiana, their children. He was a member of assembly in 1701. William Beakes, with his son Abraham, arrived in 1682 from Somersetshire, having previously received in England a grant for one thousand acres. In the same year William Venables arrived from Chathill in Staffordshire, with his wife, Elizabeth, and children, Joyce and Frances. He died the seventeenth of tenth month, 1684. At the time of Holmes's survey (1684) it appears that Falls was apportioned among no less than thirty landholders. Of the tracts adjoining the river, that of John Wood was farthest north, and thence in regular order were the lands of Daniel Brinsley, John Acreman, Richard Ridgeway, William Biles, Joshua Boare, Robert Lucas, Gilbert Wheeler, William Biles, Samuel Darke, Daniel Gardner, John Luffe, Lionel Brittain, George Brown, James Harrison, and George Heathcote. In the second tier of farms, beginning at the Makefield line, were those of Geoffrey Hawks, Ann Milcomb, Jonas Hill, John and Thomas Rowland, Thomas Wolfe, and Ralph Smith; while the western row comprised the lands of William Darke, John Heycock, John Wheeler, Jonathan Witscard, Thomas Atkinson, and Thomas Rowland.

a "four pound dripping pan," "iron mortar," two grid-irons, an equal number of "brass chafing dishes," one "spit," one "iron pott," four "skillitts," a "posnet," two "brass kettles," two "copper potts," a "pair of old gobbarts," a barrel of tobacco; in the "barne," corn and hay valued at thirty-two pounds, one "cart and wheels," "horses geer," a "push plow," etc. His live stock is thus summarized: "The broken horn cow, the old red cow, and the heifer that has had one calf, two bullocks, one bull calf, and three others, eleven lambs, swine about twenty, great and small," but no horses are given. There were "two servant men," valued at twenty-one pounds, a full hogshead of rum, and other articles of a varied character. The aggregate value was three hundred and four pounds, two shillings, sixpence.

Pemberton also left a respectable estate, consisting principally of "Grove Place," which was sold to Willoughby Warder for five hundred and fifty pounds, the farm of three hundred and fifty-four acres upon which he last resided, and which was left to his son Israel, who named the two divisions of it "Bolton" and "Wigan," about forty acres of land in Bristol, eight hundred acres in Wrightstown, a lot on High Street, Philadelphia, and his furniture, implements, bonds, etc., appraised at nine hundred and fifty-three pounds.

These lands constituted the township of Falls, as erected in 1692, when, as will be seen from the map, its shape was nearly rectangular, and the area less than half what it is at present. "Pennsbury, as its laid out," was constituted a separate township, but there is no evidence that it was recognized as such in the appointment of constables and supervisors, and it would seem that it became part of Falls without legal procedure. In September of the following year (1693) a constable and "surveyor of ways" were appointed for Crookhorn, that portion of Falls (as erected in 1692) between Pennsbury and the river at Biles island, in which the first court-house of the county was situated. The name may have been suggested by the peculiar bend of the river at this place. Like Pennsbury, its political autonomy has long since ceased to exist. Even the name is no longer recognized in the locality to which it once applied.

Time has been less rigorous with the name of Pennsbury, which will not be lost to memory so long as the traditions of the proprietor are cherished and the outlines of the manor retain popular significance. An inquiry into its history reveals much of interest. The manor tract originally contained eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-one acres. Its first English owners were Thomas Hyde and Thomas Morley, of the English navy, to whom it was granted in 1664 as the manor of Grimstead. It is probable that they failed to perform the conditions of the grant, for in 1672 Matthias Nicholas received the same lands. In 1675 they were purchased by Andros for the Duke of York, and in 1678 Andros, as governor of New York, conferred the tract in question upon Arnout De Grange, a merchant of that place. August 1, 1682, Markham purchased the manor from an Indian chief, whose right had not been consulted by previous grantees. It was then known as Scepessing, by which name Welcome creek appears upon Lindstrom's map of 1655. There was also an island of that name. Penn arrived November 8th of the same year, and the manor seems to have engaged his immediate attention. Before leaving England in 1681, Markham had been directed to select a site and build a manor house; he had brought with him the frame-work, and probably other materials, and it is very likely the work of building was in progress when Penn arrived. It must have been pushed rapidly to completion, for in March, 1683, Friends' meetings were held "at the governor's house." On the twenty-first of fifth month, 1683, "at Pennsbury," the proprietor issued several commissions.

No drawing of Pennsbury house has been preserved, and much that has been said in describing it is matter of inference and conjecture. Many important particulars may be gleaned from the Penn-Logan correspondence, and the researches of Mr. Fisher throw much light upon the subject. The mansion was of brick, two stories high, with attic and cellar, a front of sixty feet toward the river, and an extension of thirty-five feet in the rear. There was a

wide balcony in front, with steps leading to the level of the lawn. The interior arrangement was roomy and convenient. There were parlors, dining-room, and drawing-room on the first floor, also a hall extending the full depth of the mansion. The roof was formed of tiles, and surmounted with a leaden reservoir, the leakage from which caused the premature decay of the whole building. The offices and outhouses were on a line with the main edifice. The instructions of Penn regarding them were as follows (the eighteenth of eleventh month, 1684-85): "I would have a kitchen, two larders, a wash-house, a room to iron, a hen-house, and a Milan oven for baking; a stable for twelve horses; all my rooms I would have nine feet high, and my stables eleven feet, and overhead half a story. What you can do, do with bricks. What you can't, do it with good timbers, and close them with clap-boards, about five feet, which will serve other things, and we can brick it afterwards." There is every reason to believe that these directions were minutely executed. The brew-house, which was removed in 1864, enjoyed a longer lease of life than any other of the buildings planned by Penn.

Although nominally finished in 1683, the mansion proper lacked many essentials to completeness for years afterward. Immediately on his return to England, Penn ordered a new front door, because "the present one is most ugly and low." In 1685 he wrote, "finish what is built as fast as it can be done;" and in the following year, "pray, don't let the front be common." He wrote to Harrison in 1695, "Get window shutts [shutters], and two or three eating tables to flap down, one less than another, as for twelve, eight, five [persons]." He also says, "Get some wooden chairs of walnut with long backs, four inches lower than the old ones, because of cushions." The furniture in general was such as to harmonize with the character of the house, and of a style appropriate to the position of the governor. Much of it was brought from England. The old-fashioned clock, which ticked in the lives of several members of Penn's family, and possibly the advent of his government, but with equal alacrity registered the hour of its dissolution, is still preserved at the rooms of the Philadelphia library. The furniture of the first parlor consisted of "two tables, one pair stands, two great cane chairs, and four small do., seven cushions, four of them satin, the other three green plush, one pair brasses, brass fire shovels, tongs, and fender, one pair bellows, two large maps." The "best chamber" was furnished in the luxurious style of the period—a bed with satin curtains, six cane chairs, "two with twiggen bottoms," "four satin cushions," etc., and in the adjoining room was a suit of camblet curtains, with "white headcloth and testar." Among the necessary furniture were "two chairs of Master John's," and "one fallet bedstead." In the hall, besides the clock, there were a long table and "two forms of chairs." Among the table furniture were silver forks, a tea set, white and blue china, and a suit of Tun-

bridge ware. Of the chairs, several are yet in existence, and various other relics of the old manor house are preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

Penn was deeply interested in agriculture, and seems to have anticipated great pleasure from a life in the country. In writing to the Free Society of Traders, he says: "The air is sweet and clear, and the heavens serene, like the south part of France, rarely overcast." In the same document, referring to the vegetation, he says: "The woods are adorned with lovely flowers for color, greatness, figure, and variety. I have seen the gardens of London best stored with that sort of beauty, but think they may be improved in our woods." His first impressions were thus expressed in a letter to Lord Culpepper, governor of Virginia: "I am mightily taken with this part of the world; here is a great deal of nature which is to be preferred to bare art. I like it so well that a plentiful estate and a great acquaintance on the other side have no charms to remove; my family being once fixed with me, and if no other thing occur, I am like to be an adopted American."

To Colonel Henry Sidney he says: "I find the country wholesome; land, air, and water good; divers good sorts of fruits that grow wild, of which plums, peaches, and grapes are three; also cedar, cypress, chestnut, and black walnut and poplar, with five sorts of oak—black and white, Spanish, red, and swamp oak, the most durable of all, the leaf like the English willow." The gardens were his especial care and attention. In the same letter to Sidney, he speaks of having written "a begging letter for a few fruit trees of the Lord Sunderland's gardener's raising, out of his rare collection, that by giving them a better climate we may share with you the pleasure of excellent fruit, the success of which I fear nothing of." Writing to Harrison from England, he says: "Let Ralph follow his gardens, and get the yards fenced in and doors to them. I have sent some walnuts for Ralph to set, and other seeds of our own that are rare good." In 1685 he wrote, "Haydust from Long Island, such as I sowed in my court-yard, is best for our fields." It has been surmised that this referred to clover, but the time is much too early. There seems to have been some difficulty in rendering the establishment self-sustaining. The proprietor thus wrote to Harrison, his first steward: "I hear by R. Ingels that thou takest great care and pains about my husbandry. I believe it, and expected as much of thee, knowing thou art an upright man. Methinks you should be able to feed yourselves of the plantation with all but meat, and some part of the rent will answer that. I recommend to thee for the gardens and improvements of the lands, that ashes and soot are excellent for the ground, grass, and corn. Soot may be gotten in Philadelphia, I suppose, for the fetching. I suppose it should be served pretty thick; for corn in spring not so thick. It's best for lowlands and such as are moist. Let me desire thee to lay down as much as thou canst with English grass, and plough up new Indian fields, and after a crop or two they may be laid down so too, for that feeds sheep, and that feeds

the ground, as well as they feed and clothe us." The grounds were laid out with much taste, a broad avenue lined with poplars led from the landing at the river to the front of the mansion, and about midway there was a terrace ascended by several steps. From the gentle eminence upon which the house was situated there was a fine view of the river and the Jersey shore.

Unfortunately for the fond hopes of the proprietor, his plans for a life of quiet retirement in Pennsylvania were not to be realized. He was obliged to return to England in 1683, before the mansion was ready for his occupation, and during this first visit to the province resided at Philadelphia. December 10, 1699, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Letitia, he again arrived at Philadelphia, and shortly afterward at the manor, which was made the home of the family during the following two years. Here Penn lived with his customary activity, visiting the incipient metropolis in his barge, receiving with distinguishing courtesy and hospitality the magnates of adjoining colonies and his Indian friends, and attending to the details of his government. He introduced different varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, superior breeds of horses and cattle, and improved methods of farming. Of his domestic life few particulars have been preserved. The household was presided over by John Sotchar, who succeeded Harrison as steward in 1687. Hugh Sharp was gardener; Robert Beckhaus, man servant; Mary Lofty, housekeeper; Ann Nichols, cook. There were also a German maid, Dorothy Mullers, and several negroes, among them, John the coachman, his wife, Parthena, Dorcas, Sue, and "Old Sam." Stephen Gould was the proprietor's private secretary. Supplies of food were obtained from Philadelphia, principally through James Logan. On one occasion Penn wrote: "Fail not to send up a fitch of our bacon, and by all means chocolate if to be had, and a cask of middlings flour from Samuel Carpenter's, or J. Norris, and some coffee berries, four pounds; some flat and some deep earthen pans for milk and baking, which Betty Web can help thee to, and a sack of Indian meal. Search Lumley's good for an ordinary size side-saddle and pillion, and some coarse linen for towels." This was in August, 1700. The next month he again wrote to Logan: "We want some beer, having not a quarter of a pint in the house among so many workmen; best in bottles sealed down, or it may be drawn and mixed." There is other evidence that the cellars were well stocked with cider, sherry, and claret. The family enjoyed the usual travelling facilities of the period. Horseback riding seems to have been in great favor, judging from the number of saddles and pillions referred to in the inventory. Among the horses were "Silas" and the "ball nag, Tamerlane." There were a coach, calash, and sedan chair; and in 1700 Penn urged the justices to have the roads to Philadelphia and the bridges over Pennypack and Poquessing repaired. The river was the best highway, and in 1700 he had a barge made for his own use. This seems to have been highly valued, as in the letter he says: "But above all dead things my barge, I hope

nobody uses it on any account, and that she is kept in a dry dock or at least covered from the weather." A good story of the barge is thus related by Janney: "When passing in his barge between Philadelphia and Pennsbury, he frequently stopped at Burlington to see Governor Jennings, of New Jersey, who was also an eminent minister among the Friends. On one occasion Jennings and some of his friends were enjoying their pipes, a practice which the gentlemanly Penn disliked. On hearing that Penn's barge was in site, they put away their pipes that their friend might not be annoyed, and endeavored to conceal from him what they were about. He came upon them, however, somewhat suddenly, and pleasantly remarked that he was glad to see they had sufficient sense of propriety to be ashamed of the practice. Jennings, rarely at a loss for an answer, rejoined that they were not ashamed, but desisted to avoid hurting a weak brother."

The great event in the household was the birth of John Penn, the thirty-first of eleventh month, 1699. In a letter written at this time, Isaac Norris says: "The governor's wife and daughter are well; his wife is extremely well-beloved; their little son is a lovely babe." Deborah Logan in her youth heard from an old woman in Bucks county that she "went when she was a girl with a basket containing a rural present to the proprietor's mansion and saw his wife, a delicate pretty woman sitting beside the cradle of her infant." The manor house was the place of meeting for Friends, and was the scene of several weddings. John Sotchar and Mary Lofty, steward and housekeeper, united their fortunes by marriage, October 16, 1701, the governor, his wife, and daughter being among the witnesses. Letitia Penn made a present of a chest of drawers to the bride. Then the provincial council met here during the summer of 1700, and with Indian visitors and others there was a degree of social activity to which the colony was yet a stranger.

The residence at Pennsbury was destined to be of short duration, however; and in November, 1701, Penn sailed for England, never to return. The interests of his government were much endangered by a proposed act of parliament to annex the colonies to the crown. He was equal to the emergency, and continued to cherish the plans of his life regarding Pennsbury. In addressing the assembly before his departure, he declared that his heart was among his people, that he had "promised himself the quietness of a wilderness," and was resolved to return and live among them again. In 1712, in a letter to the council, he says: "I purpose to see you if God gives me life this fall, but I grow old and infirm, yet would gladly see you once more before I die, and my young sons and daughters also, settled upon good tracts of land for them and theirs after them, to clear and settle upon as Jacob's sons did. I close when I tell you that I desire fervent prayers to the Lord for continuing my life that I may see Pennsylvania once more before I die." His health was at this time seriously impaired, and his mind, under the influence of disease, had lost that vigor



George Warrick

and retentiveness with which it was accustomed to act. He negotiated with Queen Anne for the sale of his proprietary rights, and although a one-sixth payment had been made, the sale was set aside when his illness became apparent. After six years of sickness, through which his religious principles sustained him more than any other agency, he died in England in 1718, and is buried at Chalfont St. Giles.

The manor-house became the repository of all the personal effects of the Penn family which remained in this country after their departure (1701). Two chambers were furnished, one for the steward upon his visits, the other for any member of the family who might care to return to it. William Penn, Jr., visited the place in 1704, and was warmly welcomed by the Indians. The property remained untenanted for years, and was removed prior to the revolution. It was frequently visited by travellers, and was the scene of many Indian conferences. The last great Indian gathering here occurred May 9, 1735. James Logan, Jeremiah Langhorne, Joseph Kirkbride, Israel Pemberton, and other prominent figures in colonial affairs were present. The natives were represented by Lapawinzo, Nutimus, Lesbeconk, and Teshekoman. Portraits of the two last named are in existence and were taken here. John Penn was the last of the family who resided at the manor, and also the last incumbent of the proprietary prerogatives. He died in February, 1795. The site of the manor-house and three hundred acres adjoining were purchased in 1792 by Robert Crozier, in whose family it remained nearly a century. The present owner is George Warner, Esq., of Philadelphia. Of the results of the first proprietor's labors, the last vestige, the stump of an old and gnarled cherry tree, was removed several years ago; a substantial farm-house occupies the site of the mansion; the broad avenue, lined with tall poplars, is no more to be seen; the shrubbery and flowers, culled from nature's richest catalogue, exist only in a line or two of history, and imagination's utmost effort fails to form an idea of gracefully winding paths and beautiful lawns where now only fields of tobacco or corn are found. The whistle of a steamboat disturbs the quiet of the place, and numbers of people pass it every year with a look of not more than passing interest, ignorant that it was once the home of the founder of the commonwealth that bears his name.

In the annals of American military history, two natives of Falls, Jacob Brown and Charles Ellet, deserve honorable mention. General Brown was born May 9, 1775, of Quaker parentage. He became a soldier under peculiar circumstances. Upon the opening of hostilities in 1812, he presented himself before the secretary of war, and desired to engage in the military service as commander of a brigade. The offer of his services was declined. He was commissioned brigadier-general by the governor of New York, and notwithstanding his inexperience, subsequently became commanding-general of the armies of the United States. Charles Ellet was born in 1810. He became

distinguished as a civil engineer, and devised the construction of the iron-clads which proved so formidable in the civil war.

Falls is one of the most thickly populated sections in the county. The census of 1880 shows a population of two thousand three hundred and eighty-five in the township, and in the borough of Morrisville nine hundred and sixty-eight. The latter is the largest town in the southeastern part of the county. Its site was originally owned by John Wood, and its earliest name was "Colvin's ferry," Patrick Colvin being then proprietor of the landing on the Pennsylvania shore (1772). At this time there was also a grist-mill located here, known as the "Delaware Works." Colvin continued as ferryman a score of years. Robert Morris gave to the place his name and its early impetus. He is said to have built a number of houses, enlarged the mills, and projected extensive manufactures. He built a beautiful and commodious residence, fronting upon the river and Green street (then known as the post-road), but became involved financially, and the property was sold in 1798. It was purchased by George Clymer and Thomas Fitzwater, who took measures to practically demonstrate its eligibility as a site for a town. Streets were laid out and lots sold. With subsequent additions to the town plat, it has expanded to its present proportions. North of Green street and parallel with it, the principal streets are known as Gordon, Wood, Morris, Union, Palmer, Dana, Cedar, and Bridge. The latter is a continuation of the Trenton city bridge. The only intersecting continuous thoroughfares are Mill street and the turnpike.

It does not appear that much effort was made to preserve regularity or give the town a symmetrical form. The canal, railroad, and river have prevented this to some extent, but these disadvantages might have been overcome. Morrisville was erected into a borough in 1804, and is the oldest incorporated town in the county, with a single exception. The northern limit of the borough is identical with the township line of Lower Makefield; it extends about a half mile inland from the river. Several branches of industry are in active operation, the principal manufacturing establishment being the Morrisville rubber works, which occupy the site of the stable of General Jean Victor Maria Moreau, the last occupant of the Morris mansion. A large proportion of the working people find employment in Trenton, of which Morrisville is virtually a suburb. They are connected by the Trenton city and Morrisville bridges. The former is an iron structure erected within comparatively recent years. The original structure was built in 1859-61, at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. It was one thousand three hundred feet in length. Its erection was begun by Bennett & Carlisle, who failed in business, and was finished by Prior & Reeder. The timbers were cut in the interior of Pennsylvania, and were regarded at the time as the finest ever brought to the city of Trenton. The principal movers in the enterprise were Bucks county farmers, who thought the tolls excessive as charged by the old bridge, and desired a more convenient

entrance into the city. The bridge was opened to the public late in the summer of 1861. It was destroyed by fire in June, 1884, and rebuilt as at present, in the following summer. The Morrisville bridge is probably the most complete, substantial, and expensive structure that spans the Delaware. It combines the requirements of a foot-walk, wagon-way, and railroad bridge, and is crossed daily by hundreds of foot-passengers, wagons, and railroad trains. It was completed in 1876. Its predecessor was not devoid of historic interest. It was one thousand one hundred feet long and thirty-six feet wide, consisting of five arches supported on wooden piers. The floor was connected with the arches by perpendicular iron rods. It was begun in 1804, completed in 1806, and opened to travel January 20th of that year, with ceremonies worthy of the event. A salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of the occasion, as Governor Bloomfield and a large concourse of people marched across from Trenton. When the bridge was in course of construction, a flood of more than ordinary height induced the projectors to make the piers one-fourth higher than had been contemplated. The advantage of this was seen in the freshet of 1841, when a number of bridges from points further up the river passed under the Trenton bridge without serious damage to it. In 1851, an addition was built, and the tracks of the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad laid into Trenton. The architect of the original structure was Theodore Burr, and its cost one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Tullytown and Fallsington are about equal in size and importance. The former is situated near the river, partly in Bristol township. It is a railroad station on the Pennsylvania railroad, comprises about fifty houses, several stores, and the usual industrial features of a country village. Fallsington is an inland village and the radiating point of nine different public roads. No active manufacturing business is carried on except that incident to villages in farming communities. The population is largely composed of retired farmers, and the place has an atmosphere of wealth and culture. Oxford Valley is a small village on the dividing line between Falls and Middletown townships. Tyburn and Wheatsheaf are stations on the Pennsylvania railroad.

There was once some prospect of the national capital being located within the limits of Falls township. The federal district would have included the site of Morrisville, which location was decided upon by resolution of congress in 1783. This was intended as a compromise between the claims of New York and Philadelphia. In 1784 commissioners were appointed and empowered to lay out the proposed district and take measures for the erection of public buildings. Washington was asked for his advice, which was not favorable to this action on the part of congress, and the matter was dropped.

A circumstance of more than ordinary interest in the history of Falls is the fact that the first meetings of Friends in the state were held within its limits. Samuel Smith thus speaks of this: "Meetings for worship were very early

established about the Falls, even before the land bore the name of Pennsylvania," and the Friends who were settled from Bristol upward used to attend the meetings for business at Burlington. Their own meetings for worship were held at the houses of some of the inhabitants, viz., William Yardley, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Biles, William Darke, Lionel Brittain, William Beake, etc. The first Falls meeting-house was built in 1690, at Fallsington. Falls monthly meeting was established at the house of William Biles, the second day of the third month, 1683. The land upon which the meeting-house stood was the gift of William Penn. It is described as a brick structure twenty by twenty-five feet, with a wooden chimney and gallery. This meeting is still one of the largest and most important in the county, and was the only religious society in the township for many years.

Methodism was introduced into Morrisville some time in the early part of this century. A class was formed at Fallsington in 1818, with James Lippincott as leader. Preaching was held at the houses of Mr. Lippincott, John Crozier, and Samuel Bories, who were its principal members. Among the early preachers were Henry King and David Bartine. The class at Morrisville was formed in 1818-20, with Edmund Yard as leader. Eventually, both classes became extinct. About the year 1840 several families from Philadelphia removed to Morrisville and connected themselves with the Green street church in Trenton. A class was again formed at the former place, with Joseph Adams as leader. In 1842 a protracted revival was held by Reverend Charles Whitecar, of Trenton, in the Morrisville school-house. The class was divided and placed under the leadership of Ebenezer Barwis and William Kitson. Public services were continued in the school-house by Richard Hammil, of Trenton. In 1844, Morrisville was made an appointment on Attleboro' circuit, with John W. Arthur and Peter Hallowell as preachers. This arrangement continued until 1860, when it became a station, with N. M. Brown as pastor. Among his successors were Nicholas McComa, D. M. Gordon, C. J. Crouch, J. B. Quigg, Frank Gilbert, David Shields, and J. S. Wilson, the present incumbent. A church building was erected in 1850. Fallsington church was built in 1866. The dedicatory services were conducted by Reverend Joseph Mason. It is a frame structure, thirty by forty-five feet, with a seating capacity of two hundred. The cost was about three thousand dollars. The first pastor was Reverend C. H. McDermond, who was also instrumental in organizing the Tullytown church. In 1866, by request of Mr. George W. Cullen, he preached in Temperance hall. At the close of service a class was formed, with Mr. Cullen as leader. Reverend Oscar R. Cook was appointed pastor in 1873, when the church numbered fourteen. During his incumbency, a beautiful stone church building, surmounted with a handsome stone cupola, was built at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The society numbered sixty members.

The Christian church of Tullytown was organized in 1821 by Frederick

Plummer, of Philadelphia, who preached in school-houses and groves. In 1822 the church building now occupied was erected. Upon Mr. Plummer's resignation, in 1850, he was succeeded by his nephew, Evan H. Plummer. Among his successors were William Lane, Philip Hank, William Robison, Philetus Roberts, E. E. Mitchell, and others. At present (1887) the church is without a regular pastor, but the pulpit is supplied by clergymen from neighboring points.

The Presbyterian church of Morrisville was organized in September, 1860, prior to which services were held in an old stone building on the canal by Reverend Mr. Morris, of Newtown. Reverend James H. Callan was called as pastor by the first session, composed of James H. Farrand and George G. Roney, elders, and I. V. Smith and Hutchinson Moon, trustees. In 1863 a church building was erected on Union street. Mr. Callan was pastor, 1860-63; Andrew Tully, 1863-69; Henry Swenerton, 1869-71; Robert S. Manning, 1871-74; M. L. Hofford, 1879 —. Samuel Roberts, of Trenton, was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with this church for fifteen years. Messiah church (Advent), Morrisville, was organized in 1850 by Dr. Josiah Litch, of Philadelphia, who placed it under the care of Reverend J. P. Farrar. Succeeding pastors have been J. W. Daniels, M. L. Bentley, W. H. Swartz, J. D. Boyer, J. A. Heagy, — Eldred, M. L. Jackson, J. T. Lanning, D. I. Robinson, H. P. Cutter, and others. J. W. Cain, who resigned in 1882, was the last regular pastor. The church building on Wood street was erected in 1850. It is a frame structure of modest but substantial appearance. During Mr. Eldred's administration a revival of some length was held at Wheat Sheaf. A congregation was formed in 1866-67, and a house of worship secured. These churches have usually been associated under the same pastoral care. An Episcopal chapel at Fallsington completes the number of churches in the township.

In 1885, Falls sustained ten schools, at a total expenditure of nearly five thousand dollars. The length of the annual term is nine months. Schools were established by the Friends shortly after their settlement, and were conducted under denominational auspices until the introduction of the public-school system. The Falls Library Company was organized in 1800, and has sustained a continuous existence to the present time. It exerts a strong influence in the direction of general intelligence, culture, and refinement. An institution of this character cannot fail to benefit the community from which it receives the generous support apparent in this instance.

CHAPTER X.

THE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

THE lands between the manor of Pennsbury and Neshaminy creek, comprehended in Bristol township at the time when it was erected in 1692, were originally seated by twenty individuals, viz., William Clark, Richard Noble, Jacob Pelisson, Samuel Allen, James Boyden, John Swart, John Spencer, Thomas Holme, Edmund Bennet, Griffith Jones, Francis Richardson, Christopher Taylor, William Hlaige, Thomas Bowman, Thomas Rudyard, William Dungan, Mordecai Bowden, Clement Dungan, Thomas Dungan, and Richard Lundy. Clark received his grant from Governor Andros in 1679. It was located at the mouth of Neshaminy creek, and comprised three hundred and nine acres. He died in 1683, when his widow, Ann Clark, succeeded to this property. Richard Noble, who was appointed first sheriff of Bucks county in 1682, owned an extensive tract adjoining Clark's on the Delaware. He landed at Salem, New Jersey, May 13, 1675, and settled west of the Delaware within a few years afterward. He was a surveyor, and held office under the Duke of York. Samuel Allen resided near the Neshaminy about a mile from its mouth. The marriage of his daughter Martha to Daniel Pegg occurred here on the 22d day of the second month, 1686; this is one of the first ceremonies of this character known to have occurred in the township. Pegg's run and a street in Philadelphia derive their names from one of the parties most interested in this occasion.

James Boyden lived on the Neshaminy near Allen. He was (in 1682) one of the first representatives in the assembly from Bucks county. It is said that this was one of the old Swedish families who settled on the Delaware years before the inception of Penn's colonization scheme. The following incident is related of a young girl whom the Boydens adopted and reared, and may serve to illustrate certain phases of life at this period: "It was her business to tend the cattle out of the swamps. One rainy time she was lost, and wandered in the wet three days and nights until too weak to go farther, when she lay down and cried. An Indian heard her, and carried her home. She always retained a peculiar friendship and esteem for the natives, having learned their language in her infancy."

Captain Thomas Holme, a member of the Society of Friends, was commissioned surveyor-general the 18th day of the 2d month, 1682, in which capacity

he prepared and published a map of the seated lands of the province. He owned all the land in the vicinity of Newportville, and eastward along the Middletown line, a distance of several miles. The township line roads were laid out by him prior to 1695, in which year he died. The tracts of Spencer and Swart extended eastward from the Neshaminy, between those of Holme and Boyden. John Otter's lands adjoined the creek that bears his name. Christopher Taylor, an educated gentleman, and a convert to Quakerism in 1652, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682 from Yorkshire, England. He was a member of the first assembly. His son Israel was granted two hundred and fifty acres in right of his father in 1692. The latter died in 1696. Edmund Bennett was an early and also an extensive land-owner, but lived in Northampton. Richard Lundy, who married Elizabeth Bennet, came to the Delaware from Boston the 19th day of the 3d month, 1682, but settled in Falls, although he owned land in Bristol. William Haige's five hundred acres adjoined the lands of Taylor. The Dungans—Thomas, Clement, and William—were from Rhode Island. The first grant was made to William on the 4th day of the 6th month, 1682. His father, the Reverend Thomas, and brother, Clement, followed him from Rhode Island with other Welsh families. It is probable that the Dungans left Bristol, and removed to Northampton before the close of the century. All of these tracts were rectangular in shape, and extended inland from the river nearly the entire breadth of the township. With many of the first owners, purchases were not made with settlement in view, and as a transfer did not involve the sacrifice of a prospective home, a number of tracts passed into other hands within a few years. The lands of Otter, Bennet, and Jones were sold to Samuel Carpenter in 1683, and he thus became the largest landed proprietor at that time. Carpenter was a Philadelphia merchant and ship-owner, and amassed considerable wealth in the Barbadoes trade. He was the richest man in the province in 1700. He was a member of the council and assembly, treasurer of the province, and otherwise prominent in colonial affairs. He made his residence at Bristol during the last years of his life, and died in 1714. In these brief statements regarding the people who first made this township their home is comprehended their recorded history; and however interesting an extended account of their experiences as pioneers might be to the reader, the long vista of intervening years since their active existence effectually precludes the recovery of such details as form the essential features of a connected narrative.

The influx of population into this locality must have been considerable; which is sufficiently indicated by the fact that a market town was considered necessary for the comfort and convenience of the community not many years after its first settlement. The selection of sites for towns was among the earliest projects of the colonists along the Delaware; and the elevated flat on the right bank of the river at the mouth of Mill creek presented peculiar advan-

tages, which did not escape the notice of the more enterprising and far-seeing men of the county. At this time there were but two towns in the province, Philadelphia and Chester. The propriety and feasibility of a third being laid out were considerations of greater importance than would enter into the calculations of the founder of a prospective town at the present time. The project was brought to the notice of prominent men in the colony, and being received with favor, a petition was presented to the provincial council at a meeting of that body June 10, 1695, at the house of Phineas Pemberton in Falls, Governor Markham, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph Growdon, Caleb Pussey, and Phineas Pemberton being present. It was shown that the county had as yet no market town; that for this purpose the ferry opposite Burlington was regarded as a good location; that ways and streets had been projected there, "having regard to the division of divers men's lands," and therefore requesting the governor and council, if the proposed location should be approved, to alter or confirm the streets; grant a weekly market; the liberty of wharfing and building to a convenient distance into the river and creek; that every street terminating at the banks should be a public landing; that the buildings on the bank might be so regulated as to leave sufficient space for a street at the water's edge; that the major part of the inhabitants might have power to appoint two or more of their number to see that these regulations were observed; and also that a proper officer be appointed to seal liquid and dry measures. The authorities thus consulted were pleased to regard this as "verie reasonable," and graciously consented to the proposed action on the part of the "inhabitants and owners of land in the county of Bucks, but more especially in the township of Bucks." Phineas Pemberton was directed to prepare a draft of the town, and John White appointed "sealer" agreeably to the terms of the petition. The survey was probably made the same year (1797); and with this date the chronological record of the oldest town in Bucks county may be said to begin. In the two centuries less one decade that have elapsed since that time, many things have occurred which may interest the present generation in their recital, and are well worthy of preservation for their intrinsic value.

The importance of the place in the first quarter of the last century was derived in great measure from the location here of the seat of justice for the county. Court was held here from 1705 to 1725. The first court-house, a two-story brick building with whipping-post attached, was built in 1705. The upper floor was used as a court-room, the lower one as a prison. This building was situated on Cedar street, and the lot extended to Radcliffe. Upon the removal of the county-seat to Newtown in 1725, John De Normandie purchased the property; it was transferred by him to the borough in 1772. The second floor was adapted for use as a council chamber, and the lower room used as a school-room and for the holding of elections. The burgess and council sold the property to William Kinsey in 1834, when it was removed.



Anthony Swain

The fairs and markets contributed not a little to the early importance of Bristol. Two fairs yearly were authorized by the charter, the first to be held on the 8th and 9th days of May, the other from the 29th to the 31st day of October, and their management was intrusted to the burgesses. The first mention of fairs in the borough records occurs in 1742, when Market street was decided upon as the place for the fair to be held. The rental of booths was regulated in 1747. Cattle were first exposed for sale in 1759, when they were advertised at the expense of the council. This made the fairs a greater centre of attraction than ever before. As early as 1773, there appears to have been considerable dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, and the council passed a resolution requesting the assembly to annul that clause in the charter in virtue of which fairs were held. They were continued twenty years longer, however, but in 1796, by act of the legislature, were discontinued. The building of a market-house was agitated as early as 1753, when William Buckley and John Abram DeNormandie were appointed to secure subscriptions for that purpose. At a meeting of council, December 8, 1759, the question of a location was submitted, but no decision was made, and Councilman Alexander Graydon, who was absent, was asked to decide the matter. It does not appear whether he did so or not, but in 1760 the council selected for a site the middle of Mill street at the intersection of Cedar. It was finally built in 1768, but blown down in the winter of 1773-74. John and Charles Bessonett superintended its re-erection on the same site. In the autumn of 1790, William McIlvaine, John Hutchinson, Archibald McElroy, Phineas Buckley, and Pierson Mitchell, a committee appointed to select a better location, reported in favor of the square at the crossing of Market and Cedar streets, whither the market-house was forthwith removed. It is probable that nearly all the buying and selling of staple goods in the county were done through the medium of the market and fairs for some years, until the growth of stores and shops at other points eventually deprived them of their former usefulness.

The "ferry against Burlington" was regarded as of sufficient importance to influence the location of the town. The river was at that time and for many years afterward of much greater advantage to the towns along its banks than at present. It was in 1697 the only means of communication with the outside world. This ferry was established by Samuel Clift; and upon his death in April, 1684, his executor, William Biles, leased the ferry-house for two years to Michael Hurst. The ferry was recognized by the provincial council in 1709, upon petition of John Sotcher, who owned the landing on the Pennsylvania side. The assembly of New Jersey passed a similar act in 1714. The first mention concerning it in the town records occurs in the minutes of a meeting held May 28, 1750, when a complaint was made that the public suffered "great inconvenience, and that therefore some measure for regulating the said ferry and preventing those inconveniences is of absolute necessity." It appeared

that the sense of the meeting "without a dissenting voice" was that the ferry was the undoubted right of the corporation, which should therefore receive possession from the tenant. The records further state: "Patrick O'Hanlan being called in and required to hold the same as a tenant under this corporation has consented thereto and has agreed with this present town's meeting for the use thereof for one year commencing the first day of April past at the rent of twelve pounds per annum." It would seem from subsequent developments that this arrangement was not advantageous to Mr. O'Hanlan. It appears that in September, 1753, he was in debt for the rent of nearly two years. Ennion Williams, the borough treasurer, was directed to call upon him and compel payment, if necessary. O'Hanlan appeared before the counsel in person, and stated that his profits did not amount to six pounds in the past year. He was allowed an abatement; and that the business might be made more remunerative, the following schedule of rates was adopted: "Single foot passengers, six pence, two persons at the same time, four pence, and three or more, three pence each; a single horse and rider, one shilling, and any greater number, nine pence; a single ox, one shilling three pence, and any greater number, one shilling; sheep, two pence each, hogs (alive), six pence; dead, three pence; four wheeled carriages, with two horses and one person, five shillings; two wheeled carriages with a single horse and one person, two shillings and six pence;" and in every case the rates were increased one-half after ten o'clock at night. This code of regulations remained in force under successive lessees for many years.

The Bath springs, which were known to exist as early as 1700, gave Bristol a wide celebrity and made it the most fashionable watering-place in this country. The local prominence it had for a short time maintained in legal circles was thus relinquished in favor of a central position among the pleasure resorts of cultured and wealthy people. What Saratoga and Newport are to society to-day, Bristol was three generations ago. The water is chalybeate in character, and was resorted to for its medicinal properties by persons from all parts of the country. Leading medical men, among others Dr. Benjamin Rush, have pronounced it to be efficient in the treatment of certain diseases, and at one time it enjoyed considerable reputation. Doctor Minnick, who owned the grounds in 1807, erected the large frame building, still standing, for the accommodation of guests at the springs. Among those who patronized him were many distinguished men. The favorable issue of the war of 1812 was celebrated by a national ball at the springs. A number of military and naval officers were present, and also the representatives of several foreign countries. Doctor Gill, a Frenchman, lived on the property in retirement after its celebrity as a watering-place began to decline. He was a member of the medical staff of the first Napoleon and accompanied him on his campaigns to Egypt and Russia.

While thus a noted place of residence for families of wealth and social position, a number of distinguished persons have from time to time lived here permanently. The famous actor, Thomas A. Cooper, was among this number; also Major Kneas, U. S. A., Captain Biddle, U. S. N., Major Lenox, Pierce Butler, James SimeEnto, Don DeOnis, Augustus Claudious, Baron Ludwig, Antoni Farcy Piquet, the DeNormandies, and others. SimeEnto was the Spanish minister. He lived on Radcliffe street in the house owned by Charles Fenton. It is related that he built a miniature fort at the foot of his grounds facing the river, upon which two small brass cannons were mounted. There were two sets of halyards upon the flagstaffs, one for the flag of Spain and the other for the national colors of this country. On a certain fourth of July occasion, William Gosline, who had charge of the munitions of war, was directed to run up the flags. He did so in such a way as to place the stars and stripes above the flag of Spain. SimeEnto inquired with some surprise why they were not run up together, upon which Gosline replied, "His country's flag first, and those of others afterward," a sentiment which his master was generous enough to appreciate. He was recalled after some years and succeeded as minister by Don DeOnis, who took up his residence on Radcliffe street, and laid out the grounds adjoining with care and taste. It is said that the marriage by proxy of his daughter and a Spanish army officer was the first ceremony so performed in this country. It occurred at high noon in both countries, Father Hogan, of Philadelphia, officiating at Bristol. Augustus Claudious, the German consul at Philadelphia, Baron Ludwig, of Prussia, and Captain Piquet, of the French navy, as the representatives of their respective governments, added much to the wealth and respectability of the community. It is said that Joseph Bonaparte, upon his arrival in America in 1816, was very favorably impressed with several properties in the vicinity of Bristol, one of which he might have purchased but for the fact that the laws of the state prohibited a foreigner from acquiring real estate. The DeNormandies, who were once prominently identified with affairs in Bristol, were descended from Andri, who was born at Geneva in 1651, and emigrated in 1706 with his two sons John Abram and John Anthony. The family is no longer represented in this locality.

Several houses of the ante-revolutionary period have survived the condition of society under which they were built. Of the three oldest in existence at present, one, a brick building, is situated at the foot of Wood street on land belonging to John McGinley. It was occupied at one time by William Davis, a ship-builder, who built some of the fastest sailing vessels of his day. The house now owned by John McOwen on Mill street is thought to have been one of the first brick buildings erected in the borough. Another old house, which has been demolished in the present year (1887), was that of Mrs. Closson, adjoining her hotel on Mill street. It must have been a house of some note,

for the assessed valuation as given in an old record was three hundred and fifty pounds, the highest sum assessed upon any of the fifty-three houses in Bristol at this day. Mr. John Gosline, chief burgess for many years, a large land-owner, and prominent free-mason, lived here at the beginning of the century. These three houses are supposed to have been built prior to 1720, in which year the borough charter was granted. Among other old buildings are the Friends' meeting-house at the corner of Market and Wood streets, and the house of Richard Corson, which was built in 1745 as a work-house, on the Beaver Dam road. The oldest hotel in the borough is the Delaware house. It was originally opened as the "George the Third," in 1765, by Charles Bessonett, a Frenchman, who settled at Bristol as early as 1730. A company of Yankee troops passed through the town at the outbreak of the revolution, and upon seeing the name of the royal sovereign against whom they were in rebellion emblazoned in so conspicuous a manner, they opened fire upon the unfortunate sign and did not desist until it was riddled with bullets. Mr. Bessonett's next device was a fountain, and was received with popular favor. John Bessonett succeeded his father, and changed the name to that which it now bears. His son John also became proprietor. The elder Bessonett established the first line of stage-wagons from Philadelphia to New York. His advertisement was as follows: "Unparalleled speed; from Philadelphia to New York in two days, fare four dollars. Comfort and safety assured." He was assessed in 1785 for one building, two cattle, sixteen horses, one bound servant, three negro slaves, two stage-wagons, one ferry, and his occupation, his tax of three pounds one shilling being the largest of any person in the borough. The records at Doylestown show that the first petition for license to keep a public house in Bristol was presented in 1705 by Thomas Brock. The applicants for that privilege in 1728 were Henry Betz, James Moore, and Evan Harris. Patrick O'Hanlan kept the ferry-house at the foot of Mill street in 1730. The records of 1768 show that licenses were granted as follows: to Mrs. Eliza Jackson for a public house upon the site of the Closson house; to Robert Reese for the "Rising Sun," on Mill street; to John Dowdney for the "King of Prussia," at the corner of Mill and Pond streets; to Charles Bessonett for the "George the Third," at the foot of Mill street. What is now known as the Closson house was established in 1857 as the Exchange hotel by William Early. Ten different public houses have been licensed for Bristol by the courts since 1705. In 1800, with a population of five hundred and twenty-one, there were four hotels—one to every one hundred and thirty persons; with a population of six thousand in 1885, there were four hotels—one for every one thousand five hundred of the population.

Mr. Bessonett's experience with the provincial militia has been related; but there were other occurrences during the revolution of more serious import. General Cadwallader encamped near the borough in 1776 with three thousand

troops. One thousand five hundred men were billeted on the town at one time in 1777. Armed boats guarded the river from Bordentown to Philadelphia. During the occupation of the latter place by the British in 1777-78, a detachment of militia was stationed at Bristol as a protection against a threatened attack. As no hostile demonstrations were made, their discipline was allowed to relax. The favorable opportunity for an attack thus presented was not neglected by the enemy. On the morning of Good Friday, 1778, a party of British cavalry left the city and proceeded as far as Newportville, where they remained secreted in the woods until daybreak. The sentinels had no sooner been drawn in at the sound of the morning gun than they dashed into the town to the surprise and consternation of the people. A number of the principal citizens appeared at their doors only to find themselves prisoners. This was only a secondary object of the expedition, however. Several militia officers were known to be in the town, and their capture was what most interested the enemy. It is said that the American captain was in hiding in a garret. When it became apparent that their object was frustrated, they threatened to burn the mills unless a certain amount of money was paid them. At this juncture of affairs, Captain John Clark, a British officer who lived at Fairview, rode into town and protested against the destruction of the property on the ground that he was a subject of the crown and interested in its ownership. When asked where his regiment was stationed and why he was not with it, he replied that it was in the West Indies, and he was home on a furlough. This had the desired effect. A rumor was circulated in the meantime that a corps of marines from a point farther up the river had received intelligence of their presence in the county; and the troops with their prisoners retreated in all haste to the city. The prisoners were exchanged shortly afterward. Captain Clark subsequently resigned his commission and lived at Fairview the remainder of his life.

The Marquis de La Fayette's visits to Bristol may also be mentioned in this connection. He was wounded in the battle of Brandywine, and after leaving the field hospital was brought to Bristol, where he remained until strong enough to be taken to Bethlehem. He again arrived in the town on the 27th day of September, 1824. The citizens had previously appointed Dr. John Phillips, David Dorrance, and William F. Swift a committee to make arrangements suitable for the reception of their distinguished guest. A triumphal arch, with the inscription, "Welcome, Friend," was erected at the Hollow bridge. Stores and residences were decorated with flags. A large concourse of people assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. The general and his suite were escorted to the residence of Mr. Bessonett, the house now occupied by Nathan Tyler, where refreshments were provided, speeches made, and every assurance of appreciation bestowed upon the distinguished visitor. Hundreds of people pressed into the house to shake his hand. Mrs. Bessonett

was introduced and related the circumstances under which she had nursed him on the occasion of his former visit. He recognized her, and recollected distinctly his short stay in the place on his way to Bethlehem. After a rest of several hours, the march of the procession was resumed towards Philadelphia.

Until within recent years, notwithstanding its advantages for business, the distinguishing character of the place has been its quiet rural beauty. The ratio of growth and improvement in the last century may be inferred from what people have said at various times in that period. Oldmixon, writing in 1708, places the number of houses at fifty, and mentions the mills of Samuel Carpenter, "an eminent planter." Alexander Graydon, writing in 1757, says: "There are few towns, perhaps, in Pennsylvania, which in the same space of time have been so little improved or undergone less alteration. Then (1715) as now the great road leading from Philadelphia to New York, first skirting the inlet at the head of which stand the mills, and then turning short to the left along the banks of the Delaware, formed the principal and indeed only street marked by anything like a continuity of building. A few places for streets were opened from this main one on which, here and there, stood an humble, solitary dwelling. At a corner of two of these lanes was a Quaker meeting-house, and at a still more retired spot stood a small Episcopal church, whose lonely graveyard, with its surrounding woody scenery, might have furnished an appropriate theme for such a muse as Gray's. These, together with an old brick jail, constituted all the public edifices in this my native town. With the exception of the family of Dr. DeNormandie, our own, and perhaps one or two more, the principal inhabitants of Bristol were Quakers. Among these, the names of Buckley, Williams, Large, Merritt, Hutchinson, and Church are familiar to me." Scott's Geography states that the houses in 1806 numbered about ninety, an increase of forty in a hundred years. Within the present century, the town as it exists to-day may properly be said to have come into existence. William Bache, writing in 1853, thus summarizes its industrial and business interests at that time:

. . . . The greater amount of business in general store-keeping is carried on in Mill street, which now has twelve retail stores for the sale of groceries, provisions, clothing, dry-goods, and housekeeping articles generally. Besides these, there are now in the same street two fancy dry-goods and trimming stores, two leather and shoe-finding stores, three tin and sheet-iron manufactories, three millinery and two tailoring establishments, three harness manufactories, three boot and shoe makers, a grain and a saw mill, two hat manufacturers, one smith-shop, two drug and medicine stores, two tobacconists, one soap and candle manufactory, one cabinet-ware maker, a printing office, a watchmaker and jeweller, two bakers, and one public house.

On Radcliffe street we have three or four stands for general store-keeping, one millinery and one ladies' shoe store, a confectionery, two public houses, a few shopkeepers, and a boat-yard.

Bath street is at present chiefly occupied with private residences. The property on the upper side, however, has been rendered very valuable for landings on the canal, and on a

small inlet of sufficient capacity to admit canal-boats. Two extensive lumber and coal yards are upon this inlet, which yards open on Bath street.

On Cedar street, one small grocery store, one blacksmith's shop, one wheelwright's shop, and a livery-stable.

On Wood street are two small grocery shops, an iron foundry, one ladies' shoe-shop, and one paint-shop.

On Market street, one blacksmith's shop, one paint-shop, one cooper-shop, one ladies' shoe-shop, and two livery-stables.

At Mulberry and Pond streets are erected Hibb's, Fry & Co.'s machine shops for the manufacture of clover-hullers and cleaners, invented and patented by Jonathan Hibbs, one of the partners. Also on Mulberry street is carried on the business of grain cradle making.

On Walnut street, several boot and shoe manufactories.

On Buckley street have recently been erected Strong & Morgan's malleable iron and tilt-hammer works, now going into active operation. The business of rope-making is also carried on in this street.

In Otter street have recently been erected one wheelwright's shop and pump-maker's shop. Otter street is becoming one of the most favorable localities for the erection of shops for carrying on the mechanic arts, particularly such as are more generally required by our neighbouring farmers. A small grocery store has recently been opened on this street, required by the rapid advancement in building up the lots opened for improvement in that neighbourhood in 1851.

On Linden street (in the plot just noticed) is erected an extensive and complete coach, wheelwright, blacksmith, painting, and coach-trimming establishment.

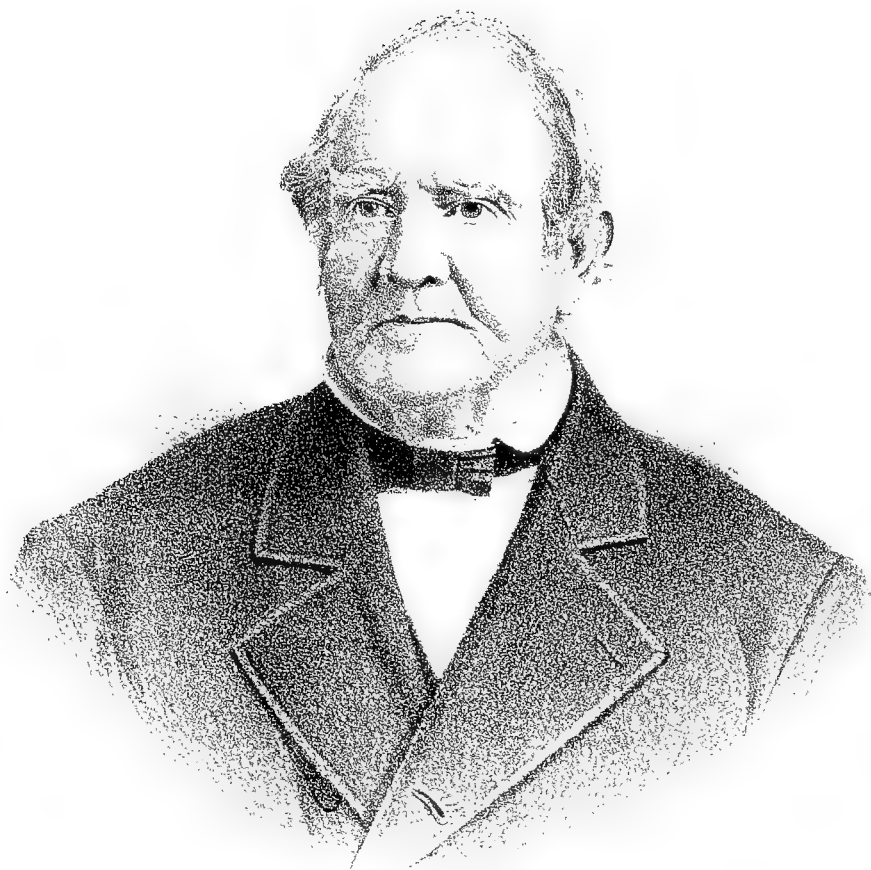
A large amount of river front, and sites of the canal, are occupied by coal operators, and some portions for boat-building. Along the line of the canal within the limits of the town are several extensive stables, smith shops, a cooper's shop, and stores adapted to the wants of watermen.

Mill street has continued to be the principal business thoroughfare of the town. The number and variety of the stores have not increased in proportion to the growth of the town in other respects. The nearness of Philadelphia attracts a great deal of business to that city which would otherwise be transacted by local establishments. Every line of business is represented, and many of the store-rooms are commodious. Commercial transactions are greatly facilitated by the operations of "The Farmer's National Bank of Bucks County." This institution, the oldest in the county, was established in 1814 at Hulmeville, and organized December 12th of that year with John Hulme president, and George Harrison cashier. Joseph Pickering was elected clerk. A portion of the house of George Hulme was occupied as a banking-room, and the president was directed to procure a large chest made of strong plank, covered with sheet-iron, and secured by strong locks and bolts in a secret manner. Joseph Hulme became president in 1818, John Newbold in 1821, Anthony Taylor in 1823, John Paxson, Anthony Burton, and Caleb N. Taylor subsequently. George Harrison was succeeded as cashier by William Newbold in 1823; Robert C. Beatty was elected to this office in 1827, C. T. Iredell in 1867, and Charles E. Scott in 1882. The original capital was sixty thousand dollars. This was increased to ninety thousand in 1836, and to ninety-two

thousand two hundred dollars in 1837, at which sum it has since remained. It was reorganized as a national bank January 13, 1865, and has been rechartered. The surplus fund is equal to the capital. The bank was removed from Hulmeville to Bristol in 1824, and has since occupied the present banking house on Radcliffe street.

Postal facilities also date from a comparatively early period. The first post-office in the county was established here in 1790, with Colonel Joseph Clunn as postmaster. He opened the office at his residence on Mill street, and continued it there until his death, in 1816, when his son-in-law, John Priestly, was appointed. The successive incumbents since then have been as follows: John Bessonett, John Bessonett, Jr.; 1841-45, Gilbert Tomlinson; 1845-49, William Kinsey; 1849-53, Samuel Pike; 1853-61, Hugh and Charles Dongan; 1861-65, Nathan Tyler; 1865-69, Israel Tomlinson; 1869-77, Jesse B. Mears; 1877-85, W. B. Baker; 1885 —, James Drury. Previous to 1820 the Philadelphia mail arrived at six o'clock p. m., and the New York mail at midnight. This office has always been managed judiciously, and is at present a mail distributing point for several smaller offices in the southern part of the county.

Public improvements and manufactures have made Bristol what it is to-day. The turnpike, the canal, and the railroad have successively assisted the place to a more advanced position in material progress. At the meeting of the council at which the town was authorized to be laid out, measures were also taken to provide it with the advantages of a road to Philadelphia. The only highway of this description previously existing was the "king's path," opened in 1675 to the falls, but this was literally what the name implied, merely a bridle-path. The council of 1697 directed that a road should be laid out crossing the Neshaminy at Joseph Growdon's landing, thence to "Buckingham" (Bristol), and thence to the falls by way of Joseph Chorley's ferry. For many years after this, however, public travel was confined almost exclusively to the river. The first important step in bringing about a different state of things was the construction of the Bristol and Frankfort turnpike. The company was incorporated March 24, 1803, upon petition of Joseph Clunn, John McElroy, Derrick Peterson, Isaac Merrill, Nathan Harper, James Fisher, and Richard Gorman, nearly all of whom were citizens of Bristol. Work was begun in the following year. The road was completed to Bristol in 1810, and to Morrisville in 1812, at an aggregate expenditure of three hundred and nine thousand, three hundred dollars. During the most prosperous period of its history the annual dividends were uniformly ten per cent. The route at first proposed was a straight course from Otter's bridge to the Bloomsdale ferry-house, thus diverting travel from the principal public houses and stores of the town. Through the intervention of the town council, the directors were induced to divert the course of the road from the line at first intended at the intersection



James M. Breckinridge

of Otter and Mill streets, and thus, continuing by Mill and Radcliffe streets, pass through the business quarter of the borough. It was stipulated, however, that the turnpike company should receive the sum of five hundred dollars and be relieved from building or repairing the culverts within the limits of the town. The turnpike had scarcely been completed before Bristol became an important intermediate point on the stage-route from Trenton to Philadelphia. Thomas Porter ran a two-horse coach from John Hammil's tavern, Trenton, to the city, three times a week. A rival line was established the following year by Peter Probasco and John Dean. The third local line was started in 1807 by John Mannington, who reduced the fare to one dollar and a half, and made the journey from city to city in four hours. He was well patronized. A Mr. Stevens, of Bristol, started a tri-weekly two-horse coach from that place to Philadelphia in 1824, but it did not pay sufficiently, and was discontinued. And thus, although sustained with changing fortunes for many years, the stage-coaches were a principal source of Bristol's importance during the period of their existence.

The construction of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal was the next great public improvement after the opening of the turnpike. This enterprise was undertaken under the auspices of the state, and the act for the construction of the Delaware division was passed in 1827. The southern terminus was located at Bristol after prolonged and bitter contention regarding the eligibility of different places. Morrisville and Tullytown were suggested, and the latter was regarded with favor by the engineers, as Scott's creek, in the immediate vicinity, was well adapted for the purposes of the outlet lock. The board of canal commissioners held several meetings to consider the question. A decision in favor of Tullytown was about to be made, when the citizens of Bristol requested one more hearing, alleging that they wished to present certain facts which had not yet been obtained. This induced the board to adjourn, leaving the matter unsettled. The next meeting was held at the Delaware house, Bristol. Counsellor Swift presented the claims in favor of that place, and stated that there was not sufficient water at Tullytown at any time to float a vessel of two hundred tons, while at Bristol a craft of five hundred tons' burthen could readily be sustained. These statements were based upon soundings secretly made by two men employed by Swift. It was urged in behalf of Tullytown that the measurements should have been made publicly; but the commissioners were satisfied with Swift's representations, and Bristol was decided upon as the terminal point. The excavations were begun on a beautiful October day in the year 1827, with imposing civic and military demonstrations. At eleven o'clock in the morning a procession numbering several hundred men marched from the town to the present location of lock number three, under the direction of chief-marshal William F. Swift. The exercises began at high noon with prayer by the Episcopal rector, after which an address was made by Peter

A. Browne, of the Philadelphia bar. Then followed the nominal object of the occasion. George Harrison, of Hulmeville, and Peter Shin, of Easton, appeared, the former with a wheelbarrow, the latter with a pick and shovel, with which he dug a wheelbarrow load of earth, which Harrison wheeled a short distance and dumped. Marshal Swift delivered an oration replete with congratulations to the people of the county upon the beginning of what was described as one of the grandest enterprises of the age. The band played "Hail Columbia," the people gave three cheers, and then adjourned to the Delaware house, kept by Mr. Bessonett, where several hundred persons "dined and wined, made speeches, and got happy under the music of the popping corks." There was a second gala occasion three years later, when the first boat was launched. David Dorrance and Richard Morris, citizens of Bristol, contracted for the excavations from that place to Yardley, and having executed their contract in 1831 the canal was declared open for navigation from Bristol to New Hope. A number of prominent citizens made the journey thither in a boat drawn by four horses. A public dinner was given by the borough, bells were rung, speeches made, and bonfires kindled in honor of the occasion. Results for the first few years justified the expectations of the most sanguine. Thousands of tons of coal from the Lehigh and Hazel regions, *en route* for the New England states, were annually consigned to Bristol for re-shipment in sailing vessels. There was a great demand for property having a river front, and wharves were built eastward from the basin a distance of several streets. Labor for two or three hundred men in transferring cargoes was thus provided; vessels bound for eastern ports were usually provisioned here; horses and draymen were also employed, and thus every branch of business was liberally patronized. The cessation of this era of prosperity is directly traceable to two causes, viz., the establishment of the shipping depot of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Port Richmond, and the construction of the outlet lock at New Hope. Philadelphia is twenty miles nearer the capes than Bristol, and this advantage in time and distance is sufficient to divert from the latter place a large proportion of the traffic it might otherwise enjoy. The lock at New Hope enables the transfer of boats to the Delaware & Raritan canal, a much more expeditious route to the seaboard than by way of Bristol, as formerly. The loss of the coal trade seriously injured the prospects of the town, and no compensating advantages were acquired until the introduction of factories. But before considering this topic it may be well to acquaint the reader with the development of an enterprise which has rendered profitable manufacturing possible.

The Philadelphia & Trenton railroad was constructed under a charter granted by the legislature in 1832. It was completed in 1833, and horse-cars were run from Morrisville to Bristol in that year. A depot was built at the foot of Market street at the latter place, where passengers and freight were transferred to boats, and thus taken to Philadelphia. Market street was rented

to the railroad company at the rate of three hundred dollars a year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in winter on account of the ice, and the depot was thereupon removed to Tacony, and finally to Kensington. The first locomotive, the "Trenton," was placed on the road in 1834. Subsequent changes in the management of the road belong to the history of the county in general, and will not therefore be given here. It need only be stated that without the advantage for traffic and travel thus conferred, it is not probable that Bristol would have improved to any extent after losing the coal trade.

Although Bristol was among the earliest settlements in the state, but little attention was given to manufactures until a comparatively recent period, and, as is usual in all new departures, the early ventures were unfortunate. The Bristol mills were among the first erected in this county. An old record states that they were built by Samuel Carpenter in 1701 upon Mill creek, about a quarter of a mile from the river. Vessels sailed up to the door to load and unload their cargoes. The saw-mill was seventy-five feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with a daily capacity of three thousand feet. An undershot water-wheel supplied the power for the flouring mill, which was fitted up with four runs of stones. The mill-pond covered two hundred and fifty acres, with fifteen feet of fall at the mills, and yet there was an adequate supply of water only eight months of the year. There was also, prior to the revolution, a ship-yard, and although at one time the construction of sea-going vessels was a business of considerable importance, it has for many years been entirely abandoned.

A woolen mill was erected in 1815 by Joseph and Abraham Warner, at that point on the south side of Mill street now occupied by the canal and railroad. It was a three-story frame building, forty by eighty feet, and comprised seven hundred and eighty spindles, with the requisite carding and other machinery, two hand-loom for weaving satinets, and six looms for plaids and checks, employing twenty-four hands. The mill was leased to Isaac Pitcher. A dispute arose between him and the owners, involving his right to use the water-power when there was not sufficient to run both mills. Pitcher was defeated in the courts. He removed the machinery to Groveville, N. J., and the abandoned building was afterward destroyed by fire.

In 1852 a stock company, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, built the Bristol forge for the manufacture of heavy shafting and other large pieces of wrought iron. This business was fairly successful. When the demand for armor plates for government war-ships created a market for their products both active and profitable, the capital stock was increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the capacity of the works greatly enlarged; but, unfortunately, too late to reap the anticipated advantage therefrom. The large amount of iron-working machinery put into operation all over the country during the war, and the sudden withdrawal of demand for the products conse-

quent upon its termination, created a depression in the business from which this company never recovered. The plant has since been entirely removed.

Stimulated by the large profits of the Bristol Forge & Iron Company during the brief period of its prosperity, a second organization was formed under the name and title of the Keystone Forge Company, with a capital of eighty-seven thousand dollars. An extensive plant was erected, but too late to receive any profitable business. Losses thus incurred absorbed nearly the whole capital.

The Bristol Woolen Mill Company was organized in 1864 with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to seventy-five thousand, and a large two-story building was erected for the manufacture of fancy knit goods of wool, at that time very popular for ladies' wear. This enterprise enjoyed a brief period of fair success, but fashions changed and after a season of unprofitable business, it shared the fate of its unfortunate predecessors and was closed with considerable loss. The property passed into other hands and was converted into a hosiery mill, in which capacity it is at present employed by Lewis Jones, of Germantown, under the management of Thomas Hughes, of this place. It has an aggregate of about twenty-five thousand square feet of floor surface, and is fully equipped with cards, spindles, and knitting machines, adapted to the manufacture of plain and fancy cotton and merino hosiery. The Providence Knitting Mill, owned and operated by Mrs. Clara Appleton, is engaged in the same branch of industry.

The Livingston mills were built in 1868 by Messrs. Charles W. and Joshua Pierce for the manufacture of printed felt druggets and floor cloths; but the character of the product has changed from year to year to meet the demands of a changing market. A large part of the product during the first few years of its existence consisted of ladies' felt skirts, of which two thousand per day were regularly produced. The exhibit of this firm at the Centennial Exposition was attractive and varied in character. At that time the establishment in all its departments comprised seventy-five thousand feet of floor surface, boilers and engines of three hundred and two hundred and twenty-five horse-power respectively, the equivalent of eight sets of cards in the manufacture of felt cloths for decorative purposes, four sets of cards, one thousand six hundred spindles, and eighteen broad looms in the production of cassimeres and suitings. The manufacture of felt cloths ceased in 1882 in favor of medium and fine woollen cassimeres. The number of operatives employed at present is about two hundred and fifty. The plant consists of boilers of four hundred and fifty horse-power and engines of three hundred horse-power, twelve sets of cards, three thousand five hundred spindles, and fifty broad looms. The finer grades of cassimeres manufactured at these mills are unsurpassed in quality, color, and durability. The value of the annual product is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars. Charles W. Pierce withdrew from the management in

January, 1883, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of Joshua Pierce & Co.

The Bristol foundry, operated by the T. B. Harkins Foundry Company, was established in 1871 for the manufacture of stove-plate and fine castings. Though limited in extent, this enterprise has been successful and prosperous, and has acquired an extended reputation for superiority of workmanship. About forty men are employed.

The sash and planing-mill of Joseph Sherman was built in 1873, and continues in prosperous activity. A noticeable feature of this business is the manufacture of strawberry-boxes, of which several thousand per day are produced in the summer months.

The Bristol Rolling-mill was built in 1875 by Messrs. Nevegold, Scheide & Co. for the manufacture of hoop, scale, and band-iron from scrap and muck bar. Since the withdrawal of Frederick Nevegold in September, 1886, the proprietorship has been vested in the Bristol Rolling-Mill Company, which was incorporated December 1, 1881, with Charles E. Scheide president, and Grifford V. Lewis secretary and treasurer. A blast-furnace and rolling-mill at Hamburg, Berks county, were leased from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company in 1881 for a term of five years. The annual product amounts to about seven thousand five hundred tons of finished iron, in making which an equal quantity of raw material and five thousand tons of coal are required. The employees number about one hundred and forty. The works are supplied with boilers of four hundred and eighty horse-power, engines of four hundred and twenty horse-power, four heating furnaces, three train rolls, and one continuous hoop-train.

The Bristol Worsted mill was established in 1876 by Messrs. Grundy Bros. & Campion, and at once became a marked feature of the industrial interests of the town. The senior partner, Mr. Edmund H. Grundy, died in 1884, but the firm-name has remained unchanged. Mr. George A. Shoemaker is superintendent of the works. The buildings comprise sixty thousand square feet of floor surface. They are fitted up with intricate and valuable machinery, representing the equivalent of fourteen sets of cards, three thousand seven hundred spindles, seven combing-machines, and boilers and engines of more than three hundred horse-power. About two million pounds of long staple wools are annually consumed, producing finished worsted yarns about half as great in weight and quantity. These yarns are used in the manufacture of high-grade cassimeres and jerseys, for upholstery purposes and for ornamental knitting. About three hundred and fifty operatives are employed.

Messrs. Wilson & Fenimore are manufacturers of wall paper on an extensive scale. This industry involves the exercise of high artistic and mechanical talent. The process of printing is effected by complicated machinery, the goods being finished in one transmission of the paper, which receives the colors

from a series of rollers corresponding in number to the shades desired. A separate apartment is set apart for the preparation of designs, and another for the preparation of the rollers. White clay from South Carolina is used as the basis of all colors. This firm has always been among the most enterprising in producing original and striking designs. Their product is known to the trade as brown blanks, white blanks, plain and embossed gilts, plain tints, color borders, gilt borders, and ceiling decorations.

The Bristol Improvement Company was incorporated December 18, 1876, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, mainly through the efforts of Joshua Pierce, to whom much credit is due both for the establishment and successful operation of the enterprise. The original organization was constituted as follows: president, Joshua Pierce; secretary, Charles E. Scheide; treasurer, C. W. Pierce; directors, Joshua Pierce, Charles W. Pierce, Robert W. Rogers, Charles E. Scheide, William H. Grundy. It is the purpose of the corporation to offer facilities to manufacturers desiring to locate here by erecting buildings for their accommodation, thus encouraging the growth of manufacturing industries in the borough. The operations of the company have been aggressive and uniformly successful. The real estate in its possession consists of the following factory properties, all of which are unincumbered: the Bristol worsted mill, leased by Grundy Brothers & Campion; the Keystone mill, leased by John Mundell & Co.; the Star mill, leased by Grundy Brothers & Campion for storage purposes; the Bristol foundry, leased by the T. B. Harkins Foundry Company; the wall paper factory, leased by Wilson & Fenimore; and the Bristol carpet mill, leased by Thomas L. Leedom & Co. The last named has but recently been erected, and is the largest building owned by the corporation. It is a fine three-story structure, five hundred feet in length, with a wing one hundred feet long. The present capital stock is two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. It is intended that this shall be increased from time to time as demands are made for additional buildings. The Improvement Company has proven to be a valuable agency in promoting the growth of manufacturing interests, and thus insuring the general prosperity of the town.

Several years since the old and well-known flour and lumber mill of Mr. John Dorrance passed into the hands of Rogers Brothers, who have introduced steam, thus rendering it independent of the uncertainties incident to a fluctuating water supply. The facilities of the old mill have otherwise been enlarged, with the purpose of producing a high grade of flour for the wholesale market. There are other smaller industries of a varied character, which may appear comparatively unimportant as compared with some of those mentioned, but perceptibly swell the aggregate of production.

In the early days of domestic manufactures, the only practical motor-power was derived from the streams, and hence the employment of every available stream, however remote and secluded. But with the disappearance

of the forests, the streams have ceased to be trustworthy, and with the constantly increasing demand for fabrics the use of steam has become indispensable. Ease of access and rapidity of transportation have thus become the paramount considerations in influencing the selection of factory sites. Bristol is exceptionally fortunate with regard to railroad facilities. The class of labor is also above the average, and much superior to that of large cities. This is the natural result of more comfortable homes, purer atmosphere, and the larger individuality incident to semi-country life. The increased self-respect and intelligence of the laboring man in turn secure to the employer more and better work than is obtainable under less favorable conditions. Manufacturers are becoming cognizant of this fact. Capitalists are looking to the country for locations more each year; and Bristol, already recognized among the points around Philadelphia that present more than ordinary advantages, is destined to become, at a not distant period, a centre of industrial activity.

While concentrated capital has thus revolutionized the industrial condition of Bristol, the efforts of that large proportion of the population known as the laboring classes have also been productive of much improvement to the town. It is not often in a manufacturing town that so many of the operatives own the houses they occupy as is the case in Bristol. This condition of things, so desirable and necessary in every well-ordered community, has been brought about mainly through the agency of building and loan associations. The second organization of this character in the state, the Bristol Building Association, came into existence February 22, 1847, when Joshua V. Buckman was elected president, Anthony Swain secretary, Robert C. Beatty treasurer, and Lewis P. Kinsey, Charles W. Pierce, Charles T. Iredell, Walter Laing, Joshua Fell, Jonathan Milnor, John Dorrance, L. A. Hogue, and William Hauk directors. The plan was simple; the funds first realized amounted to four hundred dollars, which was loaned in sums of half that much to the person offering the highest premium. Mortgages on real estate and the shares of the borrower were held as collateral security. The principal and interest on the debt were paid in monthly instalments of one dollar a share and one dollar for every two hundred borrowed. This association was closed in 1859. Two others had meanwhile come into existence, the "Franklin" and the "Union." The former was organized November 7, 1853, with Anthony Swain secretary, and Robert C. Beatty treasurer. The "Union" was established about the same time with Andrew Gilkeson secretary. The "Home" and "Cottage" Building Associations were started in 1867 and 1870 respectively, the principal promoters being William Hauk, L. A. Hogue, and Samuel Swain. The Bristol Building Association was incorporated in December, 1866, having organized August 6th the previous year with William Hauk, president, J. V. Buckman, secretary, and L. A. Hogue, treasurer. It has issued eight series, three of which have matured and been paid. The aggregate of loans in the twenty years of its ex-

istence has been two hundred thousand dollars. Available assets, as shown by last annual report, about fifty-six thousand dollars; rate of interest, seven and eighty-five hundredths per cent. The Union Building and Loan Association was organized June 8, 1874, and incorporated for a period of thirty years. Original officers: president, Jonathan Milnor; secretary, Samuel Swain; treasurer, Charles T. Iredell. Four series have been issued, one of which has matured. About one hundred thousand dollars have been loaned by this organization. Fidelity Building Association was organized February 18, 1885, and incorporated March 26, 1885. Original officers: president, James Wright; secretary, A. Weir Gilkeson; treasurer, Robert W. Rogers. This was the first association at Bristol to adopt the instalment plan of paying premiums. The Merchants and Mechanics' Building Association was organized October 21, 1885, with Charles W. Peirce president, John C. Stuckert secretary, and Dr. Howard Pursell treasurer. One thousand three hundred and seventeen shares were issued the first year. It has been incorporated for a period of twenty years. The distinctive feature of this association is the payment of premiums in advance. The "Bristol," "Union," "Fidelity," and "Merchants and Mechanics'" are in active and prosperous operation at the present time.

The borough limits have been extended from time to time, as the increase of population required. The original boundaries as described in the charter of 1720 were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Mill creek where it empties into the river Delaware; from thence extending by the channel of the same creek upwards by the several courses thereof to a bridge called Otter's bridge; thence by Joseph Bond's land, north fifty-two degrees, east ninety-six perches to a post; then north thirty-nine degrees, east fifty-five perches to a post; then by the waste and the mill dam southeast fifty-eight perches; then from the end of the said dam east eight degrees, south one hundred and forty perches to a post; then southeast one hundred and five perches to a post by the said river Delaware; thence down the same river west twenty-seven degrees, south one hundred and ninety-two perches to the place of beginning, including Phincas Pemberton's survey of the said town, with additions according to the agreement of the said inhabitants." Pemberton's draft has unfortunately been lost; and Cutler's, made in 1715, has become exceedingly rare. Old Bristol (or properly speaking, New Bristol, as it was called at that time), as comprehended in the boundaries above given, comprised the following streets, viz., Mill street, beginning "at an ash tree . . . at the northeast side of the sd Mill street and northwest side of Radcliffe street," and extending to the mill-race; Radcliffe street, sixty-six feet in breadth, beginning at the ash tree and extending to the limits of the town; Market, Mulberry, and Walnut, parallel with Mill street; Cedar, Wood, and Pond, extending in the same general direction as Radcliffe street; the continuation of Pond, Wood, and Cedar from Mill street to the creek, and of Market, Mulberry, and Walnut,



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from Radcliffe to the river, and Water street, subsequently vacated, sixty feet below Radcliffe and parallel with it. Otter street (the turnpike road) was also an original highway, but was not regarded as a street. Bath street, otherwise known as the terminus of the old Newtown road and as part of the turnpike in its intersection with Otter, was opened and widened in 1809 by private individuals, but without the co-operation of the proper borough authorities, who finally accepted it in 1821. The Beaver Dam road, otherwise known as Beaver street, was surveyed in 1821. The borough limits had meanwhile been extended eastward to Adam's hollow and westward to the mill-pond in 1801. A further addition was made in 1852, and the boundaries then established are those of the present, and are thus described: "Beginning at a point in the river Delaware near the mouth of Mill creek, at a distance of — chains from the centre point of Mill and Water streets; from thence extending by the channel of the said creek upwards, by the several courses thereof to a bridge called Otter's bridge; thence by lands formerly Joseph Bond's, north fifty-two degrees east ninety-six perches to a post; thence north thirty-nine degrees east fifty-five perches to a post; thence by the waste and mill-dam southeast fifty-eight perches; thence up the several courses of the mill-pond on lands formerly of Phineas Buckley to a stream of water running from the said mill-pond to the river Delaware, commonly called Adam's hollow creek; thence down the several courses of said creek to the river Delaware; thence down the several courses of the river Delaware to the place of beginning," embracing an area of about four hundred and fifty acres. It is worthy of notice that the built-up portion of the town was first extended west of the mill-race, about the years 1811–25, as shown by the improvement of Bath street in 1809, and of Otter a few years later. The construction of the turnpike probably influenced this. There was considerable building activity from 1833 to 1855, the period of prosperity incident to the canal trade. Property having a river front was in demand at this time; and hence the opening of Franklin and Penn streets from Radcliffe to low-water mark in 1836. Wilson street was opened in 1849. Pond street was extended from Walnut to Lafayette in 1855. Wood street, which was continued easterly from Walnut in 1766, upon land vacated by John Hutchinson, was further opened to Washington in 1851. Cedar street was extended from Walnut to Franklin in 1849, and thence to Lafayette in 1851. Wood and Pond were further laid out in 1874. Franklin and Penn streets were opened from Radcliffe to Pond in 1855. Dorrance street was opened from low-water mark to Pond in 1855, and thence to Canal street in 1881. Washington and Lafayette streets were laid out from the river to Pond street in 1855, and continued in 1874. Jefferson avenue was opened in 1873. Lincoln street has been projected between Radcliffe and Pond. Similar changes have been in progress in the vicinity of Bath and Otter streets. Buckley street was laid out in 1847, Mifflin in 1853; Spruce, Race, Swain, and Locust in

1874, Linden, Maple, Green, and Pearl in 1880, by the borough authorities, although opened by private individuals in 1851. A considerable area adjoining Beaver street above the canal has recently been surveyed in streets, of which the most important are Garden, Mansion, Spring, Summer, Corson, and Jefferson avenue.

Mention of repairing the streets occurs in the records at an early period, and it appears that as early as 1769 half the money realized from fines was applied to this purpose. In March, 1798, Mill street was declared to be impassable, and a number of the inhabitants subscribed a sum of money for its repair. No systematic efforts in the direction of permanent improvement were made until recent years, beginning with 1856, when Dorrance street was paved, curbed, and graded by order of council. This treatment has since been extended to every highway in the borough, and few towns in the state are more likely to impress the observer more favorably in this respect. Two enterprises indicative of this spirit of improvement deserve mention in this connection. The Bristol Gas-Light Company was incorporated March 29, 1856, and organized with Lucius H. Scott, president, and Charles W. Pierce, secretary and treasurer. The manufacture of gas was begun July 30, 1857. Four or five miles of pipe have been laid, and the convenience of gas light brought within the reach of all. The Bristol Water Company was incorporated August 31, 1874. The source of water-supply is the Delaware river. The average consumption is about two hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day. The safety and healthfulness of the town are thus provided for. The latest improvement agitated is the construction of an adequate system of sewerage, a project that commends itself to every public-spirited citizen. There are two fire companies, Bristol No. 1, and the America, both of which possess complete apparatus and own halls. Although these organizations are purely voluntary, the town council appropriates money for their support, and usually meets in the building owned by Bristol No. 1, instead of in the town hall as formerly. The latter is situated in Market street on Radcliffe.

Changes in the condition of society incident to the expansion of a feeble frontier settlement into a populous manufacturing town have necessitated corresponding alterations in the machinery of local government. Bristol was incorporated as a borough by virtue of a royal charter granted November 14, 1720. The matter had evidently been agitated some years previously, for in 1718 a petition was presented to the provincial council, and the subject was referred to the chief-justice. The charter provided for the election of two burgesses, a high constable, and such other officers as were necessary to preserve the peace, on the 8th day of September in each year. The chief burgess was to appear before the governor within five days after his election and take the oath of office, after which he qualified his colleague and the other elected officers. They were authorized to be "conservators of the peace;"

and without any "law proceeding, to deal summarily with rioters, law-breakers, and other offenders." The functions of the high constable were of a varied character; he was to be "clerk of the market, . . . have assize of bread, wine, beer, wood, and other things." A person elected to the office of burgess and declining to serve was liable to a fine of ten pounds, or if high constable, under similar circumstances, five pounds, which is the only provision for a revenue the framers of the charter considered necessary. The legislative powers were vested in the whole body of citizens, who were to assemble in town meeting at the call of the burgess or constable. It is a question, however, whether the town meeting consisted of other than members of the council with the burgess. It is not known how the council came into existence, but in 1732 it numbered six members, and the other officers at that time beside the burgesses were the constable and pound-keeper. As fiscal affairs became more important it became necessary to provide for their regulation, and in 1745 the assembly passed an act providing for the election of assessors, whose duty was simply to compute the tax from returns made by the high constable. The limit of taxation was fixed at three pence per pound. The appointment of a borough treasurer by the council was also authorized. As the corporate existence of Bristol was derived from the crown of Great Britain, it was dissolved by the declaration of independence; whereupon the assembly passed an act September 16, 1785, re-establishing its former powers and privileges. The original charter thus revived continued operative until 1851. Its defects were many; as a writer of 1849 thus forcibly expresses it: "The powers reposed in our borough officers should be amply explicit and determined; those conferred by the present charter are vague, uncertain, and undefined. In some instances their want of authority has been severely felt and universally deprecated. In others it is exceedingly questionable, while oftentimes it is absolute and unbounded." At a general town meeting, held July 26, 1850, Samuel Allen, Dr. Benjamin Malone, Andrew W. Gilkeson, Anthony Swain, William H. Swift, Isaac Van Horn, Pugh Dungan, William M. Downing, Gilbert Tomlinson, and William Bache were constituted a committee to prepare a draft of a new charter, which, with slight amendments, was passed by the legislature and approved February 15, 1851. It increased the number of councilmen to nine, but abolished the office of second burgess. The council was increased to ten members in 1863, and to twelve in 1878, when the borough was divided into three wards for election purposes, and is at present so constituted. The other borough officers are high constable and pound-keeper. Prior to 1863 all officers were elected annually; but since that time the burgess and councilmen are elected for two years, two of the latter being chosen every year from each ward. The borough records now extant begin with the year 1730. The official acts of the town fathers reflect much that is of interest in connection with village politics in the last century. The ferry, encroachments upon the streets,

and local nuisances were the most fruitful sources of legislation. Public morals were jealously guarded. In 1769, when it appeared that crowds were accustomed to collect at the Baths on Sunday and become disorderly, an ordinance was passed forbidding any one to loiter in that vicinity ; and in the following year the custom of collecting on the street corners was severely censured. It was the disorder incident to the fairs that resulted in their discontinuance. The penalty for Sabbath-breaking was confinement in the work-house five days at hard labor upon an allowance of bread and water. Election days were sometimes disorderly ; and that this might not occur, the council decreed in 1751 that the polls should be opened at one o'clock in the afternoon and close precisely at six in the evening.

But two religious persuasions were represented in Bristol during the first century of its history, the Friends and Episcopalians. The meeting-house of the former, which is still standing, and from all appearances may survive another hundred years, was built in 1710 upon ground deeded for that purpose by Samuel Carpenter to Joseph Kirkbride, Tobias Dimick, Thomas Watson, Edward Mayos, and William Croasdale. This building was repaired in 1738 and enlarged in 1763. The meeting was established in 1704 by Falls meeting, with which many members of the society in this vicinity were then connected. A meeting-house was built for the orthodox Friends in 1828, and a third for those of their number who accepted the Millerite doctrines in 1867. These unfortunate divisions among the members of the society have greatly reduced its numbers and influence.

The St. James' Protestant Episcopal church originated indirectly in a division among Friends about the year 1696, when the more conservative party took the name of Keithians, from George Keith, their leader, who maintained that the "inner light" was not a sufficient guide, and that the only rule of life was the written word of God, at the same time strenuously advocating the sobriety and plainness of the sect. Keith promulgated these doctrines with such success that fifteen different meetings of the Friends were brought into full agreement with him during a stay of several years in America. Upon his return to England, Keith was again brought into contact with the Anglican church, and the influence thus brought to bear upon his mind completed his separation from the Quakers ; he was ordained to the ministry by Compton, bishop of London, and was at once commissioned the first missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." There was at this time a single Episcopal clergyman in the province, Mr. Evans, of Philadelphia. His arrival preceded that of Keith on his second voyage two or three years, during which period several hundred persons had been baptized. The presence of Keith gave a new impetus to the movement ; and during his brief stay, he baptized at least two hundred persons, some of whom were from Bristol. The Reverend John Talbot was chaplain on the man-of-war in which

Keith came out on his missionary voyage, and became greatly interested in the plans of the society. When Keith visited this locality, he was accompanied by Talbot, who became the first rector of St. Mary's parish, Burlington. Subsequent developments with reference to this town are thus explained by Dr. Humphreys: "New Bristol lies opposite Burlington, on the other side of the Delaware. The people there forsook Quakerism much about the same time the inhabitants of Burlington did. A church was soon erected there through the zeal of the people, especially through the means of two worthy gentlemen of the place, Mr. John Rowland and Mr. Anthony Burton, who were chiefly instrumental in this work. They had no missionary sent to reside among them constantly, but used to be visited by the minister of Burlington. Mr. Talbot, who was fixed at Burlington, used frequently to cross the water to them, and preach and perform all the ministerial offices. . . . The people were sensible that the society was not able to establish missionaries in every place, and were therefore content to be assisted by the minister of Burlington, and the society has always given directions that the minister of that place should take Bristol into his care;" so that the Reverend John Talbot was the first rector in charge of this parish.

The church site and burial-grounds, comprising an acre and a half, were donated by Anthony Burton. It is thought that the donor first gave the lot upon which the church was to be erected, and afterward supplemented this with the wider limits now established. The church edifice was probably commenced in 1711. The founders of the parish had but little or no exterior aid. The title-page of the old record book says of the church that it was "built by subscription of several well-disposed persons, and being finished was dedicated to the honor of St. James the Greater, the festival of that apostle being ye 25th July, 1712." Queen Anne favored this parish in common with many others with the gift of a solid silver communion service, which must have been given soon after the opening of the church, as the queen died in 1714.

Mr. Talbot continued his connection with the parish until 1720, when he returned to England on a mission of great interest to the church in this country. When he came to America again, three years later, it was in the capacity of bishop, the first ecclesiastical dignitary of his church in the British colonies. During the three years of his absence the parish was supplied by Reverend Thoroughgood Moore, and upon his death in 1827 Reverend Robert Weyman took charge. The oldest records of the vestry begin in his incumbency, with Matthew Rue and Francis Gaudorett, church wardens; John Abram DeNormandie, William Hope, John Anthony DeNormandie, John Bessonett, William Gregory, William Silverstone, Evan Harris, John Underwood, Matthias Keene, John Williams, Jonathan Bourne, and Thomas Worrell, vestrymen. It appears that at this time the parish owned a "Church House," bequeathed by John Rowland. Mr. Weyman received ten pounds yearly salary from Bristol. His

successor, Reverend William Lindsay, received twenty-four pounds. While he was in charge, an entry was made in the records respecting "ye hours given to ye church by Otter Atherson." This piece of property was sold for thirty-seven pounds ten shillings. Reverend Carlin Campbell, the next rector, was in charge from 1741 to 1766, a period of twenty-five years, during all of which time the local contributions to his support did not exceed ten pounds a year. His successor, Mr. Odell, presided at a vestry meeting in 1768, beyond which fact nothing more is known of him. Reverend Mr. Lewis was the rector in 1776, and, with many other of the clergy throughout the country, continued his attachment to the English government. The odium which this course incurred was transferred in great measure to the church itself. Buildings consecrated to worship were visited with all the displeasure the uniform loyalty of the clergy inspired. Bristol was no exception. The parish church was not only desecrated, but wholly dismantled. Its chancel furniture disappeared. The doors and windows were carried away, and so it remained exposed to sunshine and storm; and when an American cavalry company were stationed here for a time, this venerable house of worship was used as a stable for their horses. After the war, it remained in this half-ruinous condition for a considerable period. It was for a time used as a barn, and the graves in the unfenced burial-ground were trodden under foot of man and beast with impunity. As late as 1806, a former member of the parish gave charge that he should not be buried in that neglected ground, but miles away in Bensalem where his grave would be less open to violation.

Indeed, it seemed more difficult for the church to gain a footing when the country entered upon a period of prosperity and independence than it had been a century previous. In this parish, it seemed as if the work of threescore years and ten had been utterly lost. At the organization of the diocesan convention at Philadelphia in 1785, Christopher Merrick represented St. James', Bristol, and although an effort was made to secure a rector, no minister is reported as stationed here until 1809. Services had been held for three years previously by Reverend Henry Waddell, D.D., of Trenton, who officiated once in two weeks, the stipulated compensation for which was fifty pounds, or as much as the pew money should amount to. He appears to have dissolved his connection with St. James' in 1810. Reverend James Andrews, D.D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was the next rector. The record book makes no mention of this fact, but journals of the early Pennsylvania conventions make it evident. The ministry of Reverend Richard Drason Hall began in February, 1813. His stipend, including pew-rents, amounted to five hundred dollars, the largest yet paid in the history of the church. The building of a new church was agitated in view of increased attendance under his ministry, but not effected. The bounds of the parish in 1815 are indicated by the appointment in that year of John Harrison collector for Bensalem, Joseph

King and James Wright for Bristol, and George Remson for Newport. The property outside of the church and graveyard, vested in the parish, consisted in 1816 of the house bequeathed by John Rowland in 1715, and a lot of half an acre in Attleboro of which the donor is not known. Of the pews in the church as enlarged in that year, one was free and one was set apart for persons of color. The ministry of Mr. Hall was one of great zeal and in some respects of remarkable success. The membership was largely increased and the church property greatly improved.

Mr. Jacquette succeeded him in 1822, and Reverend Albert A. Muller in 1823, but neither remained very long. The ministry of the next rector, Reverend J. V. E. Thorn, was eminently evangelical, but too short to have effected much permanent good. He resigned February, 27, 1828. Reverend William H. Rue was elected and appointed rector April 7, 1828; George W. Ridgeley in 1830; W. S. Perkins in June, 1833; Henry B. Barton January 1, 1855; Joseph W. Pierson July, 1857; W. W. Spear, D.D., in 1861; John H. Drumm, D.D., February, 1863; John C. Brooks 1876; and Joseph Lee 1878. Mr. Perkins thus speaks of things as they existed when he entered the parish: "The church was discouraging and unbecoming to the character of the place and the people; the yard around was nearly destitute of trees, and even the old-fashioned spire on the roof seemed to sympathize in the general depression, for it had ceased to point directly heavenward." The decaying edifice was at length repaired, but the expense thus incurred absorbed all the property of the parish. The communion plate given by Queen Anne had long since disappeared; it was followed, one by one, as all the other benefactions made to the parish were sold. At length it became apparent that further repairs to the old church building were useless. Mr. Barton began the erection of the present edifice, and it was completed by his successor, Mr. Pierson. The consecration occurred Wednesday, September 8, 1857, Right Reverend Samuel Bowman, D.D., Assistant Bishop of the diocese, presiding. Mr. Barton pronounced the sentence of consecration. The edifice is of the Byzantine order of architecture, built of Trenton brown-stone with bead mouldings and corbels, in dimensions one hundred by forty-five feet, with a chancel sixteen feet deep and seventeen feet wide, and a seating capacity of five hundred. A handsome chapel for Sunday-school purposes has recently been erected under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Bristol is the oldest in the state outside of Philadelphia, with a single exception. As early as the year 1771, Captain Webb, of the British army, stopped here on his way from New York to Philadelphia and preached under a chestnut tree that stood upon the site of the present Methodist church. On a later occasion, while on a visit to Burlington, he crossed the river and preached to a large congregation in his military uniform, causing much criticism on the part of some of his hearers as to the propriety of

a man in the habiliments of war preaching a gospel of good-will to men. Webb was licensed to preach by Mr. Wesley before the latter came to America the second time. His military career was not uneventful. He was present at the siege of Louisburg and with Wolfe at the Plains of Abraham. He was wounded and lost an eye. President Adams, who heard him preach in St. George's Church, Philadelphia, said that he was an eloquent speaker. Although the formation of the society originated in his efforts, the first class was not organized until the close of the revolutionary war, probably fifteen years after Webb preached his first sermon. It numbered eleven members, among whom were Mary Connor, Francis Stackhouse, his wife Priscilla, Richard Gosline, his wife Mary, Job Stackhouse, his wife Rebecca, William Kinsey, his wife Catharine, Joseph Stackhouse, and his wife. It does not appear that a leader was appointed for some years.

Meetings were held in private houses, which occasioned great inconvenience. It was decided to build a place for worship, and Mary Connor was authorized to solicit funds. Her efforts on this occasion justly entitle her to the honor of founding the church. The ground upon which Webb had preached his first sermon was purchased for twenty-five pounds. The work progressed so far that the materials were collected and money placed in the hands of the treasurer sufficient for their payment, when he defaulted and the labor of collecting was repeated. The building was finally completed in 1804. No event of signal importance occurred for some years. There were great revivals in 1825 and 1827, and in the latter year seventy persons united with the church, among whom was William Kinsey, one of the oldest living members of this denomination in the county. Bristol circuit was formed in 1788, and included the whole of Bucks county, with portions of Montgomery, Lehigh, and Northampton. It was divided in 1840, when Bristol, Bustleton, and Holmesburg became a charge. In 1844 Bristol became a separate station. The old church building was enlarged in 1827 by the addition of twenty feet. It was then forty feet long in a direction parallel with the street, and half as wide. The present church edifice was built in 1852, and has been remodelled and enlarged quite frequently. Its estimated value is thirteen thousand dollars; present membership, three hundred.

A list of preachers in charge of Bristol since the circuit was established, compiled from annual conference minutes, is herewith presented: 1788, William Dougherty; 1789, Robert Kane; 1790, Robert Hutchinson; 1791, Gamaliel Bailey, Joseph Lovell; 1792, Simon Miller, Isaac Robinson; 1793, N. B. Mills, E. Pelham, L. Rogers; 1794, William Hunter, John Bateman; 1795, William Hardesty, Joseph Rouen; 1796, William Colbert, Joseph Whitley; 1797, Charles Caverder, Richard Lyon; 1798, James Moore; 1799, Joseph Ebert; 1800, Anning Owen, James Osborn; 1801, W. P. Chandler, John Ledler; 1802, Thomas Everard, R. McCoy, T. Jones; 1803,



H. L. Matson

Henry Clark, John Bethel; 1804, David Bartine, David James; 1805, Asa Smith, Daniel Highbee; 1806, Asa Smith, William Hogen; 1807, John Walker, Richard Lyon; 1808, Thomas Dunn, James Polemus; 1809, D. Bartine, J. Akins, J. Stepless; 1810, J. Akins, W. S. Fisher, W. P. Chandler; 1811, Thomas Boring, William S. Fisher; 1812, Richard Smith, John Walker, John Fernon; 1813, T. Dimm, Charles Reed, James Polemus; 1814, Charles Reed, D. Bartine; 1815, William Torbet, William M. Foulke; 1816, Asa Smith, Daniel Ireland, P. Price; 1817, John Fox, Asa Smith; 1818, John Robertson, John Price; 1819, Samuel Budd, John Price; 1820, Manning Force, Phineas Price; 1822-23, Jacob Gruber, Daniel Fiddler; 1824, William Williams, Thomas Davis; 1825, Edward Stout, James Grace; 1826, Edward Stout, Joseph Carey; 1827, Henry G. King, Robert Lutton; 1828, Henry G. King, J. B. Ayres; 1829, Thomas Neal, Nathaniel Chew; 1830, Thomas Neal, Manlove Hazel; 1831, Edward Page, John Finley, James Long; 1832, Edward Page, Asbury Boring; 1833, D. Bartine, J. Nicholson; 1834, D. Bartine, C. S. Wharton; 1835, J. Woolston; 1836, D. W. Bartine, Jr., R. McNamee; 1837, D. W. Bartine, Jr., James Hand; 1838, William Williams; 1839, William Gentner; 1840, John Ludnam, William McMichael; 1841, R. Thomas, G. Allen; 1842, R. Thomas, J. Walsh; 1843, James Asprill; 1844-45, Thomas S. Johnson; 1847, G. D. Carrow; 1848, G. D. Carrow, L. K. Berridge; 1849, R. McNamee, W. McMichael; 1851-52, William McCoombe; 1853-54, M. H. Sisty; 1855-56, J. F. Boone; 1857-58, E. J. Way; 1859-60, G. N. McGrauth; 1861-62, P. J. Coxe; 1863-64, A. Johns; 1865, William Barnes; 1866, I. H. Irwin; 1867, H. Grove; 1868, ——— Griffith; 1869-70, William Riull; 1871-72, William Dabright; 1873-74, F. E. Church; 1875-77, J. S. Cook; 1878-80, I. Cunningham; 1881-83, H. E. Gilroy; 1884-86, ——— Ridgway; 1887, S. T. Kimball.

The Presbyterian church, Bristol, Reverend E. P. Shields, pastor, owes its origin to the energy and self-denying efforts of the Reverend James M. Harlow, who came to Bristol and moved in the matter of its organization, and especially in the work of the erection of a house of worship, as early as the spring of the year 1844. He seems to have secured subscriptions in every quarter to which he could make appeal, churches, ministers, and individuals listening favorably to his plans. He also gave diligence to the work of building, not only by planning the only edifice the congregation has ever occupied, but also in material service with manual labor and by securing like help from willing hands in the community. Presbytery received the organization under its care at the session of April 22, 1846. The fourteen original members were John Koons, Sarah P. Harlow, Anna M. Harlow, Anna M. Strigers, Elizabeth M. Wright, Isaac Van Horn, Adaline Van Horn, Anna Van Horn, Mary (Van Uxem) Pierce, John McQuilkin, Mary McQuilkin, W. W. Wallace, Clara Wallace, and Elizabeth Evans, of whom Mrs. Pierce is the only survivor. It is a remark-

able fact that all the pastors are still living and engaged in active work. Their order of succession is as follows: James M. Harlow, 1844-50; Franklin D. Harris, 1851-61; Alfred Taylor, 1862-64; Henry F. Lee, 1865-68; Jacob Weidman, 1868-73; James H. Mason Knox, D. D., 1873-83; Edward P. Shields, 1884. The church building was enlarged and re-furnished in 1872 at considerable expense. There is also a large and commodious parsonage conveniently located near the church. With the growth of the town there are many reasons for the confidence that this church, distinguished for its harmony and energy, will advance to still greater usefulness in the future.

St. Mark's Roman Catholic parish originated in the efforts of Reverend McGordon more than fifty years ago. He was then pastor at Trenton, but came to Bristol at stated periods and celebrated mass at private houses, among others those of James Ryan, Matthew McAdams, James Johnson, Terence Brady, and William Donald. Funeral services were always held at Trenton, then the only place of interment within the bounds of that extensive parish. Father McGordon was an old man of venerable appearance. Father Gilligan succeeded him, and continued to visit Bristol. Reverend John Mackin was next in order, and through his efforts a church was built. This was a one-story building, with six windows on each side, the vestibule in front, flat roof, surmounted by a cross at the apex above the door. It was dedicated in 1845 by Bishop Neuman, of the diocese of Philadelphia. The following clergymen have successively been pastors since that time: John C. Flanagan, Patrick Nugent, Laurence A. Brennan, Daniel Kelley, Patrick McSwiggen, James Cullen, Henry Riley, Edmund Prendergast, Patrick Lynch, and John Ward, the present incumbent. Father Flanagan was the first resident priest. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1866. It was rebuilt in 1867; the corner-stone was laid on the first Sunday in September of that year by Bishop Shanahan, assisted by the clergy. This edifice was consecrated under the ministry of Father Lynch, but not finally completed until quite recently. Father Ward is at present concentrating the energies of the parish upon the erection and equipment of a parochial school building. An eligible site has been secured on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, and active building operations are in progress. The present numerical strength of the parish is about one thousand souls.

The First Baptist church of Bristol was constituted September 29, 1848, with fifteen members, viz., Amos Corson, Peter W. Appleton, Mary A. Pennington, Melissa Kinsey, Mary Earl, Margaret A. Booz, Susan Booz, Mary A. Sneger, Margaret Wesinger, Mary Appleton, Elizetta Corson, Maria A. Corson, Emily Forest, Caroline Murphy, and Sarah Johnson. A council was immediately called to consider the propriety of recognizing this body as a regular Baptist church. This council was composed of delegates from several churches of Philadelphia, and many honored names appear in the records on

this occasion, among them Doctors Ide, Kennard, Dodge, Gillette, Allison, and Hansell. The sermon was preached by Reverend J. B. Stetler, in the Methodist church building by the kind permission of that body. Reverend C. Davidson was at that time the acting pastor, and continued in that capacity until February, 1850, when Rev. C. J. Page became pastor, the "Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention" contributing to his support. An act for the incorporation of the church was secured in the following June. The church increased in numbers and influence under Mr. Page's administration. Measures were taken for the erection of a house of worship, which resulted in the completion of the fine brown-stone edifice at the corner of Walnut and Cedar streets. The list of Mr. Page's successors is as follows: Reverends William Swinden, John Miller, Malachi Taylor, N. B. Baldwin, Thomas Goodwin, C. E. Hardin, William H. Conard, L. G. Beck, and I. W. King, the present incumbent (1887). Mr. Hyde's pastorate was marked by many accessions. Mr. Hardin was active in the building of a parsonage; Mr. Conard directed his efforts to the liquidation of the indebtedness, an incumbrance that greatly retarded the growth of the church, and this movement was successfully completed by his successor, Mr. Beck. The usual lights and shadows of church history have been mingled in this instance; but with an unincumbered church property eligibly located, and a harmonious membership, its prospects of future usefulness are encouraging.

The Masonic fraternity has been represented in Bristol more than a century. Bristol Lodge, No. 25, A. Y. M., was instituted March 29, 1780, with John Clark, W. M., Samuel Benezet, S. W., William McIlvaine, J. W., under a dispensation granted two weeks previously by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Tyrringham Palmer, Patrick Griffith, Joseph McIlvaine, Samuel Bloomfield, Samuel Priestly, David Kennedy, and John Dowdney were also among its earliest members. Daniel Kennedy was first secretary, and Jacob Shallers first treasurer, and it is supposed that the first meetings were held at the house of Henry Shillingberg on Cedar street near Mill. The first hall owned by the lodge was dedicated to masonry, November 18, 1815; the second and present hall is similarly situated, and was dedicated May 1, 1854. The active existence of the fraternity has been suspended at two periods of its history, 1801-12 and 1825-48. Its present condition is prosperous.

Hopkins Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 16, 1843, with the following officers and members: Pugh Dungan, N. G., Joseph W. Carton, V. G., Charles T. Brudon, S., William Earley, A. S., James Strimbach, T., Andrew W. Gilkeson, Jacob McBrien. Morton Righter, Abraham Kelley, and John McEntee. Present membership, one hundred and forty; available assets, eleven thousand dollars.

Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., was instituted September 26, 1868. The original members were: William K. Evans, William T. Ennis, Edward B.

Brown, Joseph M. Randall, John K. Bunting, Allen L. Garwood, Charles S. Wollard, Samuel P. Bains, and Robert Hetherington.

Mohican Tribe, No. 127, Imp. O. of R. M., was instituted May 19, 1870, with C. C. Brown, S., William Holt, S. S., C. E. Seibert, J. S., Thomas B. Douglass, C. of R., Henry M. Wright, K. of W., and William F. Bailey, P. Present membership, one hundred and thirty; available assets, eleven thousand dollars.

Captain H. Clay Beatty Post, No. 73, G. A. R., was constituted September 13, 1877, with the following named members: Jacob C. Hamilton, Richard H. Morris, Eli West, John W. Ryan, John Ward, William B. Baker, Burnet Landreth, J. Wesley Wright, J. C. Tabram, W. Taylor Potts, George E. Pettit, William Bache, Charles Appleton, Eugene Highland, A. L. Garwood, Strickland Yardley, John L. Lashell, Hugh Mackie, Thomas B. Harkins, M. R. Doan, Samuel Holt, William H. Girton, James G. Paxson, William Ackers, and Samuel Hoff. Auxiliary to this, a Ladies' Loyal Circle was organized July 13, 1883, and Col. J. M. Goslin Camp, No. 98, S. of V., July 4, 1886.

Fidelity Council, No. 21, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted November 27, 1882, with the following named members: Robert H. Neely, Harry W. Hart, William B. Douglass, F. P. Doble, J. T. Stradling, Robert Fetrow, George Cramer, Samuel Van Horn, George Vanzant, Charles Booz, William H. Hall, William E. Appleton, F. B. Booz, W. H. Holt, Charles McCorkle.

Bristol Castle, No. 103, K. of M. C., organized May 19, 1883, with William F. Bailey, P. C., H. C. Barnes, C., L. A. Roden, V. C., S. W. Minster, Lieut. Present membership, one hundred and forty.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, K. of E., was instituted July 7, 1883, with forty members. Past officers: John J. Wilson, H. C. Vendere, R. F. Buseman, A. F. Irensmeyer, J. B. Farrel, W. P. Wright, J. S. Fine, W. W. Smith, W. Robinson, W. Ackers, John MacCorkle, W. H. P. Hall, James Gentleman, Hugh Mackie, John Carty, and W. Woodington.

Light of Liberty Lodge, No. 135, American Protestant Association, was instituted December 16, 1884, with William Chase, W. M., John Young, W. D. M., Asher Conn, R. S., Peyton Dewitt, F. S., G. W. Fisher, A. S., Thomas Dewitt, T.

Bristol Lodge, No. 16, O. of T., was organized January 12, 1886, with Henry B. Banes, P. P., W. H. H. Hall, Pres., John McLees, V. P., Thomas B. Douglass, Sec., John H. Young, Treas., and W. Taylor Potts, M. Ex.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Bristol was organized in the Methodist church, October 25, 1885, with Mrs. Joshua Pierce, president, Mrs. E. J. Groom, vice-president, Miss L. Swain, secretary, and Miss Ellen Warner, treasurer, all of whom have continued as incumbents of their respective offices to the present time, and, with a vice-president representing each religious denomination, form the executive committee. The union organized

with thirty-five members, and now numbers one hundred and forty. It has taken up the following branches of work with a superintendent for each department: Evangelistic, press, temperance literature, petitions, and unfermented wine at communion. Thousands of tracts have been circulated. The union has been aggressive, and, so far as could be expected, quite successful.

Nonpareil Council, R. A., was instituted April 18, 1887, with J. Wesley Wright, R., J. K. Young, V. R., H. G. Peters, P. R., W. E. Doron, S., Byram C. Foster, T., Abram S. Wilson, M. Ex.

The public school system of Bristol was inaugurated in 1837, with Gilbert Tomlinson, David E. Woodington, James Johnson, James Harrison, Jonathan Adams, and William Kinsey, directors. A school building was erected on land given for that purpose by the town council at the corner of Wood and Mulberry streets. It cost when furnished about six thousand dollars. The schools were opened December 15, 1837, the male and female departments being under the supervision of James Anderson and Anna N. Smith respectively. A second school building was erected in 1853 on Otter street; a third in 1877 on Washington street; and a fourth on Bath street in 1880, to take the place of the Otter street building, which had become inadequate in size and appointments. The office of borough superintendent was created in 1885, of which Miss Matilda Booz is the present incumbent. The subordinate teachers number sixteen. The schools have been maintained ten months in the year for some time, and the efficiency of the system thereby assured.

The Bristol Library is an important auxiliary to the schools in promoting the general intelligence of the town. Its affairs are managed by a sort of joint stock company, which was organized April 2, 1878, with James H. Mason Knox, D.D., president, A. Weir Gilkeson, secretary, and Dr. G. W. Adams, treasurer. The library was opened in Washington hall with three hundred and twenty-seven volumes, which number has since increased to two thousand. Under the present social conditions of the borough there is a wide field of usefulness for an institution of this character; and under the liberal management of its promoters, its possibilities may ultimately be realized.

The public school system, as promulgated in the act of April 1, 1834, was adopted by the people of Bristol township at the following election. The directors chosen, Moses Larue, Henry M. Wright, Lardner Van Uxem, Daniel Bailey, Samuel L. Booz, and Joshua Wright, held their first meeting on Saturday, September 27, 1834, at the house of Willis H. Baldwin, and organized with Moses Larue president. It does not appear that the schools received much attention during the first two years. At the election in March, 1837, the question of "school or no school" was again voted upon and decided in the affirmative, which placed the system on a permanent footing. Five schools, known respectively as Newportville, Centerville, Laurel Bend, Smith's corner, and Badger's, were opened November 1, 1837, with Daniel B. Hibbs,

James C. King, Andrew J. Gilkeson, William Paxton, and E. Q. Pool teachers. The following entry in the minutes of the board for 1840 may interest the pedagogue of the present day: "Horace Estes agrees to teach the Centerville school ten months; to commence on the first day of June, at the sum of twenty-three dollars per month. He agrees to teach reading, spelling, wrighting, geography, astronomy, arithmetic, English grammar, natural philosophy, intellectual philosophy, rhetoric, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, history, and the French language," from which it would seem that the curriculum has been contracted since 1840, notwithstanding the boasted progress of the school system.

Bristol College, an institution under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, was established at China Retreat, in this township, in 1833, with Reverend Chauncey Coulton, D. D., president. It collapsed within a few years, and was subsequently transformed into a classical school, a military academy, and a school for the children of colored soldiers. A school of experimental agriculture under the Fellenberg system was established near Tullytown in 1830 by Anthony Morris under the principalship of F. A. Ismar, a student in the Hofwyl school in Prussia. This project also collapsed.

There are several agricultural features worthy of notice—among others the Bloomsdale seed farm of D. Landreth & Sons, established in 1784, the most extensive in the world. Plants of every variety have been propagated here. A number of garden implements have been originated in the course of the experiments constantly in progress. No establishment of a similar character is so widely and favorably known.

The Belle Meade farm was once owned by Bela Badger, one of the most widely known men of his day. Born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1768, he engaged in business in Baltimore, and removed to this county in 1807. Here he owned the Belle Meade, Island, and Fairview farms, comprising about eight hundred acres of the best land in the county, about half of which he reclaimed from a marsh by a system of embankments and drainage. He became interested in the turf during his residence in Baltimore, where he purchased "Hickory," and with him won a race on the Germantown course with "Post-boy," owned by Ethan Allen, at two thousand dollars a side. He was subsequently associated with William R. Johnson, of Virginia, in the ownership of some of the best racing stock of that day; it was by their efforts that the superiority of southern horses was first demonstrated.

The villages of the township are Pine Grove, a suburb of Bristol, Newportville, and Emilie. The former was laid out in 1800, and was known as Newport until 1836, when it became necessary to add the third syllable in locating the post-office. It comprises extensive mills, carriage works, several stores, with other necessary features of a country village. Emilie was formerly known as Centerville, and is situated partly in Middletown. The Episcopal

church in Newportville is connected with that in Hulmeville. The Methodist church building at Emilie was built by the Presbyterians, subsequently sold to the Baptists, and finally disposed of to the denomination by which it is now owned, in 1858, principally through the efforts of the trustees of Bristol M. E. church. Reverend William P. Howell was the first pastor. By far the earliest denominational organization was the Cold Spring Baptist church, established by the Reverend Thomas Dungan in 1684. It was disbanded in 1702. Among others who were buried in the graveyard were Reverends Samuel Jones, Joseph Wood, and Thomas Dungan, all of whom were identified with the early history of the Baptist church in this state.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

1720. Burgesses, Joseph Bond, John Hall; High Constable, Thomas Clifford.

1730. Burgesses, John Hall, Nathan Watson; High Constable, John Priestly; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Thomas Marriott, James Higgs, John Elfreh, William Hope.

1731. Burgesses, John Abram DeNormandie, Nathan Watson; High Constable, John Priestly; Council, Thomas Marriott, James Higgs, Ennion Williams, Benjamin Wright, John Elfreh, William Hope.

1732. Burgesses, John Hall, Ennion Williams; Council, John Abraham DeNormandie, Thomas Marriott, Benjamin Wright, James Higgs, William Hope, John Elfreh.

1742. Burgesses, John Abram DeNormandie, John Frohoe; High Constable, John Hutchinson; Council, Joseph Jackson, William Buckley, Thomas Marriott, Ennion Williams, Nicholas Allen, Matthew Keen.

1743-44. Burgesses, John Abraham DeNormandie, John Frohoe; High Constable, John Hutchinson; Council, Ennion Williams, Thomas Marriott, Joseph Jackson, John Anthony DeNormandie, William Buckley.

1745. Burgesses, John Hall, William Buckley; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Thomas Marriott, Joseph Jackson, William Atkinson, John Frohoe.

1746. Burgesses, John Hall, William Buckley; High Constable, John Priestly; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, John Frohoe, William Atkinson, John Anthony DeNormandie, William DeNormandie.

1747. Burgesses, William Buckley, Matthias Keen; High Constable, John Priestly; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, John Hall, Alexander Graydon, Ennion Williams, Thomas Marriott, Joseph Jackson (John Anthony

DeNormandie, John Frohoe, Samuel Harker, elected February 29, 1745, to fill vacancies).

1748. Burgesses, William Buckley, John DeNormandie ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, John Hall, John Frohoe, Samuel Harker, Nicholas Allen, John Hutchinson, Joseph Church.

1749. Burgesses, William Buckley, John DeNormandie ; Council, Joseph Atkinson, William Large, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, Samuel Harker, Nicholas Allen, John Hutchinson, Joseph Church.

1750. Burgesses, William Buckley, William Large ; Council, Ennion Williams, John Abram DeNormandie, Alexander Graydon, Joseph Atkinson, Joseph Church, Thomas Marriott.

1751. Burgesses, William Buckley, Joseph Church ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Alexander Graydon, Joseph Atkinson, William Large, Ennion Williams, John Allen, Barnard Duffield, Thomas Marriott, Anthony Murphy.

1752-53. Burgesses, William Buckley, Thomas Marriott ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, John A. DeNormandie, Joseph Church, William Large, John Allen, Joseph Atkinson, Thomas Stapler, Ebenezer Robinson.

1754. Burgesses, William Buckley, Thomas Marriott ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, John A. DeNormandie, Joseph Church, William Large, John Allen, Joseph Atkinson, Thomas Stapler, Matthew Keen.

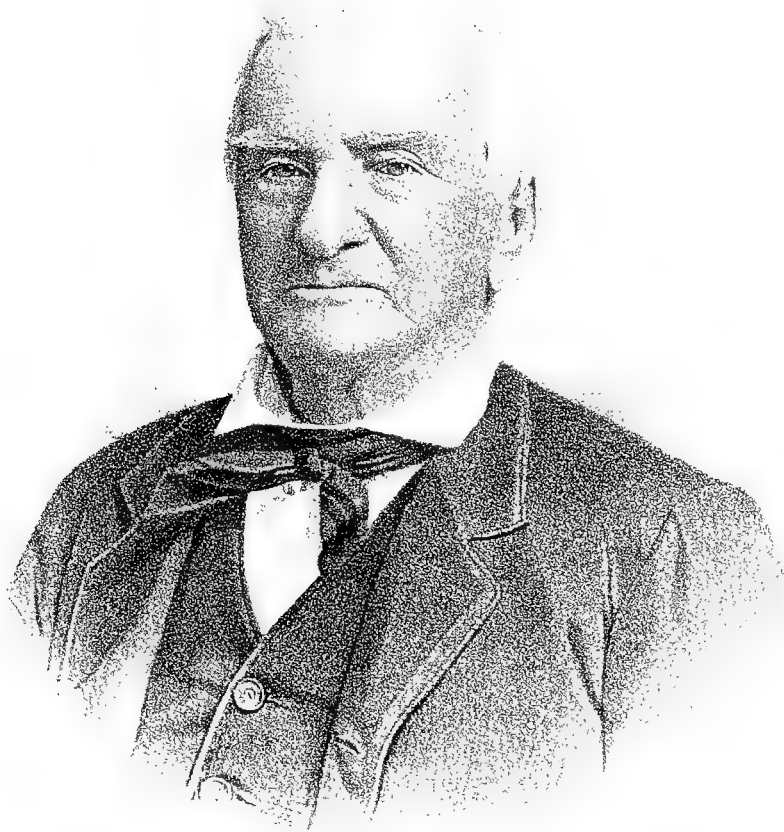
1755. Burgesses, John DeNormandie, Joseph Atkinson ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, William Buckley, Joseph Church, William Large, John Allen, Thomas Marriott, Matthias Keen.

1756. Burgesses, John DeNormandie, Joseph Atkinson ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, John Abram DeNormandie, Ennion Williams, Thomas Stapler, William Buckley, John Hutchinson, William Large, John Allen, Thomas Marriott, Matthias Keen.

1757. Burgesses, William Buckley, Joseph Atkinson ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, Ennion Williams, John Abram DeNormandie, Alexander Graydon, William Large, John Allen, Thomas Marriott, Samuel Woolston, John Hutchinson, Daniel DeNormandie.

1758. Burgesses, John DeNormandie, William Large ; High Constable, John Priestly ; Council, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, William Buckley, John Hutchinson, John Allen, Daniel DeNormandie, Thomas Marriott, Joseph Atkinson, Burnet Richards.

1759. Burgesses, Ennion Williams, William Large ; High Constable,



Griffith Miles

Abraham Bulsford; Council, Alexander Graydon, Thomas Marriott, John Hutchinson, Joseph Atkinson, Burnet Richards, John Priestly, John Allen, John DeNormandie, David Pinkerton.

1760. Burgesses, Hugh Hartshorne, Burnet Richards; High Constable, John Priestly; Council, Ennion Williams, Alexander Graydon, Thomas Marriott, John Hutchinson, Joseph Church, Joseph Atkinson, John Allen, John Green, J. DeNormandie.

1761. Burgesses, John Hall, John Green; High Constable, Samuel Woolson; Council, Ennion Williams, Hugh Hartshorne, John DeNormandie, John Allen, William Large, Joseph Atkinson, Joseph Church.

1762. Burgesses, Hugh Hartshorne, John Priestly; High Constable, Joseph Brown; Council, Ennion Williams, John DeNormandie, John Hall, William McIlvaine, Joseph Atkinson, William Large, Joseph Church.

1763. Burgesses, Hugh Hartshorne, David Pinkerton; High Constable, Joseph Brown; Council, Ennion Williams, John DeNormandie, Joseph Atkinson, Joseph Church, William Large, John Allen, John Priestly.

1764. Burgesses, John Priestly, Joseph Hall; High Constable, Joseph Brown; Council, Ennion Williams, Hugh Hartshorne, Joseph Church, Joseph Atkinson, Jonathan Haight, William McIlvain, John Green.

1765. Burgesses, Phineas Buckley, John Hutchinson; Council, Ennion Williams, Hugh Hartshorne, Joseph Church, Joseph Atkinson, Jonathan Haight, Joseph Hall, John Green.

1766. Burgesses, Phineas Buckley, John Bessonett; Council, Ennion Williams, Hugh Hartshorne, John DeNormandie, Joseph Atkinson, Jonathan Haight, John Green, John Priestly.

1768-74. Burgesses, Phineas Buckley, John Bessonett; High Constable, Joseph Brown; Council, Ennion Williams, John DeNormandie, Hugh Hartshorne, John Priestly, Joseph Atkinson, John Green, Charles Bessonett. (Green was succeeded by Patterson Hartshorne in 1772, and Priestly by John Hutchinson in 1773.)

1774-75. Burgesses, Phineas Buckley, John Bessonett; Council, Ennion Williams, John Abram DeNormandie, Hugh Hartshorne, Joseph Atkinson, Charles Bessonett, John Hutchinson, William McIlvaine. (Joseph Church succeeded Charles Bessonett in 1775, and John Gosline became High Constable in that year.)

1784-85. Burgesses, Daniel Kennedy, Joseph Clunn; High Constable, Richard Gosline; Council, William McIlvaine, Joseph McIlvaine, Charles Bessonett, Archibald McElroy, John Gosline, John Dowdney, John Priestly. (William Rodman succeeded Priestly in 1785.)

1786. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Thomas Pearson; High Constable, Richard Gosline; Council, Joseph McIlvaine, Archibald McElroy, John Hutchinson, Timothy Merrick, Job Stackhouse, Joseph Vanschiver, Jonathan Pursell.

1787. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Thomas Pearson ; High Constable, Richard Gosline ; Council, John Hutchinson, Charles Bessonett, Robert Merrick, Job Stackhouse, Timothy Merrick, Jonathan Pursell, William Allen.

1788-89. Burgesses, John Hutchinson, Thomas Pearson ; High Constable, Timothy Merrick ; Council, Samuel Kinsey, Amos Gregg, William McIlvaine, Pearson Mitchell, Job Stackhouse, Jonathan Pursell. (Archibald McElroy succeeded Gregg in 1789.)

1790. Burgesses, John Hutchinson, Joseph Clunn ; High Constable, John Murray ; Council, William McIlvaine, Archibald McElroy, Pearson Mitchell, Thomas Pearson, Samuel Kinsey, Timothy Merrick, Jonathan Pursell.

1791. Burgesses, John Hutchinson, Jonathan Pursell ; High Constable, John Murray ; Council, Archibald McElroy, Joseph Clunn, Thomas Pearson, Pearson Mitchell, Samuel Kinsey, Timothy Merrick, Joseph Minnick.

1792-93. Burgesses, Joseph Minnick, John Gosline ; High Constable, John Murray ; Council, Archibald McElroy, Charles Bessonett, Thomas Pearson, Timothy Merrick, Samuel Kinsey, Jonathan Pursell, James Harrison. (Joseph Clunn and William Crawford succeeded McElroy and Bessonett in 1793.)

1794. Burgesses, Joseph Minnick, Robert Merrick ; Council, Archibald McElroy, Charles Bessonett, George Merrick, Timothy Merrick, Samuel Kinsey, Jonathan Pursell, Job Stackhouse.

1795. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Richard Trimble ; High Constable, Richard Merrick, Jr. ; Council, Samuel Kinsey, John Gosline, John Hutchinson, Joseph Clunn, Charles Bessonett, Job Stackhouse, Benjamin Walton.

1796. Burgesses, Joseph P. Minnick, John Gosline ; High Constable, Francis Stackhouse ; Council, Joseph Clunn, Amos Gregg, Job Stackhouse, Timothy Merrick, Jonathan Pursell, William Crawford, Lewis Howard.

1797. Burgesses, Charles Shoemaker, John Gosline ; High Constable, Francis Stackhouse ; Council, Joseph Clunn, John Hutchinson, Job Stackhouse, Amos Gregg, Samuel Kinsey, Jonathan Pursell, William Crawford.

1798. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Joseph P. Minnick ; High Constable, Francis Stackhouse ; Council, William Crawford, John Hutchinson, Richard Lloyd, James Harrison, James Serrill, Joseph Stackhouse, John Baldwin.

1799. Burgesses, John Gosline, Archibald McElroy ; High Constable, Francis Stackhouse ; Council, Joseph Clunn, John Hutchinson, Job Stackhouse, Jonathan Pursell, William Crawford, Richard Lloyd, John Hutchinson, Jr.

1802. Burgesses, Samuel Scotton, William Perkins ; High Constable, William Crawford ; Council, John Gosline, Amos Gregg, Joseph Clunn, Joseph Headley, Jonathan Pursell, James Harrison, John Read.

1803. Burgesses, William Perkins, Samuel Scotton ; High Constable, John Johnson ; Council, Joseph Clunn, Jonathan Pursell, Joseph Headley, Benjamin Swain, William McElhauey, William Crawford, John Reed.

1804. Burgesses, Samuel Scotton, William Perkins; High Constable, John Johnson; Council, Joseph Headley, Benjamin Swain, Joseph Clunn, William McElhane, William Crawford, Amos Gregg, Job Stackhouse.

1805. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Henry Disborough; High Constable, Enos Wright; Council, Joseph Clunn, John Reed, William Crawford, Samuel Church, John Patterson, Noah Haines, Joseph Headley.

1806. Burgesses, John Gosline, Henry Disborough; High Constable, Enos Wright; Council, Joseph Clunn, William Crawford, Samuel Scotton, William McIlhany, Benjamin Swain, Joseph Headley, John Patterson.

1807. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, John Reed; High Constable, William Kinsey; Council, Phineas Buckley, Job Stackhouse, Samuel Lounsbury, John White, Samuel Church, Joseph Stackhouse, Stephen Hibbs.

1808-9. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, J. S. Mitchell; High Constable, William Kinsey; Council, Phineas Buckley, Joseph Headley, Job Stackhouse, Ebenezer Headley, Joseph Stackhouse, Jonathan Pursell, William Crawford. (John Reed succeeded Crawford in 1809.)

1810. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, J. S. Mitchell; High Constable, William Kinsey; Council, Phineas Buckley, Samuel Scotton, Jonathan Pursell, Joseph Stackhouse, John Reed, Abraham Warner, Samuel Church.

1811-12. Burgesses, Amos Gregg, Henry Disborough; High Constable, Henry Tomlinson; Council, Joseph Clunn, Phineas Buckley, Jonathan Pursell, John Reed, Samuel Church, Abraham Warner, Samuel Lounsbury. (William Ennis became High Constable in 1812.)

1813. Burgesses, Archibald McElroy, John Bessonett; High Constable, Henry Tomlinson; Council, Joseph Clunn, John Patterson, John White, David Swain, William Crawford, Hugh Tomb, Joseph Vanzant.

1815. Burgesses, Archibald McElroy, John White; High Constable, Abraham Hagerman; Council, Joseph Clunn, William Crawford, John Patterson, John Bessonett, Benjamin Swain, Isaac Pitcher.

1816-17. Burgesses, Louis Bache, Abraham Warner; High Constable, John H. Merrick (Abraham Hagerman in 1817); Council, Benjamin Swain, Henry Disborough, Isaac Pitcher, Amos Gregg, John Bessonett, John Phillips, John Reed.

1818. Burgesses, Archibald McElroy, William Crawford; High Constable, Charles Snyder; Council, Amos Gregg, Benjamin Swain, John Bessonett, John Reed, Ebenezer Stackhouse, David Swain.

1819. Burgesses, Archibald McElroy, John White; High Constable, John Johnson; Council, John G. Priestly, Isaac Pitcher, Samuel Lewis, Henry Tomlinson, Ebenezer Stackhouse, John Bessonett, Lewis P. Kinsey.

1820. Burgesses, Archibald McElroy, Henry Disborough; High Constable, John T. Brown; Council, Ebenezer Stackhouse, John Bessonett, John Kinsey, Isaac Pitcher, John White, Fincher Hellings, John Johnson.

1821. Burgesses, John Phillips, Benjamin Swain ; High Constable, John T. Brown ; Council, John Reed, William Crawford, Ebenezer Stackhouse, John Hutchinson, Samuel Allen, Joseph Warner, L. P. Kinsey.

1822. Burgesses, John Phillips, Henry Disborough ; High Constable, John T. Brown ; Council, Benjamin Swain, Joseph Warner, Samuel Allen, David Dorrance, William F. Swift, Ebenezer Stackhouse, William Crawford.

1823. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Henry Disborough ; High Constable, John T. Brown ; Council, William Crawford, Ebenezer Stackhouse, John Hutchinson, Benjamin Swain, Samuel Allen, John Kinsey, Isaac Wilson.

1824. Burgesses, David Dorrance, Joseph M. Downing ; High Constable, John T. Brown ; Council, David Swain, James Johnson, Robert Cabeen, John Heiss, William F. Swift, John White.

1825. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Joseph M. Downing ; High Constable, William Gale ; Council, Ebenezer Stackhouse, Benjamin Swain, Samuel Allen, Robert Cabeen, William F. Swift, John Kinsey, John Bessonett.

1826. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Joseph M. Downing ; High Constable, John Johnson ; Council, Ebenezer Stackhouse, Benjamin Swain, William F. Swift, Samuel Allen, Robert Cabeen, John Bessonett, John Kinsey.

1827. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Joseph M. Downing ; High Constable, John Johnson ; Council, Robert Cabeen, Samuel Allen, Benjamin Swain, William F. Swift, John Bessonett, John Kinsey, William Laing.

1828. Burgesses, Joseph M. Downing, Benjamin Swain ; High Constable, John Johnson ; Council, Robert Cabeen, John Bessonett, Samuel Allen, William Laing, John Hutchinson, John Boyd, L. P. Kinsey.

1829. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Benjamin Swain ; High Constable, William Kinsey ; Council, Samuel Allen, Robert Cabeen, William Laing, John Hutchinson, John Boyd, L. P. Kinsey, John Bessonett.

1830. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, Joseph M. Downing ; High Constable, William Kinsey ; Council, John Bessonett, Samuel Allen, Robert Cabeen, William Laing, Robert C. Beatty, Eleazer Fenton, L. P. Kinsey.

1831. Burgesses, Joseph Warner, James Johnson ; High Constable, William Kinsey ; Council, John Bessonett, Edward Swain, Robert Cabeen, William Hawk, Robert C. Beatty, Eleazer Fenton, L. P. Kinsey.

1832-33. Burgesses, William F. Smith, James Johnson ; High Constable, William Kinsey ; Council, Robert Cabeen, William Hawk, H. N. Bostwick, Samuel Allen, Edward Swain, James Harrison, John Bessonett.

1834. Burgesses, William F. Swift, James R. Scott ; High Constable, William Kinsey ; Council, Robert Cabeen, John Bessonett, William Hawk, Samuel Allen, H. N. Bostwick, James Harrison, Edward Swain.

1835. Burgesses, William Hawk, James R. Scott ; High Constable, William Killingsworth ; Council, Samuel Allen, H. N. Bostwick, Eleazer Fenton, James Harrison, Edward Swain, John Dorrance, William Kinsey.

1836. Burgesses, William Kinsey, Benjamin Brown; High Constable, Timothy Stackhouse; Council, Samuel Allen, James Harrison, Jonathan Adams, John Heiss, David Woodington, Gilbert Tomlinson, Robert Patterson.

1837. Burgesses, William Kinsey, Joseph B. Pennington; High Constable, Lewis P. Kinsey; Council, Samuel Allen, James Brudon, David E. Woodington, Robert Patterson, Joseph F. Warner, William Killingsworth, William F. Swift.

1838. Burgesses, William Hawk, Joseph B. Pennington; High Constable, John Feaster; Council, Charles W. Pierce, Robert Cabeen, Gilbert Tomlinson, John W. Vandegrift, Samuel Allen, John Dorrance, Isaac W. Hall.

1839. Burgesses, William Hawk, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Robert Patterson; Council, Samuel Allen, John Dorrance, Robert Cabeen, James Irvine, James Johnson, John Johnson, James Brudon.

1840. Burgesses, Charles Banes, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Robert Patterson; Council, James Johnson, John Wright, John Johnson, James Brudon, James Irvine, William Kinsey, Charles Smith.

1841. Burgesses, Charles Banes, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Robert Patterson; Council, James Johnson, James Brudon, James Irvine, John Wright, William Kinsey, Andrew W. Gilkeson, James W. Weiss.

1842. Burgesses, William Kinsey, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Robert Patterson; Council, Lewis P. Kinsey, Andrew W. Gilkeson, John Dorrance, Benjamin Malone, H. N. Bostwick, Samuel Allen, James Brudon.

1843. Burgesses, William Kinsey, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Joseph R. Hellings; Council, Chester Sturdevant, Benjamin Ball, Andrew W. Gilkeson, Lewis P. Kinsey, James Brudon, Benjamin Malone.

1844. Burgesses, William Kinsey, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Joseph R. Hellings; Council, James Johnson, Andrew W. Gilkeson, Robert Patterson, John Wright, John Stewart, John K. Holt, Augustus Gerrard.

1845. Burgesses, James Brudon, Benjamin Blinn; High Constable, Charles Titus; Council, Lewis P. Kinsey, John Wright, John K. Holt, Andrew W. Gilkeson, Robert Patterson, Morton Righter, Jackson Gilkeson.

1846. Burgesses, Benjamin Malone, Augustus Gerrard; High Constable, Charles Titus; Council, Andrew W. Gilkeson, William R. Phillips, Lewis P. Kinsey, Anthony Swain, Henry M. Wright, Jackson Gilkeson, James Phillips.

1847. Burgesses, Mahlon G. Hibbs, Augustus Gerrard; High Constable, Lemuel Nilly; Council, Andrew W. Gilkeson, Lewis P. Kinsey, John K. Holt, James Brudon, Joseph Wright, Jackson Gilkeson, William Kinsey.

1848. Burgesses, William Hawk, Charles Thompson; High Constable, Lemuel Nilly; Council, Anthony Swain, Samuel Allen, John Eastburn, William H. White, Louis A. Hoguet, George C. Johnson, Alexander Morrison.

1849. Burgesses, Isaac Van Horn, Robert Patterson; High Constable,

Charles Titus ; Council, James Brudon, Andrew W. Gilkeson, John Wright, John Davis, John K. Holt, Lewis P. Kinsey, William Earley.

1850. Burgesses, Daniel P. Forst, William H. White ; High Constable, Chilion W. Higgs ; Council, John Dorrance, William M. Downing, William Killingsworth, John W. Bray, Robert Booz, James Rue, Albert L. Packer.

1851. Burgess, Daniel P. Forst ; High Constable, James Phillips ; Council, John Dorrance, John W. Bray, William M. Downing, Robert Booz, William Killingsworth, James Rue, A. L. Packer, William H. White, L. A. Hogue.

1852. Burgess, William Kinsey ; High Constable, Giles S. Winder ; Council, William Bache, John W. Bray, William M. Downing, Edmund Lawrence, James Rue, Daniel Street, William H. White, Henry M. Wright, Joseph Wright.

1853. Burgess, William Kinsey ; High Constable, Giles S. Winder ; Council, Valentine Booz, Jesse W. Knight, James W. Martin, Henry M. Wright, William Bache, Edmund Lawrence, Daniel Street, John S. Kinsey, John S. Brelsford.

1854. Burgess, William Kinsey ; High Constable, Giles S. Winder ; Council, Samuel Allen, Valentine Booz, Jesse Wright, William M. Downing, W. H. White, John Vanzant, A. L. Packer, J. S. Brelsford, L. P. Kinsey.

1855. Burgess, Daniel P. Forst ; High Constable, Robert Sanderson ; Council, James Rue, William Bache, W. H. White, Joseph S. Pierce, John Davis, John M. Brown, Charles W. Pierce, Jr., Nathan Taylor, Henry M. Wright.

1856. Burgess, Albert L. Packer ; High Constable, Giles S. Winder ; Council, William M. Downing, Valentine Booz, James Brudon, John S. Brelsford, Christian Sulger, John Vanzant, Nathan Gaskell, Thomas B. Bailey, Lewis M. Wharton.

1857. Burgess, A. L. Packer ; High Constable, John H. Smith ; Council, William M. Downing, Valentine Booz, John Vanzant, James Brudon, Nathan Gaskell, Thomas B. Bailey, John S. Brelsford, Christian Sulger, Lewis M. Wharton.

1858. Burgess, A. L. Packer ; High Constable, William Fine ; Council, Valentine Booz, James Brudon, Jacob McBrien, William K. Evans, A. J. Hibbs, L. M. Wharton, David Michener, H. L. Strong, John Dorrance.

1859. Burgess, A. L. Packer ; High Constable, Samuel Winder ; Council, John Dorrance, James Brudon, Jacob McBrien, H. L. Strong, William K. Evans, David Michener, Thomas B. Bailey, William H. White, Lewis M. Wharton.

1860. Burgess, A. L. Packer ; High Constable, Samuel Winder ; Council, John Dorrance, James Brudon, Jacob McBrien, James W. Martin, John S. Brelsford, Joseph M. Disborough, Robert Brooks, A. J. Hibbs, William K. Evans.

1861. Burgess, James Brudon ; High Constable, William D. Fenton ; Council, James W. Martin, Henry M. Wright, William H. White, William B. Baker, John W. Bailey, Ellwood Doron, John D. Mendenhall, Jacob McBrien, Lewis M. Wharton.

1862. Burgess, Robert Patterson ; High Constable, John Taylor ; Council, Jacob McBrien, Ellwood Doron, William H. White, John W. Bailey, Wesley M. Lee, Thomas B. Bailey, Charles G. Stout, William B. Baker, Lewis M. Wharton.

1863. Burgess, Robert Patterson ; High Constable, John Taylor ; Council, Ellwood Doron, Jacob McBrien, Nathaniel Brodnax, James Brudon, Robert W. Brooks, Lewis M. Wharton, Charles G. Stout, William A. Stewart, Wesley M. Lee, Timothy Stackhouse.

1864. Burgess, Robert Patterson ; High Constable, John Taylor ; Council, Thomas Scott, William Hawk, Timothy Stackhouse, William B. Baker, William H. White, Wesley M. Lee, Ellwood Doron, Nathaniel Brodnax, James Brudon, Robert W. Brooks.

1865. Burgess, Robert Patterson ; High Constable, Anthony D. Minster ; Council, Robert W. Brooks, John W. Bailey, James Foster, John Taylor, Ellwood Doron, William B. Baker, Thomas Scott, W. W. White, T. Stackhouse, William Hawk.

1866. Burgess, Robert Patterson ; High Constable, John Taylor ; Council, Robert W. Brooks, James V. Foster, John W. Bailey, John Taylor, Ellwood Doron, James Brudon, Thomas Scott, Charles C. Douglass, Nathaniel Brodnax, T. Stackhouse.

1867. Burgess, Ellwood Doron ; High Constable, Reuben Pidrick ; Council, Dr. L. V. Rosseau, Dr. E. J. Groom, James W. Martin, Henry A. Bailey, J. Wesley Wright, James Brudon, Thomas Scott, Charles C. Douglass, Nathaniel Brodnax, T. Stackhouse.

1868. Burgess, Ellwood Doron ; High Constable, John A. Worrell ; Council, Allen D. Garwood, Robert W. Brooks, James Brudon, Thomas B. Bailey, Charles C. Douglass, L. V. Rosseau, E. J. Groom, James W. Martin, Henry A. Bailey, J. Wesley Wright.

1869. Burgess, Ellwood Doron ; Council, John R. Green, Charles Pierce, Joseph Bailey, S. V. Rosseau, E. J. Groom, Charles C. Douglass, Allen D. Garwood, Robert W. Brooks, James Brudon, Thomas B. Bailey.

1870. Burgess, Ellwood Doron ; Council, John W. Bailey, William H. White, Gilbert Green, John Taylor, J. Wesley Wright, John R. Green, Charles Pierce, Joseph Bailey, S. V. Rosseau, E. J. Groom.

1871. Burgess, Symington Phillips ; Council, Samuel Pike, Morton Walmsley, Charles Pierce, Joseph Bailey, James Brudon, John W. Bailey, W. H. White, Gilbert Green, John Taylor, J. Wesley Wright.

1872. Burgess, Symington Phillips ; Council, Albert L. Packer, I. S.

Tomlinson, W. B. Baker, William Jones, J. Wesley Wright, Samuel Pike, Morton Walmesley, Charles Pierce, Joseph Bailey, James Brudon.

1873. Burgess, Charles E. Scott; Council, S. S. Rue, C. W. Pierce, James M. Slack, David Stackhouse, Samuel Pike, A. L. Packer, I. S. Tomlinson, W. B. Baker, William Jones, J. Wesley Wright.

1874. Burgess, Charles E. Scott; Council, Morton A. Walmesley, A. L. Packer, Henry M. Wright, L. A. Hoguet, J. Wesley Wright, S. S. Rue, C. W. Pierce, J. M. Slack, Samuel Pike, David Stackhouse.

1875. Burgess, Charles E. Scott; Council, Charles W. Pierce, James M. Slack, Samuel Pike, S. S. Rue, Jonathan Wright, J. Wesley Wright, Henry M. Wright, L. A. Hoguet, A. L. Packer, Morton A. Walmesley.

1876. Burgess, Charles E. Scott; Council, H. M. Wright, J. Wesley Wright, Charles York, Allen L. Garwood, Symington Phillips, C. W. Pierce, J. M. Slack, Samuel Pike, S. S. Rue, Jonathan Wright.

1877. Burgess, James M. Slack; Council, H. M. Wright, Symington Phillips, A. L. Garwood, C. York, W. H. Booz, William Lauderbaugh, Thomas B. Harkins, C. W. Pierce, S. S. Rue, J. W. Wright.

1878. Burgess, James M. Slack; Council, C. W. Pierce, Symington Phillips, W. H. Booz, Charles York, Charles Scheide, S. S. Rue, H. M. Wright, Thomas B. Harkins, Charles Fenton, J. W. Wright.

1879. Burgess, Allen L. Garwood; Council, L. A. Hoguet, W. H. Booz, R. W. Holt, C. W. Pierce, Jr., T. B. Harkins, Henry Sutch, C. H. Fenton, Symington Phillips, C. E. Scheide, H. M. Wright, J. W. Wright.

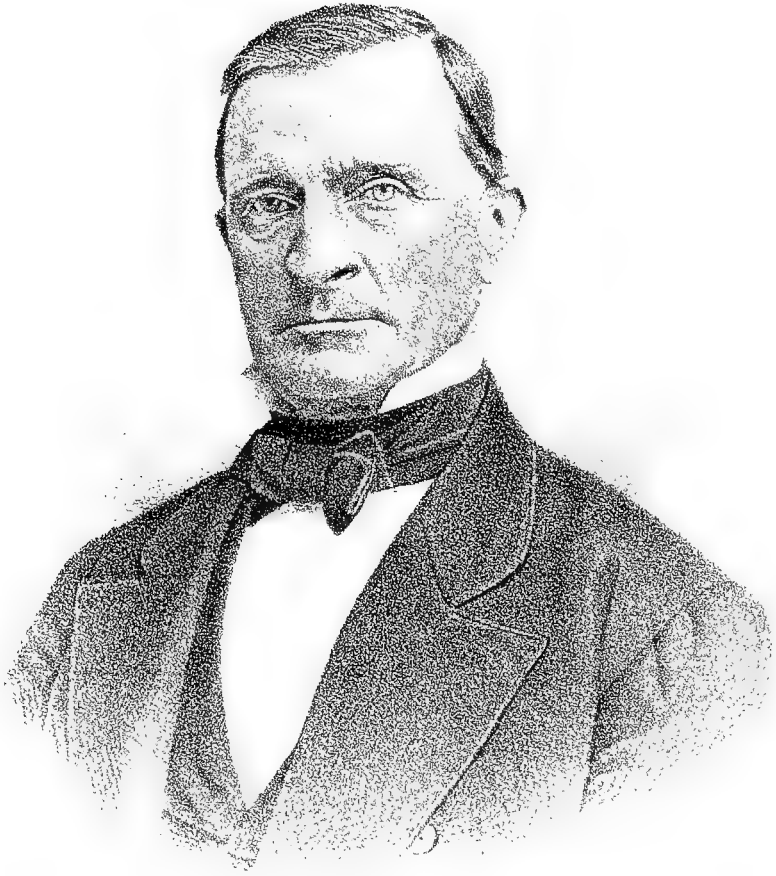
1880. Burgess, Allen L. Garwood; Council, Charles E. Scheide, William H. Grundy, John S. Brelsford, James Wright, W. Taylor Potts, Michael Dougherty, L. A. Hoguet, W. H. Booz, R. W. Holt, C. W. Pierce, Jr., T. B. Harkins, Henry Sutch.

1881. Burgess, J. Wesley Wright; Council, John S. Brelsford, W. H. Booz, M. Dougherty, William H. Grundy, R. W. Holt, L. A. Hoguet, William J. Jones, W. Taylor Potts, C. W. Pierce, Henry Rue, Charles E. Scheide, James Wright.

1882. Burgess, J. Wesley Wright; Council, John Burton, W. H. Booz, Nelson Green, R. W. Holt, L. A. Hoguet, William J. Jones, James Lyndall, C. W. Pierce, Henry Rue, William Tabram, James Warden, James Wright.

1883. Burgess, J. Wesley Wright; Council, Nelson Green, A. Holding, A. K. Joyce, James Lyndall, C. N. Pierce, G. A. Shoemaker, Joseph Sherman, William Tabram, James Warden, Jacob M. Winder, James Wright, John Burton.

1884. Burgess, J. Wesley Wright; Council, G. A. Shoemaker, C. N. Pierce, A. K. Joyce, Joseph Sherman, A. Holding, J. M. Winder, James Wright, Nelson Green, W. S. Daniels, William Tabram, Thomas B. Harkins, A. Loechner.



Joseph Gurney

1885. Burgess, William H. Grundy ; Council, Francis Fenimore, A. K. Joyce, C. N. Pierce, G. A. Shoemaker, C. H. Holding, R. W. Holt, James Wright, Nelson Green, W. Daniels, William Tabram, T. B. Harkins, A. Loechner.

1886. Burgess, William H. Grundy ; Council, W. S. Daniels, F. N. Booz, A. L. Garwood, R. S. Buseman, A. Loechner, James Wright, Francis Fenimore, A. K. Joyce, C. N. Pierce, G. A. Shoemaker, C. H. Holding, R. W. Holt.

1887. Burgess, William H. Grundy ; Council, Francis Fenimore, A. K. Joyce, G. A. Shoemaker, C. H. Brudon, Henry Rue, S. W. Black, W. S. Daniels, F. N. Booz, A. L. Garwood, R. S. Buseman, A. Loechner, James Wright.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MAKEFIELDS.

BETWEEN Edge hills and Bowman's mountain, the northern boundary of Falls and southern boundary of Solebury, a section of country is inclosed presenting greater diversities of surface and soil than the townships included in the preceding chapters, and conforming in this respect to the general character of the northern part of the county. The watershed between the Delaware and Neshaminy is a clearly-defined feature of the topography. Its general trend is in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river and at a mean distance of probably five miles from it. Numerous tributaries of the Delaware rise in the eastern slope of this declivity, and although not large, would possess some value for manufacturing purposes, as the fall is considerable in every instance. Pidcock, Knowles, Hough, Brock, and Mill are among the names applied to these creeks. This region, one of exceptionally beautiful scenery and unsurpassed fertility, is included within the territorial limits of the townships which form the subject of this chapter.

LOWER MAKEFIELD is the older in point of settlement and political organization. It is the first mentioned among the five original townships erected in 1692, and its boundaries are thus described in the report of the jury of that date: "The uppermost township being called Makefield, to begin at the uppermost plantations and along the river to the uppermost part of John Wood's land, and by the lands formerly belonging to the Hawkinses and Joseph Kirkbride and Widow Lucas' land, and so along as near as may be in a straight

line to — in Joshua Hoops' land." Holme's map of 1684 gives the following names as those of persons who owned land adjoining the river in regular order north of Wood: John Luffe, John Parsons, William Beakes, William Venables, Andrew Heard, John Parsons, Luke Brinsley, Richard Hough, Thomas Janney, Richard Vickers, Samuel Overton, John Brock, John Clows, William Yardley, Eleanor Pownal, Thomas Bond, and James Harrison. The tract of the latter extended from the river to the Newtown line, a distance of three miles, and adjoined Upper Makefield. Harrison lived in Falls, and so did Beakes. Richard Hough was from Macclesfield in Cheshire. With his family and several servants—Francis Hough, James Sutton, Thomas Wood, and Mary his wife—he arrived the twenty-ninth of seventh month, 1683, in the *Endeavor*, of London. In the same ship came Thomas Janney, yeoman, from Shioll in Cheshire, with his wife Margery and their children, Jacob, Thomas, Abel, and Joseph. He brought as servants John Neald and Hannah Faulkner. It was he who gave the ground for "the old stone graveyard," a burial-ground of much local historic interest. It was confirmed to Falls monthly meeting in 1690, and was among the first places for public interment in this county, private family burial-grounds having previously been in exclusive use. Janney was a preacher among the Friends and visited New England in that capacity. He returned to England in 1695 on a religious mission, and died there, having been throughout his life "a man of good reputation, character, and example." Samuel M. Janney, the biographer of Penn, was a descendant, and inherited to a great extent the characteristics of his ancestor. There were three others from Cheshire, of whom John Clows accompanied Hough and Janney in the *Endeavor*. His wife Margery, children—Sarah, Margery, and William—and servants—Joseph Chorley, Samuel Hough, and John Richardson—constituted his household. Margery, the daughter, was married to Richard Hough just prior to their departure from England. Sarah married John Bainbridge, the fifteenth of the sixth month, 1685. Clows was from Gosworth. John Brock from Stockport, Cheshire, and George Pownal from Laycock, Cheshire, arrived in the *Friends' Adventure*, the twenty-eighth of seventh month, 1682. The former brought with him as servants Job Houle, William Morton, and Eliza Eaton. Penn granted him one thousand acres while both were yet in England. Pownal's wife Eleanor, children—Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel, and Abigail—and servants—John Brearly, Robert Saylor, and Martha Worrall—came with him. He was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree, the thirtieth of eighth month, 1682. William Yardley was a passenger, in the same ship, with his wife Jane, children—Enoch, Thomas, and William—and one servant, Andrew Heath. His native place was Ranscleugh, near Leeke, Staffordshire. Phineas Pemberton was his nephew. He was a zealous Friend, and avowed his convictions with such freedom as to render him a subject of prosecution.

He was a member of the first general assembly, and on several subsequent occasions. In 1689 he was one of the justices for Bucks.

Upon his death in 1693 Thomas Yardley, his son, established a ferry, which was confirmed to him by act of assembly in 1722. It was the radiating point of the then principal highways to Philadelphia through southern Bucks county, and was correspondingly important to the people of a large section of New Jersey. No effort to found a town seems to have been made until 1807, when a number of building lots were laid off on a public road or street parallel with the river. The residents at this time numbered four families—Eastburn, Pidcock, Brown, and Larue. There was a tavern near the bank of the river, but the ferry was located some distance below what is now the central portion of the town. Among the landlords of this hostelry were John Jones and Benjamin Flemming. Its day of prosperity ceased when the ferry landings were changed, and the “Swan” succeeded as its natural heir. The Yardley mansion subsequently passed into the possession of Neill Vansant, Richard Mitchell, Atlee and Mahlon Dungan. The latter was appointed first postmaster in 1828. The widow of Thomas Yardley was the first merchant. The growth of the village derived some impetus from the construction and opening of the canal in 1831. The first lock-keeper at this place was Charles Shoemaker. The canal storehouse was operated by Aaron La Rue, whose conscience experienced some unpleasant feelings in the first great anti-liquor agitation in this country. He poured several barrels of rum into the canal and applied the match to others. Nevertheless, the number of public houses was augmented until at one time there were four. There are now two, but the temperance sentiment in this community, as in others where the Quaker element predominates, is very strong. The ferry of a half-century ago was superseded by a wooden bridge, but the latter succumbed to the united force of ice and water in 1841, and the flat-boat was again resorted to for purposes of trans-navigation. The present structure is a substantial and enduring factor of importance in sustaining the advantages of the village as a business centre. The railroad bridge with approaches on either side is nearly two miles in length. The embankment on the Yardley side is about as high as the highest house in the village. Although no manufacturing industries have been established in view of the increased railroad facilities thus secured, the opening of this railroad has had a marked influence upon the town. It is estimated that about two hundred railroad employees reside here. A number of substantial houses have been erected within recent years, and the value of real estate has perceptibly advanced. The principal street is broad, well-shaded, and the sidewalks are as well paved as in some towns of larger size which boast a borough government. A movement in this direction has several times been discussed by leading citizens, but formal action on the subject has always been delayed. Among the attractions of the village are Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Advent, and

Friends' churches, secret and benevolent societies, and a graded public school. Its industrial interests comprise extensive flouring mills, spoke-works, and stone quarries. The latter are of great age, and were alluded to by Penn in a letter written to Logan regarding certain land titles in this section. The quality of brownstone here produced takes equal rank with that of any other section of the country. The population of Yardley has been estimated at eight hundred.

Edgewood, the second village of Lower Makefield, is situated in the western part of the township on the road leading to Langhorne. Samuel Tomlinson was commissioned postmaster here in 1858, being the first person so appointed. The village, if such it may be called, comprises about a dozen houses, a store, and Presbyterian chapel, built by the church at Newtown, the pastor of which preaches here occasionally. A Sunday school is sustained, which may ultimately prove to be the nucleus of a strong and influential organization.

UPPER MAKEFIELD originally consisted in large part of the manor of Highlands, a tract of about seven thousand acres laid out by Thomas Holme, surveyor-general of the province, prior to 1695. It seems to have been Penn's original intention to confer this land upon his children, but on his second visit to Pennsylvania, or possibly before that time, five thousand acres were disposed of to Henry Goldney, Tobias Collet, and Daniel Quere, the constituent members of a corporation known as the London Company. It was surveyed in 1709, at which time Gilbert Wheeler, John Pidcock, and Thomas Kirle were owners of lands adjoining on the north. At a much earlier period (1684), Thomas Hudson, Daniel Milner, Joseph Milner, Henry Baker, Richard Hough, and Edward Luffe owned the lands between the manor and the Lower Makefield line. The London Company seem to have invited settlement upon their lands, and before 1737 Goldney and his associates had disposed of a large portion of their generous area. Of these purchasers the names of the following are appended to a petition in 1737: John Palmer, Daniel Palmer, Jonathan Palmer, William Russel, Alexander Richey, William Lee, Eleazar Doane, Richard Hough, Edward Bayley, Zebulon Heston, Joseph Tomlinson, Charles Reeder, Thomas Smith, Richard Parsons, John Atkinson, John Osmond, — Trego, James Tycliffe, Thomas Lancaster, William Smith, James Tomlinson, John Brown, John Wall, John Gaile, and John Whitacre. They state that "whereas whilst there was but few inhabitants on that part of the manor of Highlands called Goldney's and Company's land, they were taken notice of by the constables and officers of Makefield as within their districts (as it has been in many other places); but now the said Company's and other lands being thick settled, it is a great hardship for the officers and others to have so large a district that is fourteen or fifteen miles in length and contains about twenty-two thousand acres of land; and of late the constable of Makefield has returned the names of sundry persons, owners of land adjoining to Buckingham and Wrightstown, not part of the said Company's land, who have for many years

been taxed as inhabitants of Wrightstown and done service on the highways there to the assessors who by them are now taxed as inhabitants of Makefield to their great dissatisfaction; and further, the overseers of highways of Makefield by reason of the great length of the same neglect taking good care therein. To prevent which inconvenience your petitioners humbly request that the said Company's land and lands lying between the same and Wrightstown may be either joined to Wrightstown (which is a small township), or be made a township of itself and divided from the lower part of Makefield either by the line of the said Company's land, or lower where you may see more convenient." The court acceded to the extent of appointing a constable and supervisor for the lands in question, but the boundary line was not established until 1742, at which date the separate existence of Upper Makefield began.

The planting of towns has been attended with gratifying success in this township; or, to use a modified form of expression, enterprising founders have pressed their claims upon that dignity with the courage of conviction and with results that justified the effort. Taylorsville is pleasantly situated on the Delaware in the southeastern part of the township. It derives its name from the Taylor family, numerous and influential a half century ago. The land in the vicinity was seated by Henry Baker and Joseph Milner, names still familiar in the locality. The present designation has superseded that by which it was known a hundred years since—McConkey's ferry. Its location was nearly identical with that of the bridge, which has succeeded to the emoluments of river transportation at this point, and the landing on the Bucks county side was the nucleus around which subsequent growth has gathered. It was here that Washington crossed the river in that masterly movement which decided the fate of his cause. The station on the Belvidere-Delaware railroad on the Jersey side bears the appropriate name of "Washington's Crossing," from this historic circumstance. Brownsburg was ushered into the world under the unpretentious title of Pebbletown, which name it bore until 1827, when Stacy Brown secured an appointment as postmaster, the name of the office being that by which it has since been known. Mr. Brown continued as the incumbent of this position for more than fifty years. In 1790 there was as much variety in the construction of houses at this place as was compatible with their number, one being of stone and the other of wood. The former was occupied by Joseph Dubree, the latter by Joel Doane, who owned both. The log building eventually succumbed to the effects of wind and weather, and in 1812 was replaced by one of frame, owned by Harman Michener, whose residence was at one end and store at the other. His claim as the pioneer merchant of the village has not been disputed. About this time there was a building boom that never reached large proportions, from some unexplained reason; but David Livezey completed a tavern at the ferry before it had completely subsided. Brownsburg has persistently urged its eligibility as the ter-

min' point of a river bridge, but thus far with only indifferent success. Jericho was founded by the son-in-law of the patriarch of Brownsburg, and the genealogist may possibly discover some relationship between the two places. Jeremiah Cooper purchased three acres beneath the shadow of Jericho mountain in 1795, built a house and stone fence, the latter, perhaps, in imitation of the walls of a city famous in biblical annals. Subsequent growth can scarcely be reduced to statistics, but it may be stated with perfect safety that the increase in the number of houses has not exceeded one in each decade. Dolington is so named in honor of Peter Doling, its earliest settler. Benjamin Canby and William Jackson were the other two members of the triumvirate to whose wisdom, prudence, and patience the village may well ascribe its early existence. "Dolinton" was the first name; but when the study of English grammar made it apparent that this was really though unintentionally ignoring one of the ancient and honorable characters in the alphabet, the "g" was promptly inserted and the wrong righted as far as possible. The change received legal sanction in 1827, when Dolington became a post-office. It had previously been known as Lower Makefield. The village was laid out in 1806. It is situated on a much frequented thoroughfare, partly in both the Makefields. The Friends' meeting house and school property are located here.

That time-honored institution of Bucks county, the horse company, originated in Upper Makefield. Tradition asserts that at the close of the revolution, when society had not yet assumed the steady habits of *ante bellum* days, and horse thieves, among other products of the period of disturbance, became uncomfortably numerous, it was the custom to fire a cannon from Doylestown hill to summon the farming community in pursuit. This crude organization was eventually elaborated and became the "Brownsville Persistent," the first annual meeting of which was held in the summer of 1806. Two divisions have since been formed, the Durham road being the dividing line.

The interests of education receive fair attention from the residents of this section. Lower Makefield sustains nine schools an annual term of nine months, at a total expenditure of five thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents (1885). The showing for Upper Makefield is not so creditable. The annual school term is nine months, seven schools are maintained, and the sums expended aggregate two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents. Graded schools have been established at several points, and the standard for teachers is becoming more elevated year by year. Among the curious features of the school system of several generations ago was the shape of some of the school-houses. One of this character was eight-sided, built near Yardley by ——— Brelsford on land given for the purpose by Thomas Yardley.

Although the number of Friends in Makefield was not inconsiderable from

the time of its earliest settlements, no effort to establish a meeting within its geographical limits was made until the middle of the following century. The following extract from the minutes of the Falls monthly meeting explains the origin of the Dolington meeting (1750): "The Friends of Makefield having represented their being heretofore exposed to difficulty in attending meetings in the winter season, and this meeting taking the same into consideration, does, agreeably to the request of the said Friends, consent that there may be held a meeting for worship the first day in each month at Benjamin Taylor's, and the third first day in each month at Benjamin Gilbert's," etc. Two years later it was reported that a meeting-house had so far approached completion as to be "fit to meet in," whereupon the former arrangement was discontinued. Meetings at Yardley were begun by indulgence of Makefield monthly in 1857, Zephaniah Mahan, William Cadwallader, Joseph Paul, John Mahan, and Joseph Flowers being appointed to its supervision for the first six months.

Yardley and Taylorsville constitute a Methodist Episcopal pastorate, the value of church property in the charge being six thousand dollars, membership fifty, and pastor's salary four hundred dollars. Church buildings were erected in 1858 and 1838 respectively. The Advent congregation here has usually been connected with that at Morrisville. The pastor resident at Newtown supplies the pulpit of the Roman Catholic chapel. The Reverend R. H. G. Osborne is the rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal parish, which was founded in 1835, and has experienced many vicissitudes, but enjoys a period of prosperous activity.

CHAPTER XII.

MIDDLETOWN—NEWTOWN—WRIGHTSTOWN.

THE intelligent student of history cannot fail to observe an intimate connection between the topography of a country and the progress of civilization. Without referring to any one of the innumerable instances in European and oriental countries illustrative of this, it may be stated that every river from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi has been a highway of primary importance in the settlement and development of this continent. This is equally true of the numerous tributary streams that comprise a great river system. They converge in their progress to the sea, and enter it by a single channel, but this order is reversed in the process of populating a new country. The tide of colonization advances with the main artery, but at every point of divergence

of a smaller stream immigration receives an impetus in a different direction. And thus, while the main body of settlers established themselves as near the Delaware as circumstances would permit, the valleys of the Schuylkill, the Perkiomen, and the Neshaminy were successively peopled at a contemporary period.

The last-named stream is the largest in Bucks county, and drains more than one-third of its area. Its course is exceedingly tortuous and not infrequently marked by rugged hills, although the slope of the country is generally gradual. This is particularly the case in the southern interior section of the county, southward from Buckingham township, in the region comprehended between the Neshaminy and the watershed which defines the sources of streams flowing eastward toward the Delaware. The surface is gently undulating, the soil fertile, and the aspect of the country as a whole most agreeable. Local roads are numerous and usually in good repair. Villages do not occur with as much frequency as in other localities, but in size, importance, and business enterprise compare favorably with those of any other part of the county. If the first settlers of two centuries ago could appreciate natural beauty and material resources as keenly as their descendants of the present day, it is not surprising that they turned their steps toward the eastern bank of the noble stream that divides southern Bucks county.

MIDDLETOWN, at the time of Holme's survey, was apportioned among upwards of thirty landowners, some of whom never resided within its boundaries. The tract of George White adjoined the Bristol line and the creek, and thence, in regular order, were the surveys of John White, Richard Amor, William Carter, Henry Paxson, Henry Paulin, Edward Samway, William Wiggins, Francis Dove, Richard Davis, ——— Wood, John Towne, Nicholas Walne, John Scarborough, Richard Thatcher, ——— Hurst, James Dilworth, Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., Thomas Stackhouse, Robert Heaton, ——— Bond, Alexander Giles, Robert Holdgate, ——— Croasdale, Thomas Constable, and Walter Bridgeman, whose lands adjoined the creek, and Thomas Marle, William Paxson, James Paxson, Jonathan Fleckne, Joshua Boar, William Brian, and Robert Carter, whose lands were some distance inland. But little is known regarding the individual characteristics of the first settlers. After the lapse of two hundred years even traditional information is meagre. Among those who arrived in the province prior to William Penn in 1682 were Richard Amor, of Buckleberry, Berkshire, and Henry Paxson, of Slow, Oxford. The latter was severely afflicted in the death of his wife, son, and brother, a daughter only surviving to reach their home beyond the sea. Among the *Welcome* passengers were Nicholas Walne, of Yorkshire, and a family of three children. He was a member of the first assembly, and in that capacity affixed his signature to the great charter. He was also a zealous Friend and prominent



Pierson Mitchell

in county affairs. Thomas Croasdale and Thomas Stackhouse, of Yorkshire, were also among the one hundred immigrants who accompanied Penn. James Dilworth arrived from Thornbury, in Lancashire, August 22, 1682. David Davis, one of the first surgeons in the county, located in Middletown in 1683, and died three years later. John Scarborough settled there in 1682 with his son John, a young man. He returned to England two years later to bring his family, but as his wife was not a Friend and did not wish to accompany him, he thought it best to yield to her wishes rather than engage in the diplomacy necessary to change them. John Scarborough, Jr., thus succeeded to the property of his father in this country. Thomas Langhorne, of Westmoreland, arrived in 1684. He was an "eminent preacher," member of the first and subsequent assemblies, and the father of Jeremiah Langhorne, an eminent jurist and one of the chief-justices of the province. He owned extensive tracts of land in the central part of the county and on the Lehigh. His country-seat, known as Langhorne park, comprised eight hundred acres and was situated on the Durham road near Attleborough. The mansion was located near the old road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton. It descended from the original proprietor to Thomas Biles, his nephew, but has long since gone out of the possession of the family. William Carter was another prominent resident of the township in the earlier years of its history. He was successively alderman and mayor of Philadelphia, having been elected to the latter position in 1711. Upon the expiration of his official incumbency, he retired to his estates in Middletown. The celebrity of Gilbert Hicks is of a less enviable character. He was high sheriff of the county in 1776 and an ardent tory. Even after the declaration of independence had been promulgated he proclaimed the opening of court in the name of the king. This offended the patriotic citizens beyond measure. A large number of people assembled at Newtown, then the county-seat, on the first day of the session. Hicks was then living at Four Lanes' Ends and had sufficient discretion to remain at his home. A number of his friends mingled with the crowd to discover the drift of their deliberations, while a negro slave was mounted on a fleet horse to apprise him of the result. When it was learned that the popular indignation was such as to endanger his life the negro started for home with this intelligence as fast as he could go. When his object became apparent several horsemen started in hot pursuit, but failed to overtake him. It is said that Hicks was secreted in the garret of a neighbor for several days, but finally made his escape to Nova Scotia, when the British government rewarded his loyalty with a gift of land and an annual pension. The house built by him in 1763 at Attleborough was subsequently used as a hospital in the revolution. A number of corpses were buried in the adjoining common in the winter, and as it was impossible to dig the graves a proper depth, it is related that the emanations from these graves in the succeeding summer were so offensive as to

require their filling up with ground. John Cutler, well known as a surveyor, and employed in that capacity by the Penns, arrived at Philadelphia October 31, 1685, and afterward made his home in Middletown.

The township's name, Middletown, which has lost its early significance, was given by virtue of its location midway between the river farms and those farther inland. The territory was known as "Middle township," and "Middle lots," until some time in the last century, when the present designation gradually came into use. It was applied in 1692, however; and the boundaries were thus described in the report of the jury which met at Neshaminy meeting-house in September of that year: "The middle township, called Middletown, to begin at the upper end of Robert Hall's land, and so up Neshaminah to Newtown, and from thence to take in the lands of John Hough, Jonathan Graife, the Paxsons, and Jonathan Smith's land, and so to take in the back part of White's land, and by these lands to the place of beginning," comprising an area of more than twelve thousand five hundred acres. The population was one thousand six hundred and sixty-three in 1810; one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one in 1820; two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight in 1830; two thousand one hundred and twenty-four in 1840; two thousand two hundred and twenty-three in 1850; two thousand two hundred and sixty-five in 1860; two thousand three hundred and sixty in 1870; one thousand three hundred and sixty in 1880. This apparently remarkable decrease in the last decade is explained by the exclusion of Langhorne and Hulmeville in 1880 from the township census. The population of the former at that time was five hundred and eighty-eight; of the latter, three hundred and seventy-six.

Langhorne is the largest and most important. Its earliest name was Four Lanes' Ends, derived from the fact that the Durham road was here intersected by that from Philadelphia to Trenton. This was changed to Attleborough in 1809, where the post-office was established. And when the officials of the Bound-Brook railroad established a station under the name of Langhorne, that name was forthwith applied to the village also. This last change occurred in 1877, and the present name will probably be permanent. The earliest settlers at this point were Abraham and Christian Vanhorne and William Huddleston. The Vanhornes built a portion of the hotel as it stands at present. This was then a small hipped-roof, brick and stone house with log kitchen attached. It was here that the first store in the place, and north of Bristol probably, was opened in 1732 by Joseph Richardson. He came from Healaugh, England, in 1724, and his worldly possessions then consisted of one groat, a small bundle of clothes, and a flail. With the latter he presented himself to William Paxson, and secured work at threshing all the winter. He married Paxson's daughter in 1732, and then removed to Four Lanes' Ends. In 1738 he built the stone and brick house opposite the hotel and removed his store to the south-east room, an apartment about twelve feet square. This house was two years

in building, and it is said that all the wood work was carved by hand. It was considered a fine house when finished, and is to-day one of the most substantial in the town. Among other old buildings is that of Mr. Minster, which was built in 1763 by Gilbert Hicks; the *Standard* building, recently removed, which was built in 1782; and Kirk's store building, which bears the date 1802. Attleborough was an important point on the stage route from Philadelphia. After a jaunt of twenty-one miles from the city travellers stopped here for breakfast. The growth of the town was not rapid. It was a mere straggling hamlet at the beginning of the century, and first attracted population as a desirable residence. For healthfulness the location is unsurpassed. The village is situated on a level area at the summit of Edge hill, and from this elevation commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The population is composed largely of retired farmers, and hence the appearance of the town indicates wealth. It presents little in the way of manufacturing enterprise, and does not possess more than local business importance. When Joseph Richardson kept store, the people came thither from Durham; now they go from Langhorne to the city. The People's National Bank was organized July 21, 1883, with John Wildman president, Gove Mitchell cashier, Pierson Mitchell, J. W. Gilliam, C. Watson Spenser, I. W. Gearhart, G. W. Comfort, John Johnson, Alfred Johnson, and Henry W. Watson directors. The first meeting to consider the subject was held April 8, 1883. The bank was incorporated October 24, 1883, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It has been a great convenience to the people, and so far quite successful in its workings.

The town was incorporated in 1874. The borough council, consisting of H. G. Wells, J. H. Harding, J. B. Candy, J. R. Hibbs, E. C. Neeld, and J. W. Newbold, met for the first time February 19, 1875. John Wildman was the first burgess. The efforts of the borough officers have resulted in preserving the regularity of the streets, securing adequate protection in case of fires, and promoting those objects for which local government is usually designed.

It is probable that important changes will occur within the next decade in the appearance of Langhorne hill. The Langhorne Improvement Company, incorporated in 1886, originated with Messrs. Samuel C. Eastburn and Henry W. Watson, who secured options for the purchase of several large farms on the southern slope of Edge hill on both sides of the railroad at Langhorne station. The company was organized in January, 1886, and negotiations for the purchase of four hundred and fifteen acres of land were forthwith consummated. In the year that has since elapsed, between four and five miles of streets have been laid out, planted with trees, and partially graded. A number of houses have been built, and others are in course of erection. An abundance of pure water is supplied from springs in the vicinity by the Langhorne Spring Water Company. The water is forced by powerful engines to a reservoir, having a capacity of forty thousand gallons at the top of a massive stone tower

fifty-four feet high, with walls five feet thick, twenty-five in diameter at the top, and thirty-three at the base, whence it is distributed to all parts of the town, and the town that is to be. Besides Messrs. Eastburn and Watson (the former of whom is secretary and superintendent of both corporations), the principal promoters of this enterprise are Messrs. George S. Graham, D. Newlin Fell, Charles Hill, Thomas Harris, Benjamin Taylor, and Charles W. Sharpless.

Friends' meetings were first established at Middletown in 1682, and held at the houses of Nicholas Value, John Otter, and Robert Hall. The first meeting-house was built in 1690, near Neshaminy creek, a mile west of Langhorne, whither it was removed in 1734, the present house in the town being the third. Both branches of the society are represented here. An important adjunct of the society, a Friends' school for girls, was conducted here for some years. It was established by the "Middletown Boarding School Association" in 1835, but was suspended for a time and passed out of possession of the original owners. Israel J. Graham conducted it with great success from 1862 to 1867, when the property known as Bellevue Institute was purchased by William T. Seal. It was bought in 1882 by Mr. A. D. Byles, who has converted it into a summer boarding-house. The school was widely patronized during Mr. Graham's management.

The Methodist church edifice was built in 1829 and enlarged in 1852. The first class was formed in 1806 by Reverends James Akens and Samuel Harvey. William Bailey was one of the most active of the first members. The old Attleborough circuit was formed after Bristol became a station, and embraced a large section of country. Ontario Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 20, 1846, with Isaac C. Briggs, N. G., William Krumbach, V. G., Benjamin T. Roue, Sec., and Israel G. Hibbs, Treas. Present membership, seventy-five. A hall is in course of erection at an estimated cost of nine thousand dollars.

Sergeant Hugh A. Martindell Post, No. 366, G. A. R., was instituted August 18, 1883, with the following members: Oscar Jacoby, Alfred Marple, P. E. Williamson, P. M. Minster, William Robbins, J. R. Hibbs, S. A. Bushnell, S. B. Mott, J. H. Williams, Lyman Johnson, George Tomlinson, Thomas Simms, John Dyer, Benjamin Stradling, Martin Johnson, J. K. Delany, Joseph Milner, Albertis Eagle, J. J. Leach, H. C. Hellings, Christian Schlitt, and S. H. Hackett.

Hulmeville is situated on the east bank of Neshaminy creek, about a mile from Langhorne station. Its earliest name was Milford, which was changed in 1809 for the opening of a post-office, for which the present name was adopted. The town was laid out in 1799 and 1803, and incorporated in 1872. It was provided in the charter that the selling of intoxicating drinks should be forever prohibited, but this clause was declared unconstitutional. The town

continues as a part of the borough as far as schools are concerned, so that the principal exercise of its corporate functions is the control of the streets. There was a grist-mill near the site of Mr. Silas Barkley's as early as 1725. John Hulme became proprietor in 1795, and from his efforts the town derived its early impetus. He established shops, factories, and a bank, the first in the county. He became a member of the legislature and was otherwise prominent in political affairs. At the time of his death (1817), the town of which he was the founder was the most active and prosperous in the southern part of the county. But it possesses no other advantage than the water-power afforded by the creek, and other places which were insignificant at the time when it was prosperous have now derived such importance from railroad facilities as to far exceed it in size. It still possesses to a limited extent the elements of prosperous advancement. There are three industrial establishments, of which the oldest, Middlesex mills, is operated by John Garsed. The factory consists of a stone building one hundred and four by fifty-two feet in dimensions, containing two full sets of machinery for the manufacture of cotton yarns. Ferdinand Reitz's haircloth manufactory, one of five similar establishments in this country, was removed to this place from Philadelphia in 1884. The plant consists of twenty-two automatic looms. The raw material is imported from Russia by way of England, and the product is used for upholstery purposes. The mill of Markgraf & Henry, manufacturers of raw silk and Turcoman curtains, was first operated in 1885. Twenty-two hand looms, chenille cutters, etc., comprise the machinery.

Neshaminy Lodge, No. 422, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 20, 1851, with John P. Thompson, N. G., Jacob H. Goforth, V. G., James H. Edams, Sec., William A. Ridge, A. S., Henry O. Sheetz, Treas. Present membership, two hundred and thirteen.

Hulmeville Encampment, No. 223, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 17, 1872, with Hugh B. Webster, C. P., James R. Edams, H. P., Andrew J. Brown, S. W., John Foster, J. W., William P. Tilton, Sec., Joseph Bunting, Treas. Metamora Lodge, No. 136, K. of P., was instituted with eleven members, and Hulmeville Division, No. 122, Sons of Temperance, with twenty-six members.

Grace Protestant Episcopal church was established as a mission by Reverend J. W. Ridgeley, of Bristol. Among the most active of its original members were William Johnson, George Harrison, Esther Rodman, G. W. Rue, and Elizabeth Gill. Reverends W. G. P. Brinckloe, W. M. Jarrett, John G. Furey, and John A. Jerome have been the rectors within recent years. The present membership is fifty-seven. The Methodist Episcopal church edifice was built in 1844.

Oxford Valley, a post village in the southeastern part of Middletown, presents no feature of special importance.

NEWTOWN was probably the only township regularly laid out and entirely disposed of to purchasers prior to the publication of Holme's map in 1684. William Penn's favorite theory of promoting settlements and encouraging improvement by laying out townsteads is nowhere more fully exemplified than in this instance. In one of the articles of agreement between the proprietor and purchasers, it was provided that they should be allowed to form a township when the amount of land jointly owned should aggregate five or ten thousand acres. In the case of Newtown, probably the only instance in which this provision was fully carried out, the location was first selected, then the purchase was made, and lastly the survey, ten per centum being allowed for the townstead. Sixteen wedge-shaped farms were laid out, varying in area from two hundred to seven hundred acres, and in length from three-fourths to two and one-half miles. Richard Price was the owner of the largest, which stretched across the Middletown border; the land of Thomas Rowland adjoined this, being separated from it by Newtown creek; thence in regular order were the tracts of John Rowland, Eli Braber, Thomas Revel, Christopher Taylor, William Bennet, "Governor's," Arthur Cook, John Otter, Jonathan Eldrey, Abraham Wharley, Benjamin Roberts, Shadrach Walley, William Sneed, and Israel Taylor, "to the place of beginning," viz., Richard Price's, at the corner of Lower Makefield, Middletown, and Newtown. Scarcely anything is known concerning these original owners of the soil. It seems evident that they must have coincided with Penn in his plans regarding the new experiment in town-founding. Christopher Taylor was a Yorkshire Puritan until 1652, when he became a Friend and endured severe persecution for the zeal with which he defended that sect. He lived at Bristol, was a member of assembly in 1682, and his son performed the first execution in the county. William Bennet, of Hammondsworth, in Middlesex, arrived in November, 1683, and died in March, 1684. It is disputed whether he lived in Newtown, counter-evidence seeming to indicate that it was Falls instead. A comparison of John Cutler's survey of 1702 with that of 1684 shows that "the survival of the fittest" as a principle applies to land ownership as well as to natural phenomena. Thomas Rowland's five hundred acres had passed into possession of Stephen Twining, and William Buckman owned seven hundred acres formerly in possession of John Rowland. Shadrach Walley had absorbed the possessions of five of his former neighbors and become the proprietor of one thousand two hundred acres. Samuel Hough, Ezra Croasdale, Henry Paxson, Israel Morris, Thomas Hilborn, James Eldridge, and Mary Hayworth owned the land adjoining the Wrightstown and Upper Makefield borders. Yates is supposed to have been the father of James Yates who participated in the Indian war of 1737. He built a mill some time prior to 1728, when he sold it. William Buckman, of Billingham, in Sussex, settled first upon a patent of three hundred acres in Northampton, but purchased land in Newtown of Robert Webb and removed thither in 1695. The

family of this name is one of the most numerous represented of the old families in the county.

The jury of 1792 referred to the township north of Middletown in one brief line, "Newtown and Wrightstown one township," thus showing that they were also known by their present names at that time. Tradition asserts that the former name was suggested by a remark of William Penn to the effect that it was the place designed for his new town. Names were not regarded as important at that early date as at present. It not infrequently occurred that when a township was erected in the early period of a county's history it was popularly referred to as "the new township" in the absence of a more appropriate designation, and in this case temporary usage may have crystallized into permanence without disturbing the general indifference on the subject. The area of Newtown is about seven thousand three hundred acres. Population, in 1810, nine hundred and eighty-two; in 1820, one thousand and sixty; in 1830, one thousand three hundred and forty-four; in 1840, one thousand four hundred and forty; in 1850, eight hundred and forty-two; in 1860, one thousand; in 1870, nine hundred and eighty-three; in 1880, nine hundred and seventy.

The most important town in this section of country in point of historical associations, religious and educational advantages, and business and industrial interests is Newtown. With the possible exception of Bristol, it is the oldest in the county, and has probably borne its present name longer than any other. It is said that the first house was built by Penn's personal orders at the corner of State and Mercer streets, and that Cornelius Spring was living there in 1692; although he may not have been the first inhabitant, he was the only one at that time. Under the conditions established by the survey of the townstead and adjacent farms, it would have been almost impossible for the town not to have come into existence. A number of roads, at present numbering eleven, were opened on the dividing lines between the farms, necessarily converging toward the town-plot in the center. The road to Bristol was laid out in 1693, this being the first link in the great Durham road. A second outlet to the river, by way of Dolington, was opened in 1723, and a third in 1724 to the falls. The village at that time consisted of some eight or ten log-houses. It derived a considerable impetus from the removal of the county-seat thither from Bristol in 1725. The center of population of the county had by that time moved northward to the extent of requiring this change. The court-house was located on Court street, near Sullivan, the prison directly west, and the county offices on the opposite side of State street. Five acres were bought for county purposes from John Walley and laid off into six squares of equal size. This was done in 1733, and is the earliest mention of any part of the town being regularly laid off. Strickland's lane, now known as Washington avenue, was laid out in 1784 eastward from Sycamore street. The square bounded by Washington, Liberty, Jefferson, and State streets was laid off by Joseph

Archambault in 1835. The streets in regular order from east to west are Lincoln, Chancellor, Congress, Liberty (north of Washington), Court (south of Washington), State, and Sycamore; from north to south, Jefferson, Green, Washington avenue, Sullivan, Mercer, and Penn. Newtown became a borough by act of assembly of April 16, 1838, the officers being a chief burgess and assistant burgess, elected annually, and nine councilmen, three of whom are elected triennially. The borough limits excluded Lincoln and Sycamore streets and all that part of the town north of Jefferson and south of a line extending from the creek to Chancellor street, crossing the Bristol road at right angles. A considerable addition to this on all sides was made in 1882. The population in 1850 was five hundred and eighty; in 1860, six hundred and fifty-two; in 1870, eight hundred and fifty-nine; in 1880, one thousand and one.

The "Newtown common" has been the subject of much discussion, and possesses an interesting history. To encourage settlement, Penn arranged that purchasers should be allowed to locate in the townstead one-tenth as much land as they owned outside of it (the townstead was a mile square and contained six hundred and forty acres, nearly one-tenth of the area of the township). But, as the course of Newtown creek was considered too winding to be a boundary between lots, a strip of land containing forty acres was reserved on either side, known as the "common." August 16, 1716, this was conveyed to Shadrach Walley, William Buckman, and John Frost, in trust for the people of the township "for the convenience of roads, passage to ye water, and other benefits to ye said township." The only proceeding of these commissioners of which anything is known is the grant of ten acres to Thomas Mawberry, for a site to locate his shop. Whether this was intended to be a self-perpetuating trusteeship, or whether the conveyance to Walley, Buckman, and Frost was merely a matter of form, those persons died without appointing their successors or providing in any way for a succession to the trust. The common thus became a common again, in more than one sense of the word. It could not be farmed, occupied, or owned by any individual, and yet its joint ownership was distributed among so many people, liable to so many abuses and productive of so little benefit, that it became a virtual public nuisance. At this juncture of affairs, William Buckman, Francis Murray, James Hanna, Thomas Storey, William Linton, and John D. Murray were vested with authority to procure the title from the state, dispose of the lands in question in such a way as to procure revenue from them, and apply the sum to the academy and schools. A patent was issued by the proper state authorities, July 8, 1796. The common was found to contain forty acres and ninety-seven perches. It was divided into fifty-five lots, all of which were sold at public auction, August 1, 1796, the titles for some being given in fee simple absolute, while ground-rents were reserved on others. Further legislation was rendered necessary by the failure of many of the purchasers to comply with the conditions of the sale, and in



John Johnson

1818, Enos Morris, Thomas Kennedy, Jacob Janney, Phineas Jenks, Joseph Worstall, and Thomas Buckman were appointed trustees of the common by act of the legislature, and under their administration the property was finally disposed of. It is probably fortunate for the regularity of the streets that the disposition of the common was thus delayed and amply discussed.

The revolutionary associations of the town are interesting. A pathetic story is told of a soldier boy, who, being sick, was obliged to remain behind his regiment, and placed with others to guard a number of persons engaged in making clothes for the continental army. They were at work in a house on State street below Washington, and he was in the garret, while the militia were dispersed at different places. The latter were obliged to retreat by a sudden attack of the tories, but the boy, from his garret window, shot several of the enemy before he himself received a mortal wound. He was buried in a vacant lot at the upper end of the town, but as no tombstone marks the spot, its exact location is not known. General Greene's headquarters during the campaign in this state were at the Brick hotel, then known as Hinkle's. It was from this place that he went in 1776 to the battle of Trenton, and upon his return some days later, the prisoners were confined in the Presbyterian church. Washington stopped at the house of John Harris, across the creek, for nearly a week, and troops were quartered in the vicinity. Human bones were discovered in the church in making some alterations years ago, supposed to have been the remains of one of the prisoners buried there.

Newtown was famous a century ago for the number of its hotels. The place must have been quite a village before the revolution. It is said that five hotels were in operation at that time. The oldest of these, and the only one that is continued as a hotel, is known as the "Brick." It was owned by Joseph Walby in 1748, and leased to Amos Strickland for twenty years from that date. The tenant became proprietor before the expiration of his lease, and at his death in 1779 was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mark Hapenny. It has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune in its long career. Its most distinguished proprietor was Joseph Archambault, a native Frenchman, born at Fontainebleau in 1796; he became a ward of the empire, a page of the emperor, and one of the twelve of his attendants who were permitted to accompany him to St. Helena, of whom he was the last survivor. He was not permitted to remain with his royal master, but sent to New York in 1817, having barely attained his majority. He was successful in business, and although the quiet pursuits of the country village in which he had made his home seemed to engross his attention, he always manifested an interest in training days, and although an old man at the time of the civil war, he engaged in it as a captain and major. He died at Philadelphia in 1874.

Newtown has received quite an impetus in recent years from the opening of the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York railroad. This has given it

direct communication with Philadelphia ; it was opened in 1877, and although not a success financially, has done much to develop and sustain the industries and business of the town at its eastern terminus. An extensive manufactory of agricultural implements, tannery, mills, foundries, carriage works, and cigar factories are among the principal industrial establishments. The usual lines of business are well represented. Several fine business blocks have been built within recent years. If Newtown had continued as the county-seat, it might now hold the same position among the towns of the county it did at the beginning of the century. If Bucks county had been divided, its prestige and importance as the most central place in its southern division might still be unimpaired. But such speculations do not remedy the misfortunes they deplore ; and in the recent industrial and business activity manifested, there is sufficient to indicate that this fact is being recognized.

The first National Bank of Newtown (No. 324) was authorized to do a banking business, March 17, 1864, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, the original holders of which were thirty-five in number. The first charter having expired, a second was issued February 25, 1883. The bank organized March 4, 1864, with Kinsey B. Tomlinson president, and Barclay J. Smith cashier. The present officers are as follows : president, Edward Atkinson ; cashier, S. C. Case ; directors, Edward Atkinson, John L. Atkinson, John P. Agnew, Lewis Buckman, George W. Craven, Jonathan W. Gillam, Charles G. Knight, Niles Martin, William K. Walker. The present capital is one hundred thousand dollars ; the surplus fund, equal to three-fourths of that amount, has accumulated in the main since 1878.

A number of well-sustained secret and benevolent societies are represented. Lodge No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted March 4, 1793, with Reading Beatty, M., James Hanna, S. W., and Nicholas Wynkoop, J. W. The "Red House" was built for lodge purposes in 1796. This fraternity was disbanded in the anti-masonic agitation of 1821-30. Newtown Lodge, No. 427, was constituted November 6, 1868, with George A. Jenks, W. M., Eugene Smith, S. W., J. Miles Jamison, J. W., Lewis Buckman, T., and Owen W. Worstall, S. The members numbered fifteen. The following have been Mr. Jenks's successors : Eugene Smith, J. Miles Jamison, John Stackhouse, Joseph Willard, Joseph B. Roberts, John T. Gilkyson, Amos W. Buckman, I. Wilson Merrick, Robert Shields, E. P. Feaster, Thomas C. Knowles, J. B. Lovett, C. S. Fetter, T. B. Scott, and Marcus Lippus.

Newtown Chapter, H. R. A. M., No. 229, was instituted September 6, 1870, with George A. Jenks, H. P., J. Miles Jamison, K., John Stackhouse, S., Samuel Reed, T., and Owen W. Worstall, S.

Siloam Lodge, No. 265, I. O. O. F., was organized November 29, 1847, with C. W. Higgs, N. G., Amos Reeder, V. G., Samuel H. Hough, S., Silas C. Bond, A. S., Joseph Harvey, Treas., G. W. Tunbrook, A. Hubbard, John

Fenton, James Tomlinson, George Rigby, and John Barnesby, officers and members. Some time during the first decade of its history the stone building on State street, in which meetings are held, was built and is owned by the lodge.

Curtis Encampment, No. 77, I. O. O. F., was organized at Addisville April 10, 1848, but afterward removed to Newtown. The original officers were Howard L. Sagers, C. P., Christopher H. Leedom, H. P., Nicholas Maloy, S. W., William Hardis, Jr., J. W., Silas H. Transue, S., William Thompson, T., Edwin Knight, G., and John M. Morrison.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 224, K. of P., met for the first time, December 8, 1869, when the following persons were installed by representatives of the Grand Lodge: Palmer McMasters, V. P., Robert Shields, W. C., E. H. Blaker, V. C., M. V. Sickel, G., Joshua P. Vanartsdalen, R. S., Robert McMasters, F. S., G. W. Rutherford, B., William Copeland, I. S., and Samuel Henry, A. S.

Triumph Lodge, No. 564, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted March 28, 1868, with Thomas Baker, W. C. T., Jennie Buckman, W. V. S., Willett Lloyd, W. C., Alfred Blaker, Jr., W. S., Laura Rose, W. A. S., Robert B. Stockton, W. F. S., George C. Worstall, W. T., Ashbel Watson, W. M., and Lettie A. Worstall, W. D. M. This is the only lodge of this character in the county.

Newtown Lodge, No. 215, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted June 30, 1885, with Samuel C. Case, R. M., W. Wallace Trego, N. W., Abram B. Harvey, S. F. Willis, G. Worstall, O., James M. Snyder, R., Harry A. Smith, F., Horace B. Hogeland, R., Edward Buckman, G., Harry C. Worstall, J. W., and Edgar P. Smith, O. W.

Northern Star Castle, No. 120, Knights of the Mystic Chain, was instituted May 26, 1886, with Frank Gurney, chaplain, H. Clay Hellings, K. C., John H. Marshall, K. V. C., John H. Cope, K. F. L., Warren G. Roberts, R. S., Israel A. Evans, A. R. S., and Thomas K. Gumper, Treas.

Of Newtown churches, the Presbyterian was the only one in existence in the last century. The first church building was erected in 1734 on the Swamp road a mile west of the town, where several unmarked graves in the uncultivated corner of a field mark its site. This was a frame building and was sold to John Thompson. It had previously been a school-house in Wrightstown township. The second building, the walls of which are still intact, was erected in 1769. The entrance was on the south side, opposite the pulpit. There were five single pews and one double pew on each side of the pulpit, two blocks of pews in the center, a row on each side, and five pews between the two south doors—sixty-two in all. A plan of the interior in 1818 shows all the pews occupied except two, with an annual rental of six hundred and eighty-six dollars. The front seat on the left side of the middle aisle was reserved for the pastor's family.

Doctor Reading Beatty's pew was directly opposite that of James North in the northeast corner of the church, while David McNair and James Slack sat opposite the pulpit. The stone wall of the graveyard and a number of sheds for horses were erected in 1791-92. Two stoves were purchased in 1794, prior to which innovation the room was warmed by a charcoal fire. The burial-ground was enlarged in 1796 by the purchase of two lots on the north and east. In 1800 it was arranged that this congregation should receive two-thirds of the pastor's time and labors, instead of one-half, as formerly. Dollars and cents first appear in the financial records in 1813, supplanting pounds, shillings, and pence, the denominations formerly used. In the same year the services of the minister were divided with Solebury. The property in 1783 consisted of two lots of ground and four thousand dollars in stocks. In 1816 a fee of four dollars was expected for funeral services by the pastor, when the person deceased was not a member of the church. This was reduced one-half thirty years later. Furnaces were first used for heating the church in 1843. The lot upon which the old church building stands was purchased May 13, 1769, from Thomas Buckman and wife by Anthony Tate, of Middletown, Joseph Sackett, of Wrightstown, John Slack, of Lower Makefield, and William Thompson, of Middletown, in consideration of five shillings. Lots No. 45 and 46 of the Newtown common were purchased August 1, 1796, subject to a ground-rent of one pound, fourteen shillings forever. This was reduced to one dollar and a half in 1826, and redeemed two years later by the payment of twenty-five dollars to the trustees of the common. May 30, 1769, John Harris and wife conveyed to the above-mentioned trustees a half-acre of ground adjoining that secured from Thomas Buckman. The church was incorporated March 12, 1783, James McNair, Joseph Sackett, John Thompson, Joshua Anderson, John Burley, and Reverend James Boyd constituting the first board of trustees. The old church has frequently been repaired, particularly in 1838, 1842, 1850, 1857, and 1870. The old academy property was purchased in 1855 and used for religious purposes until Sunday, December 26, 1886. On Wednesday, twenty-ninth instant, the new stone chapel, corner of Washington avenue and Chancellor street, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. It is one of the most substantial and handsome buildings in the vicinity, of striking architectural design, and commanding from its elevated location a view of the town and surroundings. Its interior arrangement is well adapted to the purposes of Sunday school and lecture-room. The main audience chamber is surrounded by six class-rooms and a library recess. It is finished in white and yellow pine; the windows are of stained glass, and the walls of stone. The old bell that called the congregation together in years gone by does similar duty from the belfry over the vestibule. This building has involved an expenditure approximating ten thousand dollars. Reverends A. M. Wylie, the pastor, D. C. Hanna, S. J. Milliker, E. Birdsall, G. H. Nimmo, W. K. Preston, A. J. Collom, R. H.

Wright, T. H. Scott, and T. W. J. Wylie participated in the dedicatory services.

The following clergymen have been pastors of this church: Hugh Carlisle, D.D., 1743 to 1747; James Campbell, 1747 to 1759; Henry Martin, 1759 to 1769; James Boyd, 1769 to 1813; James Joice, 1813 to 1815; Alexander Boyd, 1815 to 1838; Robert D. Morris, 1838 to 1856; George Burrows, D.D., 1856 to 1859; Henry F. Lee, 1859 to 1861; S. J. Meliken, 1861 to 1866; George C. Bush, 1866 to 1876; A. McElroy Wylie, 1877.

The Newtown academy, established in 1794, was conducted under the auspices of this church for some years. It was opened on Monday, June 16, 1794, in a vacant room in the court-house. It was incorporated April 1, 1797. The trustees of the common transferred ground for the site of a building to the trustees in 1796. Its affairs reached a low ebb in 1820 and again in 1852, when all efforts at resuscitation having failed, the grounds and building were sold and the proceeds divided equally between the schools of the borough and township.

Methodism was introduced into Newtown in 1811 and 1812, when camp-meetings were held in the vicinity. It was not until 1840, however, that an organization was effected, at which time it was embraced in the Doylestown and Attleboro circuit, the existence of which dates from May 29, 1840, when it embraced Doylestown, New Hope, Pennsville, Attleboro, Newtown, Yardley, Morrisville, and Lumberville. Under this arrangement, and subsequently as a circuit and separate station, the pastors at Newtown have been as follows: 1840, C. J. Crouch, William K. Gentner; 1842, Dallas K. Lore, John Ruth; 1844, John M. Arthur, Peter Hallowell; 1845, Joseph Hand, D. L. Patterson; 1846, Joseph Hand, Alfred Cookman; 1847, George S. Quigley; 1849, John Edwards; 1850, John Edwards, W. B. Wood; 1851, M. H. Sisty, R. Owen; 1853, J. Watson, M. A. Day; 1854-56, S. Irwin; 1857, C. J. Crouch; 1858-59, Frank Egan; 1860-61, J. B. Ayars; 1862, M. A. Day, J. Todd; 1866, J. H. McLaughlin, J. L. King; 1868, S. R. Gillingham, E. C. Griffith; 1869, S. R. Gillingham, Nathaniel Turner; 1870-71, ——— Illman; 1872, W. H. Burrell; 1873-74, G. L. Shaffer; 1875, W. C. Johnson; 1878, L. B. Brown; 1881, J. S. Cook; 1883, G. W. North; 1886, A. I. Collom. The church building was erected in 1842, Frederick Ellenger, T. Jenks, and William Davy being the most active members at that time. The erection of a second and more modern structure has been decided upon. There is also an African Methodist church in the town, of which Reverend Thomas H. Scott is pastor.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church was founded in 1832 by Reverend Greenbury W. Ridgely, rector at Bristol at that time. It became a corporate body September 7, 1836, Phineas Jenks, Garret Brown, James Worth, William Paff, R. C. Nagel, Daniel Y. Harman, Joseph Whitall, Daniel T. Jenks, Joseph Archambault, Thomas H. Buckman, Amos Vansant, Morris Buckman,

and Thomas Hud being the constituent members. The church building was erected in 1832, and consecrated May 15, 1836, by the Right Reverend Henry U. Onderdonk, D.D. Mr. Ridgely, the rector, pronounced the sentence of consecration, while the bishop preached. The following persons succeeded him as rector: R. F. Burnham, 1839-41; William C. Cooley, 1841-43; O. A. Shaw, 1844; Donald Frazier, 1845; C. Wiltburger, 1845-52; W. E. Webb, 1852; William Homanan, 1856; J. N. Leadenham, 1866; J. P. Fugett, 1867; A. O. Taylor, 1870; W. S. Cochran, 1872; Abdiel Ramsey, 1874; William Davidson, 1881; J. Thompson Carpenter, 1883; Robert H. Wright, 1886.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church is an outgrowth of the efforts of Father P. F. Lynch, by whom it was organized about the year 1876. Services were first held at the residence of Nicholas McGowan in the town. Principally through the exertions of Mr. Costigan, a contractor for the building of the Newtown railroad, a lot of ground on the Philadelphia pike just beyond the borough limits was secured, and a church building erected thereon the following year (1877). It is a brown-stone structure sixty by forty feet in dimensions, with a cemetery on the south side and in the rear. The pastoral residence adjoining was erected in 1884. Father Ward, the successor of Father Lynch at Bristol, included this congregation in his charge. The first pastoral appointment was made in 1881 in the person of Father William F. Meagher, whose pastorate ceased in 1884, when Reverend James Ragnery was pastor two years and eight months. Upon his resignation in 1885 the present incumbent, Reverend Hugh P. McGovern, took charge. The present numerical strength of this congregation is about three hundred.

The Friends of Newtown became a separate meeting in 1815 by indulgence of Middletown meeting. They met for worship in the abandoned court-house two years, when, in 1817, the present meeting-house was built.

WRIGHTSTOWN was peopled by Europeans years before the purchase of 1737 had extinguished the Indian title to a large part of its area. John Chapman, of Yorkshire, England, a Friend, emigrated from that place in 1684, and crossed the wilderness from Philadelphia, making his abode in a cave upon a tract of five hundred acres previously secured. This cave has now disappeared. It was situated on the right-hand side of the road leading from the meeting-house to Penn's Park. Chapman's house, the first in the township, is thought to have been in the immediate vicinity. William Smith came to America from Yorkshire in 1684. He first stopped for a while with Phineas Pemberton, but having purchased one hundred acres from Chapman, removed thither the same year (1684). He also owned one hundred and fifty acres extending to the Newtown line and the Neshaminy. The third settler was John Penquite, who secured three hundred acres between the Park and the Neshaminy. Part of this tract is now owned by his descendant, Mr. G. C. Blackfan. Penquite

arrived in this country in September, 1683, but did not remove to Wrightstown until the next decade. The fourth settler was John Parsons, who located northwest of the Park. Garret Vansant patented land in the extreme northwestern part of the township in 1690. Richard Lumley and Robert Stuckesbury arrived in 1695, and Peter Johnson in 1697. Among other early settlers were William Lacey, from the Isle of Wight; Zebulon Heston, from New Jersey; Richard Mitchell, proprietor of the first mill; Joseph Warner, from Newcastle, Delaware; Joseph Hampton, a Scotchman; John Linton, from New England; Stephen Twining, who arrived in 1735; and John Laycock, who became a resident in 1722. The landed proprietors in 1719 were John, Abraham, and Joseph Chapman, Smith, Penquite, Parsons, Stuckesbury, Vansant, Johnson, Ambler, Trotter, Pemberton, Clark, Lumley, and Williams. Many of these family names are still numerous represented.

Wrightstown is the smallest township in the county, having an area of about five thousand acres. Its boundaries are quite regular except upon the southwest, where the Neshaminy separates it from Northampton. A very scanty strip of land on the opposite side of that stream is included in this township. Population, in 1810, five hundred and sixty-two; in 1820, six hundred and eighteen; in 1830, six hundred and sixty; in 1840, seven hundred and eight; in 1850, eight hundred and twelve; in 1860, eight hundred and sixty-two; in 1870, eight hundred and thirty-three; and in 1880, seven hundred and seventy-three. It would seem that the township was so named by Phineas Pemberton, for, in a letter to Penn in 1687, he thus speaks concerning it: "The land I have in Wrightstown is twelve hundred ackers, and only one settlement upon it. I lately offered to give one hundred ackers if he would have seated there, and he has since bought one hundred at a very high price rather than go so far into the woodes. There is about five hundred ackers yet to take up in the towne. The people hereabout are much disappointed with sd Wright and his cheating tricks he played here. They think much to call it after such a runagadoe's name. He has not been in these partes several years, therefore, desire thee to give it a name. I have sometimes called it Centertowne, because it lyes near the center of the county, as it may be supposed, and the towne is layd out w'h a center in the middle of six hundred ackers or thereabouts." This explains the origin of the name more fully than has yet been attempted. The mention of Newtown and Wrightstown in 1692 proves conclusively that both were laid out prior to that time; and Holme's map affords additional evidence if that were necessary. The time at which they were separated for municipal purposes cannot be determined so easily. They were recognized subdivisions of the county at the time of Cutler's survey in 1703; and as the separation of Southampton and Warminster occurred in that year, there is reason to believe that a similar change occurred with reference to Newtown and Wrightstown at the same time. An effort was made to enlarge the

area of the latter in 1720 by annexing the adjacent portion of the manor of Highlands, subsequently known as Upper Makefield. The citizens of Wrightstown were generally in favor of this, the reason alleged being that a road through the manor much used by them would thus be better repaired. The proposed territory to be annexed was nine hundred and thirty perches long and four hundred and seventy-four wide. The change was not effected.

Pineville, Wrightstown, and Penn's Park are the villages of Wrightstown township. A group of thrifty pines at the upper end of the township gave to this locality the name of "The Pines," while a store with dwelling-house attached, school-house, and several others constituted the "Pinetown" of a century ago. John Thompson kept a store there before the revolution. It became Pineville in 1830, when the post-office was established with Samuel Tomlinson as postmaster. Its present population is about one hundred. Wrightstown is situated in the southern part of the township, on the old Durham road, which was opened through this section in 1723. Its site is part of the tract of John Chapman. Midway between these two places is the Anchor, one of the most famous of old-time taverns in central Bucks county. Penn's Park, otherwise known as Pennsville, is situated about the central part of the township. The original Penn's Park was a tract of land one mile square, surveyed and designed as a site for a town. It was laid off in 1695; but as the town was slow about coming into existence, and settlement was not so dense as to require a public park, it was divided among the land-holders, fifteen in number at that time. The village at the park consists of about twenty houses, hotel, and Methodist church. The latter was built many years ago, but this sect has not been very favorably received in the "Quaker township." The name is appropriate. Friends' meetings have been held for two hundred years uninterruptedly. Samuel Smith says that in 1686, James Radcliffe, a noted public Friend, settled near John Chapman, "and for the ease" of these two families, a meeting was held at their houses, which was continued until 1690, when a general meeting for the county was appointed to meet at Chapman's once a year. It was at first held on first day, but by authority of the county quarterly-meeting, the time was changed to the last fifth day of the fourth month, when, upon the death of John Chapman, the place of meeting was removed to the house of John Penquite. Here it was held until 1721, when a meeting-house was built, four acres having been given for that purpose by the Chapmans. An addition of twenty feet was built in 1735, and the present stone meeting-house was built in 1787. Bucks quarterly meeting convened here for the first time in 1735. In 1765 the monthly meeting was adjourned because it came on election day. People walked and rode horseback; there was one riding-chair in 1780, but in 1832 there were one hundred gigs, some quite expensive. The "Solemn Religious meeting" of three days' duration to celebrate "The Providential Care of a Bountiful Creator" was continued here more than a century, and largely attended.



Edward A. Benson

CHAPTER XIII.

BENSALEM.

THE name of this township took its origin from the large estate of Growdens which was situated within its limits. Joseph and Lawrence Growden were among the first purchasers, and secured a tract of ten thousand acres, which was located in the upper part of this township. After a short residence in Philadelphia the former erected a mansion on the estate, and proposed to set up a manorial establishment, but thwarted in this he maintained such pomp and circumstance as was possible without the authority of law. The manor house is represented as a large stone-house two stories in height, embodying in its massive walls, deep windows, and interior arrangement the ideas of the projector rather than those in use at that period in this country. A broad avenue extended from the front of the house to the Neshaminy at a point nearly opposite Hulmeville. It is said that there was an orchard of a thousand trees; and the ornamental shrubbery was in keeping with the general appointments of the place. When completed in 1687 this was one of the finest residences in the province. The owner conferred upon it the name of Trevoise, by which the country-seat of his family in England was known. This name was subsequently applied to the estate, and still clings to that part of it about the old homestead. Here Joseph Growden lived an active and useful life. He filled positions of honor and responsibility, and wielded a large influence. He was an influential Friend, and assisted many of that persuasion in securing homes. He died in 1730. His son Lawrence succeeded to the ownership of Trevoise. He was a member of the provincial assembly, and one of three commissioners appointed to represent the claims of the Penns in their controversy with Lord Baltimore regarding the line of division between their respective territories. Upon his death in 1770 the estate descended to his daughter Grace, the wife of Joseph Galloway, a man of conspicuous ability, but unfortunate in his political affiliations. Born in Maryland in 1730, he began the study of law at Philadelphia, and was henceforth identified with the affairs of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he removed to Bucks county and enjoyed an extensive legal practice. He was several times a member of assembly, and speaker of that body. In 1774 he was elected to the first continental congress, and was active in his advocacy of the interests of the people. Whether he was really sincere in this may seriously be questioned, for at the commencement of hostilities he retired

to Trevoze, and finally joined the British at New York. His actions were those of a consistent patriot until war became inevitable; he seems to have desired to remain neutral, but was not allowed to do so, and at a time when fortune seemed to be with the British, he espoused their interests and was henceforth bitter in his opposition to the American cause. His Pennsylvania estates were confiscated, but after long litigation a portion was recovered by his wife. He died in England in 1803, in obscurity.

Beside the manor tract, there were a number of others much smaller in extent, surveyed between the Neshaminy and Poquessing prior to 1684. Twelve such tracts are located on Holme's map. That of Walter Forrest occupied the peninsula between the Delaware and Poquessing; thence, in regular order along that river and the Neshaminy were the surveys of Joseph Growden (not the larger tract referred to), Nathaniel Allen, Duncan Williamson, Nathaniel Hardin, John Bowers, Samuel Allen, Francis Walker, Claus Johnson, John Gray, *als.* Tatham. John Gilbert owned a small triangular tract adjoining that of Walter Forrest. The Allens emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1681. Samuel Allen was associated with Governor William Markham in the instructions of William Penn regarding the purchase of land from the Indians. He also held the office of inspector of wooden measures, and in this capacity tested the conformity of such as were manufactured with the standards established by law, and affixed his stamp of approval before they could be sold. He died in 1692. Samuel Allen arrived in the province, December 11, 1681, in the *Bristol Factor*. He died October 20, 1702, and was buried on his own land. The site of his grave has since been enlarged to a family burial-ground. Duncan Williamson was one of the earliest land-holders in the county. The traditions of the family assert that he came to America in 1660 or 1661. He was a Scotchman. In 1669 he received a grant for land at the mouth of the Schuylkill, which probably embraced the site of Philadelphia, or a portion of it. He settled in Bensalem about the year 1667. He died in 1700, and is buried in the Johnson graveyard, Bensalem. Among the earliest accessions to this English settlement was a Dutch family still numerous represented in the township—the Vandygrifts. Four brothers of that name, Nicholas, Leonard, Johannes, and Frederick, purchased land of the Growdens. They were the first progenitors of the family in Bucks county, and among the first of their nationality in the state. The Vandygrift family graveyard, on the Bristol turnpike near Andalusia, is among the historical localities of this section. The graves of Abraham and John Vandygrift, who died in 1781 and 1765 respectively, are distinguished by weather-worn tombstones; but the burial-places of the generation previous are not known. The Van Zandts appeared somewhat later. In 1698 Joseph Growden sold one hundred and fifty acres each to Garrett and Cornelius Van Zandt. The families of Van Dyke, Van Horne, Van Deusen, and Groesbeck were also among those who removed to this county

with the tide of emigration from Long Island in the beginning of the last century.

Bensalem has been the residence of some men of local and national prominence. Among the former may be mentioned Richard Gibbs, a native of Wiltshire, England, and subsequently a seaman; he found his way to Philadelphia about the year 1746. He began his career in Bensalem as a schoolmaster, through the influence of a Mr. Stevens, a farmer; within a few years he became assistant to Lawrence Growden, the county clerk, and was sheriff of the county prior to the revolution. Augustine Willett, a native of the township and of Dutch ancestry, rose to some distinction as a soldier. He was captain of the Bucks county light dragoons in 1793, a staff officer with General Murray's brigade of Pennsylvania militia in 1798, and commander of the troops which escorted Washington through Bucks county in 1797, upon the close of his second term as president. General Horatio G. Sickel, also of Dutch extraction, is descended from an old Bensalem family. His educational advantages were limited, and for a time he worked at the trade of blacksmithing. In the late civil war he rose to the rank of brevet major-general. In the annals of American financial history the name of Nicholas Biddle appears among those who made Philadelphia the business center of the country fifty years ago. He made this county his permanent residence in 1821, and died at Andalusia, his country residence, February 26, 1844. He was president of the United States Bank from 1823 to 1839, the era of public improvements in this and other states, in many of which he was interested. While a resident here he conducted farming with a good degree of success, introducing Alderney cattle and other foreign breeds, and giving considerable attention to the cultivation of grapes. Anthony Benezet, the philanthropist, and Richard Bache, the son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, were also among the residents of Bensalem at the beginning of this century.

One of the earliest settled sections of the county, the region between the lower course of the Neshaminy and the county-line, was also the first to enjoy the benefits of township organization. The following appears upon the county records in the report of the jury appointed in 1692 to divide the county into townships: "All the lands between Neshaminah and Poquessin, and so to the upper side of Joseph Growden's land in one and to be called 'Salem.'" The boundaries thus defined have never been changed. Southampton adjoins it on the north, Middletown and Bristol on the northeast, and Philadelphia on the west. The Delaware river separates it from New Jersey. Its extreme length is about eight miles, and its extreme breadth about three and one-half miles. The area is eleven thousand five hundred and two acres, divided into several hundred farms. The fertility of the soil is remarkable, considering the length of time much of it has been under cultivation. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, and is rendered profitable by the nearness of a good market, the natu-

ral advantages conferred by level land, and the improved methods of practical farming constantly introduced. In 1880 the population was two thousand two hundred and seventeen.

The origin of the name Bensalem has been much discussed, but discussion has usually ended in conjecture. The preponderance of opinion is that the township succeeded to the name of the estate which comprised a large part of its area. Joseph Growden was a member of the jury of 1692, and his wishes would hardly have been disregarded if they indicated a preference for that designation, as is very probable. The name already had a wide popular significance. To the cultured Friend who conferred it it had a meaning that harmonized with his idea of that element of happiness denied to most communities and individuals—peace.

One of the greatest advantages derived from township organization is the facilities thus secured for improving the public roads. In this case there could be no immediate benefit, as the bridle-paths of the period scarcely merited so dignified a name. In 1697 a road was laid out through the northern portion of the township, from the Poquessing to the Neshaminy, which was crossed by ferry near Trevoise. This was one of the earliest in the province, and was located by order of the provincial council. It is generally known as the Trevoise road. The Byberry & Bensalem turnpike is the principal thoroughfare in the northern part of the township. The state road extends across its southern part, parallel with the river, and at a nearly uniform distance of a half-mile from it. The Frankford & Bristol turnpike extends in the same direction about a mile farther inland. The Hulmeville road crosses the township diagonally from northeast to southwest. It is intersected by the two great highways of travel from north to south, the Street and Bristol roads. The southern terminus of the former is "Dunk's" ferry, so known from its founder, Duncan Williamson. Baldwin's ferry, over the Neshaminy, near Bridgewater, was established in 1697, and so named from John Baldwin, who owned the landing on the east side.

On the Bristol turnpike, a short distance from the Poquessing, is the Red Lion hotel, one of the oldest hostelries in the county. It was established in 1730 by Philip Amos, and continued by his family forty years. One authority states that it did not receive its present name until 1770. Bowdoin Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, delegates from Massachusetts to the first continental congress, stopped here over night, December 9, 1775, and October 13, 1776. In 1781, a part of Washington's army, *en route* for Yorktown, encamped in the vicinity over night. The Trappe hotel, at the intersection of the Street road and Byberry & Bensalem turnpike, is also a well-known tavern. John Vandygrift was probably the landlord here in 1774.

Of the villages of Bensalem, Eddington is the most important. It derives

its name from Eddington farm, so named in 1770 by Richard Gibbs from a place in his native county in England. It extends for some distance along the Bristol turnpike and the Philadelphia & Trenton railroad, about midway between Andalusia and Bridgewater. It comprises a number of fine residences, occupied principally by persons doing business in the city; the usual stores and local industries, and a Protestant Episcopal church are found here. It is difficult to determine where Eddington ends and Bridgewater begins. The latter is pleasantly situated on the Neshaminy, at Schenck's station on the Pennsylvania railroad. Andalusia is a prosperous village of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The railroad station of that name is about a mile distant. Andalusia landing, on the Delaware, is also within easy distance. The name was first applied by John Craig, a Philadelphia merchant, to his country house, purchased in 1795, and subsequently the residence of Nicholas Biddle. Cornwell, also a railroad station, may be regarded as a suburb of Andalusia. Oakford, on the Bound Brook railroad, at the intersection of the Bristol road and Byberry turnpike, is situated in the extreme northern part of the township. Brownsburg is a straggling village on the Street road, principally in Southampton. Mechanicsville, on the Poquessing, is important as the distributing point for a large section of country. Richelieu, the distinguished French statesman, apparently numbers some of his most ardent admirers among the residents of Central Bensalem. The hamlet that bears his name is scarcely eligible to the title of village, however.

Among the various elements of the early population of the township, the Dutch were the first to provide themselves with church privileges. As early as 1710 the Vandegrifts and Vansants were associated with their co-religionists of Southampton in the organization of "The Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, at Bensalem, Sammany, Yermontown, and outlying villages," of which Reverend Paulus Van Vlecq was pastor. Prior to this, the Swedish settlers in the vicinity were connected with the church at Wicacoa, of which Reverend Andrew Rudman was pastor. Reverend Jedediah Andrews, a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, preached and baptized in Bensalem in 1698. In 1711, Thomas Stevenson executed a deed of trust for a church site to Johannes Vandygrift, Herman Vanzandt, Johannes Vanzandt, and Jacob Weston. It seems that a church building had previously been erected, for the record states that in May of the previous year it was opened for worship. The congregation which worshipped here was united in organization with the body since known as "The Church of North and Southampton." The separation occurred in 1719, and was caused by the friction between the Dutch and Scotch-Irish who formed the membership at the former place. In December, 1710, the fifteen members were Henry Vandyk and his wife, Lambert Vandegrift, Christoffel Vanzand, Nicholas Vandegrift, Herman Van Zand, Johannes Vandegrift, Gerret Van Zand, Jacob Elfenstyn, Jonas Van Zand, Janette Remierse, Trintje Remierse,

Gurtje Gybert, Lea Groesbeck, and Catalyntje Van Deusen, all Dutch names. The number had increased to forty-two in 1719-20, of whom twenty-seven were Scotch-Irish. The proportion of Dutch names the following year was still smaller, there being but three in the list of communing members. It may be correctly inferred that this was caused by dissatisfaction among them with regard to the introduction of the English language and Presbyterian usages into the church services; and from this time they were employed almost exclusively, and an organization was effected under the name of "The Christian Church of Sammany creek," subsequently known as the Bensalem Presbyterian Church. Its first pastor was Robert Laing, a young English minister from Delaware. It is said that he was suspended by Presbytery for bathing in a creek on the Lord's Day; but as he pleaded illness, the Presbytery of Philadelphia condoned the offense and restored him. He preached his first sermon December 22, 1723, from the sixteenth Psalm, verses eight to eleven, inclusive.

Among the succeeding pastors were Reverends Malignus Sims, William Tennent, and James Boyd, the pastorate of the latter, a period of forty-five years, closing in 1817. The record of the following fifty years is one of frequent vacancies, numerous supplies, and long vacancies. In January, 1871, Reverend Michael Burdette, D. D., was installed as pastor, and an era of greater prosperity was begun. He resigned in May, 1884, and Reverend Francis Heyl became his successor, preaching his initiatory sermon the last Sabbath in October of the same year. The most important event in his administration is the organization of the Eddington church. The first step toward this was made in 1883, when, through the liberality of two of the residents of the village, assisted by others, a house was purchased with lot adjoining suitable for a church site, and held as a private trust until such time as a building should be erected. Nothing further was done until October, 1885, when a meeting of the citizens of Eddington was held in the chapel at Bridgewater; it was there decided to erect a church, and committees to attend to various details of the work were appointed. Ground was broken in May, 1886; the corner-stone was laid June 30, and the building was occupied in December of the same year. The style is pure Gothic; the walls are built of white sandstone, with brownstone trimmings. The seating capacity is two hundred; of the Sunday-school room, one hundred. The interior is substantially and tastefully furnished. The spire rises to a height of eighty feet. The Eddington Presbyterian church was organized October 26, 1886, by the North Philadelphia Presbytery, with twenty-three members. A call was extended to Reverend Heyl, and he was installed as pastor, January 18, 1887. The prospects of the new organization are promising.

In 1771, during the ministry of Reverend William Smith at Oxford, Philadelphia, a congregation of Swedes was gathered in the neighborhood of All Saints' church, Lower Dublin, where a church edifice was built in 1787. The

limits of All Saints' parish extended from Frankford to Neshaminy creek, along the Delaware. In 1844 the parish of Holmesburg was formed from the territory south of its central portion ; and a corresponding change was attempted in the territory to the north, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the parish of Christ church, Eddington. At that place (then known as Oak Grove) a number of the members of All Saints', feeling the need of a place of worship, procured, through the liberality of the Misses Moore, of Holmesburg, and the energy of Mr. Lawrence Lardner, a lot of ground from Mrs. Lloyd, in August, 1842, and having obtained by general subscription a sufficient sum of money, built a neat stone chapel, which was dedicated March 7, 1844, by Bishop Henry U. Onderdonk. In 1845 a parsonage for the rector of All Saints' parish was built in the rear of this chapel, and was occupied by the rector, Reverend Frederick W. Beasley, for many years ; services being held regularly in the morning at All Saints' and in the afternoon at Christ's. Considerable friction between the vestry of the parish and the congregation at Eddington resulted from this arrangement, but through the efforts of Bishop Potter harmony was restored. The parsonage was enlarged in 1851, and in 1852 a Sunday-school room was furnished in the basement of the chapel. In 1857 the ground between the church lot and the railroad was purchased. In 1862 the vestry-room was built and the parsonage still more enlarged. The building of a chapel at Andalusia in 1861 rendered the services of an assistant rector necessary. Two services could thus be held at Christ chapel each Sabbath. Reverends Charles R. Hale, Thomas W. Martin, William F. C. Morsell, and J. B. Burk were successively incumbents of this position. In 1875 the rector removed to a parsonage near All Saints' church, and his assistant, Reverend John M. Windsor, was placed in charge of Christ chapel. During his ministry it was extensively beautified at considerable expense by Mr. J. H. De Victor. Mr. Windsor resigned in May, 1879, and was succeeded in May, 1880, by Reverend Edwin I. Hirmes, the present rector. To his efforts may be attributed in great measure the prosperous condition of the parish. At his suggestion, a belfry was erected and a bell placed therein, upon which is inscribed the following : " In memory of Frederick W. Beasley, rector of this parish for forty years ; he being dead, yet speaketh." The bell was first rung on Christmas day, 1880. In 1882 a legacy of one thousand dollars was received from the executors of Mrs. Maria Smith. In the same year the congregation addressed a communication to the vestry of All Saints' parish, stating that with a little help they believed they could sustain an independent position, and requesting their consent to a separation. This was acceded to ; and thus, after being forty years a mission and connected with two different parishes, it became a strong, vigorous, and self-supporting church. The division was formally effected April 7, 1883, and the parish was incorporated the following year. Important im-

provements in the property have since been made involving an outlay of some thousands of dollars.

The chapel of the Redeemer, at Andalusia, is in the parish of All Saints' church (Protestant Episcopal), at Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, and was built in 1861, mainly through the liberality of Mrs. James S. Biddle. It is a stone structure, fifty-one by twenty-five feet, and was consecrated September 29, 1877, after receiving the addition of a chancel in that year. Reverend Frederick W. Beasley read the sentence of consecration, stating that "in the providence of God and in gratitude for his mercy in restoring him to health after serious illness," a worshipper in the chapel had "put the building in repair, decorated its walls, and extended it in length."

Methodist preachers visited Bensalem as early as 1803. A camp-meeting was held in 1806 in General Willett's woods near the camp grounds of the Simpson Grove Association. The time at which the first class was formed cannot be fixed, the records having been lost. Prior to 1810 meetings were held at private houses. In that year, a church building was erected about the center of the township upon land given for that purpose by Joseph Rodman. It has since been enlarged and remodelled twice. Thomas Boring and William S. Fisher, who travelled Bristol circuit, filled the pulpit once in four weeks. The society is in a flourishing condition. There is also an African Methodist church near Bridgewater, but no data concerning it are available.

The educational interests of this section of the country are fully abreast of its material wealth and religious advantages. The construction of the school-houses indicates rare adaptability to the purpose for which they are intended. In 1885 eight public schools were in operation for a term of ten months, employing eight teachers at the uniform salary of four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The total amount expended was about six thousand dollars, more than any other township in the county, with a single exception. It has also numbered among its educational advantages Andalusia College, at Andalusia, and Potter Hall, a boarding-school for boys, at the same place. When completed, St. John's Industrial School for boys, Eddington, will rank with the leading eleemosynary institutions of this country. The corner-stone of the chapel was laid with impressive ceremonies on the afternoon of Sunday, November 14, 1886, by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by a number of the Roman Catholic clergy, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people from the immediate vicinity and from Philadelphia. This institution, several of the buildings of which are now (1887) approaching completion, was founded by the Misses Drexel, daughters of the late Francis A. Drexel. It is beautifully situated on a tract of land comprising about two hundred acres, four miles southwest of Bristol and quite near Eddington. The different structures comprising it, ground for which was broken in July, 1886, consist of a main building, two hundred and seventy by eighty-four feet on the ground floor, designed for class-rooms, school-rooms,



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dormitories, etc., additional buildings for culinary purposes, laundry, and workshops of various descriptions. The amount of surface covered by all the buildings aggregates forty-one thousand square feet, or nearly one acre. Among the clergy present at the laying of the corner-stone of the chapel were Reverend I. F. Horstman, D.D., chancellor of the diocese; Very Reverend M. A. Walsh, LL.D., Vicar-General; Very Reverend P. A. Stanton, D.D., and others. Addresses were made by Dr. Horstman and Archbishop Ryan; the latter placed in the corner-stone, among other things, a Latin document of which the following is a translation: "To the greater honor of God. On the 14th day of November, 1886, the feast of the patronage of the B. V. Mary, Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, laid the corner-stone of the chapel of St. John's Industrial School, under the invocation of St. Francis of Sales, in presence of a great concourse of the clergy and laity."

CHAPTER XIV.

NORTHAMPTON AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THE diversity of nationalities which early characterized the population of southern Pennsylvania may be attributed in great measure to the liberal ideas of William Penn regarding immigration to his provincial domain. He seems to have been utterly devoid of prejudice in this matter, and welcomed to the freedom and security of a government designed as an asylum for the oppressed everywhere, men of all nations and of all creeds. His acquaintance with the Dutch Reformed antedates his appearance upon the stage of American political history, for the mother of William Penn was a native of Holland, the daughter of a merchant of Rotterdam. But, whether the encouragement given to Dutch immigration arose from the proprietor's regard for the obligations of consanguinity, or whether it was merely one phase of his administrative policy, the settlement of Hollanders on the west bank of the Neshaminy formed an important element of the population of southern Bucks county, nor was the numerical disproportion as great as would appear at the present day. The first appearance of this people on the shores of the Delaware occurred in 1616, two years after the founding of New Amsterdam, and nearly fifty years before the conflicting claims of the Dutch and English had finally been decided in favor of the latter. Although several Dutch names appear among a list of those who owned land in the county at an early period, the influx of Hollanders

did not assume large proportions until the townships of Falls, Bristol, and others were marked by the presence of an aggressive English population. This immigration began about the year 1700, and ceased to be noticeable about twenty-five years later. It was drawn principally from Long Island, at that time almost as Dutch as Holland itself, so that the purity of the language, the quaintness of dress, and the social customs distinctively peculiar to their native land, had suffered little deterioration in being thus successively transplanted. There seems to have been a decided preference for the southwestern portion of the county, the earliest to arrive locating along the river, while those who followed purchased land farther inland; and thus it is with the townships which form the subject of this chapter, that their religious and social life are most intimately associated.

The settlement of either township, however, was not monopolized by the Dutch. Holme's map (1684) gives the distribution of land in Southampton as follows: To the west of the Street road, in regular order from the north, were the tracts of John Luffe, Richard Wood, John Jones, John Swift, Joseph Jones, Thomas Groom, and Thomas Hould; east of which, and extending from the Street road to the Bristol road, were the lands of John Martin, Robert Pressmore, Mark Beltis, Enoch Flower, Joseph Jones, Robert Marsh, and John Gilbert; while the triangular area bordering the Neshaminy was seated by Nicholas Walne and Widow Plumly. Among the earliest English settlers in Southampton was John Swift, a man of local prominence and the representative of Bucks county in the provincial assembly of 1701 and 1707. James Dilworth was a resident as early as 1686, when his house became the place of meeting for the Friends of the vicinity. Other names of English orthography are those of Thomas and William Cutler, John Shaw, James Carter, Joseph Webb, John Naylor, Christopher Day, Nathaniel West, and the numerous family of Reverend Thomas Dungan.

The appearance of Dutch families, though not coincident with the English settlement just narrated, followed it after a brief interval. The families most numerously represented at the present day are those of Vanartsdalen, Barcalow, Lefferts, Vansant, Hogeland, Vanhorne, Vandever, Vandeventer, and Kroesen. Nicholas and Abraham Van Artsdalen were the first of that name who settled in Bucks county. They were brothers, descended in the fourth generation from John Van Arsdalen, who removed from Ars Dale, in Holland, to Flatbush, Long Island, in 1653. The Hogelands are the immediate descendants of Dirck Hanse Hogeland, a Dutch sea captain, who arrived at New York in 1655, and is said to have built the first brick house on Manhattan Island. The Lefferts are descended from Leffert Preterse, who became a Dutch colonist at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1660, having emigrated from North Brabant, Holland. His grandson, Leffert Leffert, was the first representative of the family in this section. In 1738 he visited the county, induced to this step in all probability

by the favorable representations of his co-nationalists, who had already made it their home, and in the following year became the purchaser of a considerable tract of land, originally conferred by William Penn upon Edmund Pennington. The ancestors of the Barcalow family emigrated successively from Borkelo, Holland, to New Amsterdam, thence to Freehold, New Jersey, and finally to Southampton. It was William Hanse Von Barkelow who removed from the ancestral home of his race, and his grandson, Conrad, who added the name to those previously represented in this new Holland. Leffert Leffert was accompanied on his prospecting tour by Gilliam Cornell, one of three brothers whose father was an early settler at Flatbush. The Cornells were numerous represented within a few years after this, as several families immigrated at the same time and settled in the same locality, known to this day by the appropriate name of Holland. The Kroesens, Vandeventers, Vandevcers, Vansants, and Vanhornes trace their ancestry respectively to Derrick Kroesen, Jacobus Van De Venter, Cornelius Van De Veer, William Van Zandt, and Rutger Van Horne. Ralph Dracot was a resident of the township in 1712, and probably prior to that time. About the year 1750 he discovered lead on the farm of John Naylor, a short distance from Feasterville. The mine was operated within the memory of the present generation, but has since been abandoned.

As a political subdivision of the county, Southampton has existed since 1703, although the name was applied to the settlement as early as 1685, when it is mentioned in connection with the boundary line between Bucks and Philadelphia counties. A jury appointed to divide the county into townships by the court of quarter sessions in 1692 met at Neshaminy meeting-house, and in their report, among other things, appeared the following: "Southampton and the lands about it, with Warminster, one." No metes and bounds are specified; the brief ultimatum of the jury is indefinite and perplexing. It is obvious that this action was intended merely as a provisional measure, and that the separation which afterward followed was not at once declared because of the sparsely settled condition of the territory surveyed by Holme, and designated on his map with the names it now bears—Southampton and Warminster. The more rapid increase of population in the southern township and the unwieldy proportions of the municipal district erected in 1692 were an early cause of dissatisfaction with the arrangement thus effected, and in 1703 Southampton was recognized by the court as a separate township, the organization of which was forthwith ordered. But, as it was still united with Warminster in the assessment and collection of taxes, this was rather a compromise than a complete settlement, and was correspondingly unsatisfactory. In 1711 the wish of the people was at length gratified when, by order of the court, the joint elections were discontinued. Neither the local government of the township nor its boundaries as then existing have since been changed. Its territorial limits

comprise eight thousand acres, and the population in 1880 was one thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

The exclusively agricultural character of this region has not been favorable to the growth of towns. The nucleus of a country village is in many instances a hostelry, and the local roads have much to do with the location and size of the towns that mark their course. The Street road traverses Southampton throughout its entire length; it is about equidistant from the county line and the Bristol road. It is intersected at both the northern and southern limits of this township and by four other roads at nearly equal intervals. The most northern of these roads within the township is known as the Middle road, and the most southern as the King's road. The latter was laid out in 1693 from the Falls to Philadelphia, and piked a part of the distance in 1804 or 1805. The Middle road is so known because of its position between the York road and the one just mentioned. The "Buck," one of the oldest hotels in the county, is situated on the King's road in Southampton, and has long enjoyed the distinction of being the only institution of that character in the township. The post-office at this point is known as Feasterville, derived from the name of a family quite numerous in the vicinity. Davisville, a post-village in the extreme northern part of Southampton, is situated on a branch of the Pennypack, and derives some importance from the water privileges thus conferred. The name is derived from that of its founder, General John Davis. He was of Welsh origin, a descendant of one of the first of that nationality in this county. He was a major-general of militia, a member of the national legislature, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and prominent in state political circles. His father served with honor in the continental army as an officer in Colonel Butler's regiment and La Fayette's brigade. At the opposite extremity of the township is the village of Brownsville, otherwise known as Trevoze, a station on the Bound Brook railroad. Southamptonville, a station on the Newtown railroad, is situated at the intersection of the Middle road and the Street road. It is a comparatively new village, and was formerly known as Fetter's Corner. It has some importance as a local business center. Springville includes ten or twelve houses on the south side of the Bristol road, and perhaps half as many more opposite in Northampton. The situation of Churchville is equally ambiguous. The post-office was established here in 1872, with John S. Stoop as postmaster. This place has long been the religious center for a large part of the church-going element in both townships. The number of houses in 1871 is placed at twelve, and no increase since that time is apparent to the casual observer. Churchville station, a suburb of the village proper on the line of the Newtown railroad in Northampton, bids fair to equal it in size and importance. It is possible that the future historian may chronicle the consolidation of village and suburb, and even now the built-up area of the former is gradually extending toward the latter.

Having considered the settlement and development of this region, it remains to give an account of its churches. The religious characteristics of the people who formed its early population were as widely different as their language or social customs. The "kirk" of the Dutch and "meeting-house" of the Friends were synonymous terms; but the "dominie" of the former has no corresponding term in the early religious nomenclature of the latter. The Quakers sought immunity from the threatened persecution; the Dutch, greater political freedom than the royal governors of New York were disposed to grant. The former early lost their numerical prestige through internal dissensions, and a third religious body, the Baptists, absorbed a large element from among their strongest adherents; and a fourth denomination, the Methodist Episcopal, has gained a footing within comparatively recent years.

The Friends of Southampton were granted an indulged meeting in 1686, and met for worship weekly at the house of James Dilworth. Three years previously a meeting for worship was settled among the Friends at "Poetquesink," which was held at John Hart's house and afterward became Byberry meeting, Philadelphia county. As the strength of the Southampton meeting was not sufficient to justify the erection of a meeting-house, they united with the Byberry meeting, some, however, being received into Middletown. A stone meeting-house was erected at the former place in 1714, to which an addition was made in 1753; and in 1808 a second was built, "about sixty-six feet by thirty-six."

The Reformed Church of North and Southampton dates its origin at a period which would seem to indicate that it is the oldest denominational organization in the county. Its recorded history begins May 20, 1710, when the "church of Bensalem and Sammeny" was organized; and on the following day Reverend Paulus Van Vlecq was confirmed its first pastor. He had previously taught school in New York and served as chaplain in the militia of that province. His local charge was the neighborhood of Feasterville, including the Dutch families within a radius of some miles. The church building, if any existed, was probably located in the southeastern part of Southampton. Like most of the preachers of his day, he occasionally travelled some distance from his settled residence to minister to the spiritual wants of those for whom no provision had yet been made. He thus visited Whitemarsh in 1710, and Six-mile run, New Jersey, in 1711. Besides these three points, there were seven other preaching stations in his charge. It seems likely that he continued as a preacher the policy of "boarding round" begun while a school-master; for from his meager salary of fifty-five pounds he managed to place money at interest and yet indulge in such luxuries as stockings, for which the knitting cost three shillings "light money; tenpence for the dyeing of the stockings, and sixpence for the knitting woman." Among other miscellaneous receipts on his salary were the following: "One ream of paper, fifteen shillings seven

and one halfpence ; one dozen pewter spoons, six shillings." He eventually fell into disrepute, was dropped from the ministry, and in 1713 the Reverend Paulus Van Vlecq returned to Holland.

Next follows a period in the history of this people which proves beyond doubt their deep sincerity and freedom from prejudice. At Abington, ten miles distant, there was a settlement of Scotch Presbyterians, among whom Malachi Jones had organized a church. "The word of the Lord was precious" to his people in those days, and although the language of the Welshman was not always intelligible to them, the Dutch flocked to hear him and many united with his church. Their proportion to the original membership is shown by the fact that of thirty weddings twenty-three were Dutch, and of one hundred and eight baptisms fifty-eight were of the same race. The confusion that often occurred in the baptism of Dutch children by a Welsh dominie is sometimes amusing—as the change of Gurtrui Arvcegh into Heertry Aueruck may illustrate. But the Welshman was quite acceptable to the Hollanders, and they asked him to preach in their own church, which he consented to do ; and so, from 1714 to 1719, the number of Dutch names on the church register at Abington is perceptibly diminished, as the preaching in Bensalem becomes more frequent. There was also a change at the latter place, which indicated an influx of Scotch-Irish into the neighborhood. The formation of the Bensalem Presbyterian church in consequence, and the withdrawal of those who preferred to remain Dutch Reformed followed in close succession. Mr. Jones was again induced to preach at Sammeny, 1725–29. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-four years, but the results of his work as shown in confirmations and baptisms compare favorably with those of his younger and stronger years. The following is an instance of his method of indictment, procedure of trial, and punishment of an inconsistent church member: "April ye 27th Anno Domini 1728. . . . charged by the Church of being guilty, 1st, of being a notorious lyer ; 2ly, a notorious swerer ; 3ly, of cheating and Robbing whoever would give him any credit ; 4ly, armed himself with weapons to kill and murder such as would come according to Law to demand their rights, whether in their own persons or by the King's officers, and thus Rebelling against the Government ; 5ly, of Running away out of ye Province with other men's goods. Therefore, ye sd being guilty of such abominations, we have determined to put him from among us, according to ye order given to all ye churches of Christ in such cases, as in the 1 Cor. 5 : 2, 4, 5, 13. Malachi Jones, M." His pastorate at Sammeny closed with his death, March 26, 1729. The inscription on a marble slab that marks his resting-place has thus been translated: "While I had life I should have been faithful, O Christ, to thee, with zeal, with pious mind, studious in doctrine, proclaiming thee or proclaiming thy truth. To me, in life, thou hast been Delight ; now to me, dead, thou art Glory, Life, Salvation."

In the meantime the Dutch people in Bensalem were not without pastoral care. Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Freilenghausen preached regularly for them for about ten years. He was the first Reform minister in New Jersey, with a field that virtually comprehended the entire state, and headquarters at Three-Mile run, or New Brunswick. Gilbert Tennent, George Whitefield, and Jonathan Edwards alike commend his faithfulness and devotion to an ill-requested work.

The years immediately following the death of Mr. Jones were marked by troublesome times with the Low-Dutch. At first, 1710, they had a church organization and a Dutch pastor, then a Welsh preacher for a time, with occasional services in their own language; but in 1730 there was no pastor nor any organization, nor the prospect of obtaining the one or effecting the other. In this extremity they called upon Reverend Cornelius Van Santwood for advice and assistance. He was pastor at Staten Island, and well known to many of those he was asked to help. May 30, 1730, he visited them; the church assembled, those of the old officers present were recognized, and two elders and as many deacons ordained. The affairs of the church in all their moods and tenses were freely discussed. The place of meeting at this time was the house of Jacobus Van Zandt, near Churchville. It was thought that the first thing to do should be the erection of a church building, or possibly two, as they were very much scattered; but as they were too weak to do this, one church was the final decision. And with this action the matter rested for a time. An equally pressing need was a pastor, and in this their adviser agreed with them that it would be best to correspond with the ecclesiastical authorities in Holland. It was resolved that "We need for ourselves and our children a minister able in the highest degree. Our duty is to provide ourselves with such an one, since God has blessed us so that we can honestly support him." The amount of this support was fixed at "Not less than eighty pounds if he shall honestly keep house;" and the qualifications of the dominie that "He must be about thirty years old and unmarried. More, he must be mighty to instruct and convince gainsayers." As an additional inducement a half year's salary was promised in advance, also a good riding-horse or the use of one in travelling on Sundays. It was further agreed that his salary should be supplemented by the free use of a house and some land, sufficient for the pasturage of a horse and cow, with "a right good garden and a reasonable orchard." And on the following day, May 31, 1730, a letter to the fatherland was sent, and upon its reception depended to a great extent the future of the congregation. Seven years of waiting passed by, and the Reverend Petrus Hendricus Doesius arrived (September, 1737). An answer had, indeed, been received in 1732, but it merely assured the people on this side of the sea that they were "putting their hands to it." May 29, 1734, a second letter had arrived, informing them that they had secured a "brave, learned young man," Marsius by name,

the son of a minister, and money was sent for his passage. But he was not quite brave enough, and declined at the last moment. The letter announcing this also stated that there was yet another young man, poor, but studious, and earnestly desirous of preaching in distant parts of the world. His name was Doesius. His passage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia was promptly defrayed by the church, and thirty-four pounds, a half year's salary, was advanced as "a free gift." So substantial a welcome as this must have been sincere. The condition of the congregation during the ten years just past had been most discouraging. Occasional meetings for service were held at private houses. Johannes Slecht, the "Voorlezer," read a sermon or other discourse, but it may safely be supposed that the singing formed the most interesting part of the exercises. Pastor Freilenghausen advised them to furnish the reader with a riding-horse by turns, but this was not done, and in 1732 he ceased his labors. With the advent of the new pastor a new era seems to have begun. The erection of a new church building was at once agitated. Fifty-one subscriptions aggregated one hundred and twenty-four pounds ten shillings and four pence. The Long Island church generously contributed four pounds ten shillings. The burial-ground at Feasterville was chosen as its site. It was completed in 1738 or 1739. The subscription list appears to have become quite popular by this time, for an effort was made to purchase the parsonage farm and "reasonable orchard." Ninety-six acres in Byberry were bought for this purpose by Henry Kroesen and Abraham Vandygrift in 1739. Shortly afterward the dominie brought himself into full conformity with the new order of things by marrying Janneke Hoghlandt, one of his younger members. The first five years of Doesius's labors were eminently successful. The membership was more than doubled, thirty-four being received on confession and eighteen by letter; one hundred and seventy-four baptisms and forty-one marriage ceremonies complete the statistics of this period. He also instructed theological students at his house, and for assisting at the ordination of one of them without due authority he was severely reprimanded by the Synod in Holland. He returned to that country in 1743, and argued his cause without success. His consistory gave him a strong letter of indorsement, reflecting severely upon the proselyting efforts of surrounding churches. They urged him to return, and in 1744 extended a new call, which, as they had diminished in numbers in his absence, was not then so advantageous or so liberal as fourteen years previously. On New-year's day, 1745, he arrived at Philadelphia. But the ordeal through which he had passed had deprived him of that power in influencing others he had formerly wielded so effectually, and a career which promised usefulness and success closed in obscurity and failure.

Four years, 1746-50, the church was without a pastor. Reverend Michael Schlatter supplied the pulpit during this time, with the characteristic ability which distinguished him as the virtual founder of the German Reformed church



Theodore Cornell

in this country, and harmony was restored. In 1749 a call was extended to Jonathan Du Bois, not yet a reverend, but only a student, whom the church was assisting to educate. He was to preach twice on Sunday in summer and once in winter. He was to receive fifty pounds salary, the use of seventy acres of land and of a house and barn ; also, " a horse and all that belongs thereunto," and " eight Sundays in the year to yourself," which it was understood should be employed in Bensalem. He came first as stated supply, but in 1752 was ordained and installed, having married in the previous year Hilletje Wynkoop, the daughter of an elder in his church. One of his first acts, and the most important of his administration, was the building of a church at Addisville. This step had been decided upon prior to his installation. The work was begun in 1751, when an acre of ground was purchased from Evan Jones. Derrick Kroesen, Joseph Fenton, Adreejan Cornell, Garret Van Zandt, Gerardus Wynkoop, and Nicholas Wynkoop were among those most active in this enterprise. Among the items in a bill of expenses is one of fifteen shillings for " rum for the raising of the meeting-house." It was completed and paid for " in full of all debts, dues, and demands," in 1753, through the assistance of churches in New Jersey and on Long Island. The seating capacity of this church was one hundred and seventy. The pew-rent system in a modified form was introduced. A new phase of organization and government appears in 1757 in the election of two church-masters. The first two were Hendrick Kroesen and Jacob Bennet. They found a small balance in the treasury, and applied it to repairs of the Feasterville church. The pastorate of Mr. Du Bois was closed by his death in 1772. He was well adapted to the people among whom he labored ; his remains rest with theirs in the burial-ground at Addisville.

For their next pastor, instead of sending to Holland or educating him from among themselves, the people looked to the Dutch council of New York. July 8, 1774, a call was extended to Reverend Martinus Schoonmaker, but he declined. Rynier Van Nest received the next call, and regarded it with equal favor. April 12, 1776, Reverend William Schenck accepted a call signed by fifty-five women and twenty-two men. The disparity of members thus shown indicates to what extent the Dutch of Northampton and Southampton were patriots. Their new pastor had been compelled to leave Monmouth, New Jersey, by the British. He was promised a salary of eighty pounds, and that he might gradually learn to address his congregation in their vernacular, he was to preach the first year in English only, the second year " half-and-half " in summer and two-thirds Dutch in winter. How far the experiment was successful can only be conjectured.

The next pastor was Matthew Leydt, 1780-83. He was called on a salary of two hundred and ten bushels of wheat. For the third time in the history of the church its minister died at his post. Mr. Leydt is buried in the Feaster-

ville graveyard. Although without a pastor, church work was not relinquished. A contribution was sent to the Minnisink congregation, which had suffered severely during the war. The church buildings were also repaired. Reverend Peter Stryker was called as pastor, September 15, 1788. His was the first call written in English, but the new pastor was distinctively a Dutchman. He remained two years. In September, 1794, Reverend John C. Brush received a letter from the consistory, which, from its introductory sentence, "In the name of God, Amen," may have seemed somewhat like a will, but which imported nothing more serious than a call to their church at an annual salary of three hundred dollars. He accepted, and remained two years. Reverend Jacob Larzelere, the ninth pastor of this church, was installed October 13, 1797. A new parsonage was built the following year, Daniel Hogeland being business agent. In 1804 a bequest of three hundred pounds was left to the congregation by the will of Henry Lymbacher. The centennial of its history passed by without special observance. Perhaps the needs of the present were too plainly apparent. The erection of a new church building was a consideration of first importance about that time. The Southampton church had stood seventy-five years, the Northampton building sixty years. August 16, 1813, it was decided by a vote of eighty-four to thirty-two to rebuild one church only. September 28, the northeast corner of Mr. McNair's farm was chosen as the site. A lot of three acres was purchased and given to the church by Gilliam Cornell. Joshua Prall was made superintendent of the building. It was finished in 1816, but with a debt of six thousand dollars, partially liquidated by the sale of pews. With accumulated interest, it ultimately absorbed the parsonage and farm. About this time, the burial-grounds at the former old churches were inclosed and their general appearance greatly improved. The prosperity of the church during Mr. Larzelere's thirty-one years' pastorate seems to have been temporal rather than spiritual. In 1823, Christopher Vanartsdalen, the treasurer, reports among the church's resources three thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars in interest-bearing bonds. There was scarcely any increase in the membership. One reason to which this may be assigned is the location of the church, which was not convenient to many. Two hundred and sixteen marriages are recorded during this pastorate; five hundred and eleven baptisms, and one hundred and twenty-nine accessions. October 13, 1838, pastor and people mutually agreed to separate.

The ensuing pastorate of Reverend Abram Ootwout Halsey was the longest in the history of the church. His call was dated May 5, 1829. A new house for the new pastor was forthwith purchased. He was evidently skeptical as to whether charity should begin at home. With an exhausted local treasury, he nevertheless called upon the people regularly for mission contributions. On one occasion, sixty-seven dollars were sent to the aid of Sunday schools in the Mississippi valley. Every tenth year was signalized by a revival of religion.

In 1842-43 one hundred and seventy persons were received into the church on confession; there were ninety accessions in 1852-53. The use of coal was introduced in 1846, when two furnaces were built for heating purposes. Another church building was the great question in 1857. It was decided to build at Addisville. A building committee of thirteen was appointed, ground purchased, and work begun in 1858. The new church was completed the following year, and Reverend N. S. Knowlton became associate pastor. But this arrangement caused some friction; and in 1864 the Addisville church was organized and an amicable division of the church property effected. This was the closing act of Mr. Halsey's administration. His death occurred August 27, 1868. His sermons were characterized by length, depth, and breadth; originality, comprehensiveness, and eloquence.

Four short pastorates since 1868 follow this one of thirty-eight years. Reverend William H. De Hart was called February 24, 1868, and resigned December 31, 1870; Reverend Henry Martyn Voorhees was called October 31, 1871, and resigned in 1877; Reverend B. C. Lippincott was called June 27, 1877, and resigned November 5, 1881; Reverend Samuel Strong, the present incumbent, was installed February 16, 1882. The beautiful appearance of the church building is largely due to his efforts, nearly twenty years ago. The parsonage adjoining was purchased in 1873. The essential points in this history of one hundred and seventy-seven years have now been presented; the church has had a career honorable to the denomination with which it is connected and to the membership of which it is composed; and its present prosperous condition proves that it has not outlived its usefulness.

The Southampton Baptist church is the oldest in the county and seventh in the state. Its origin dates from the "Keithian" division among Friends in 1691, when the dissidents were known as "Keithian Baptists." A small congregation met for worship monthly at the house of John Swift in Southampton, with John Hart, a former distinguished Friend, as pastor. In 1702 this church was connected with Pennypack, but the meetings at Swift's were continued, Mr. Hart's position being changed to that of assistant to Thomas Griffith, the regular pastor. Subsequently, Mr. Swift removed to Philadelphia, and the place of meeting was changed to the house of Peter Chamberlain. In 1721, upon the death of Reverend Samuel Jones, then pastor at Pennypack, these meetings were discontinued; but in 1726, when Jenkin Jones became pastor, they were resumed. A short time afterward George Eaton was called as assistant, and the house of John Morris became the place of meeting. In 1730 he gave a lot of one acre for meeting-house and burial-ground, "in order that the preaching of the gospel might be continued at Southampton." For the support of a pastor he supplemented this with a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. A deed of trust for this property was executed in 1732 to Jeremiah Dungan, Robert Parsons, John Dungan, John Hart, and Thomas Dungan, the

church building having been completed the previous year. Joseph Eaton was called to preach one Sunday in each month and Jenkin Jones on week-days.

The history of the congregation as an organization dates from April 5, 1745, when Pennypack church, at the request of the Southampton people, dissolved the union formerly existing between them and constituted the latter a separate body. Three days later a solemn convocation was entered into by fifty-two persons, among whom appear the names of Yerkes, Gilbert, Jones, Shaw, Dungan, Potts, Murray, Morgan, and others equally familiar at the present day. Joshua Potts, Stephen Watts, and John Hart were called to the offices of teacher, ruling elder, and deacon, respectively. Upon the death of Mr. Potts in 1761 Thomas Davis preached for a short time. Dr. Samuel Jones became pastor in 1763. Erasmus Kelley succeeded him June 1, 1776, and William Vanhoern May 29, 1773, but resigned in 1785. Reverend Thomas B. Montanye was called from Warwick, New York, in 1801. He died in 1829, after a pastorate of twenty-eight years. James B. Bowen was pastor for twelve years preceding 1843; Alfred Earle, from December 30, 1843, to June 17, 1848; William Sharp, April 7, 1849, to September 14, 1854; Daniel L. Harding, October 14, 1854, to January 11, 1865; William J. Purring-ton, August 26, 1867, to April 13, 1879; and Silas Durand, April 12, 1884, to ———. The church was incorporated by act of assembly in 1794. The first board of trustees was composed of Elias Yerkes, Arthur Watts, Thomas Folwell, Elias Dungan, Abel Morgan, John Folwell, Joseph Hart, Isaac Edwards, Joshua Dungan, and Jacob Yerkes. It was connected with the Philadelphia Baptist Association until the formation of the Delaware River Association in October, 1835, when it became one of the constituent churches of that body. The church building erected in 1731 was rebuilt in 1772, and enlarged in 1814. One of the first Sunday schools in the county was organized here in 1814 or 1815. Among its superintendents were William Purdy, Jacob Wright, Christopher Search, and John Davis. This was a pioneer school. For years no other Sunday school was held in all this section of country, and people came for miles to see how it was conducted.

The Davisville Baptist church was known originally as the "Independent Baptist church of Southampton." It was constituted at the house of Jesse L. Booz March 31, 1849, with thirty-three members who had withdrawn from the older body on account of differences of opinion regarding different matters of church polity. This new organization met for worship in the Davisville school-house until January 1, 1850, when a church edifice was completed. This building was of stone, thirty-three by forty-five feet, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. It was changed into the present commodious house of worship in 1867 at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The following pastors have served the church: Alfred Earle, 1849-1856; Frederick Kent, 1857-1858; Charles Cox, 1858-1860; James H. Appleton, 1860-1861; Alfred Earle, 1861-1862;

Thomas Cole (supply for six months); W. H. Conard, 1862-1876; S. V. Marsh, 1876-1883; Philip Berry, 1883 ———. The deacons, in regular order, have been John Potts, Bernard Van Horn, Thomas Erwin, Samuel Leedom, Dennis Britton, Thomas Leedom, John B. Heritage, and Charles W. Heaton. The church was first known by its present name in 1858, when a mission church in New York acknowledged the receipt of a communion set from "Davisville" church. In 1870 a formal change was made, but the new name had been in popular use long before that. This church was unassociated until 1858, when it became a member of the North Philadelphia Association.

NORTHAMPTON is referred to in the report of the commission of 1692 as "the lands about [Southampton]." From preference, necessity, or indifference, its people permitted their farms and houses to be known by this comprehensive but undefined name for thirty years. December 11, 1722, a petition was presented to the court, praying for the erection of a township between Southampton, Warminster, and the Neshaminy. This document was accompanied by a draft of the proposed township; and as its present boundaries are identical with those therein described, it is evident that the petition was acceded to. The extreme length is seven and one-half miles, and width four and one-half miles. Between Warwick on the north and Middletown on the south, Newtown and Wrightstown on the east, Warminster and Southampton on the southwest, an area of fourteen thousand acres is inclosed. The population by the last census was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight. Farming is the principal occupation, and the agricultural character of Northampton and Southampton is of a high order. The soil is fertile, the land uniformly level, with a well-defined slope to the south and southeast. The meadows produce luxuriant crops of hay, a staple product, much of which is hauled by the farmers themselves to Philadelphia. Since the opening of railroads through this section (1876) dairying has also been pursued with profit. For this it is admirably adapted. Numerous springs and streams of water increase and preserve the fertility of the soil, while the rows of willow and sycamore that line their banks relieve the monotony of an otherwise unbroken landscape. Broad Axe creek rises above Springville, in Northampton, flows in a southerly course, receiving waters of the "Iron Works" at Holland, and numerous smaller streams at various points, and thence pursues its meandering course to the Neshaminy. Jacksonville and Slack creeks are affluents of the Little Neshaminy from northern Northampton. Mill creek is one of a number of tributaries of the Neshaminy from the same township. The Poquessing rises in Southampton, pursues a zigzag southerly course at the boundary between Bucks and the adjoining portion of Philadelphia county, and empties into the Delaware at Torresdale. Several branches of the Pennypack rise in this township.

East of the Bristol road in Northampton, the most considerable survey was that of Arthur Cook, which formed the northwestern corner of the township;

south of this, and adjoining the same thoroughfare, were the lands of Joab Howle, Robert Freeman, William Buckman, Thomas Rowland, Samuel Allen, Peter Freeman, Edmund Bennet, and Thomas Walmesley, whose tracts extended diagonally to the Neshaminy; following the course of this stream to the north, the successive land-holders along its border were ——— Hurst, Edmund Bennet, Richard Thatcher, Christopher Taylor, Anthony Tompkins, Robert Turner, John Brown, William Pickering, and Benjamin East; the three tracts in the center of the township which did not extend to any of its boundaries were those of Thomas Atkinson, John Pennington, and Daniel Wherley.

Among the settlers of Northampton were several who accompanied Penn in the *Welcome*, on his first visit to the province. Thomas Walmesley, of Yorkshire, and William Buckman, of Sussex, millwright and carpenter, respectively, were of this class. The former died before executing his plans, for his purchase included lands along the Neshaminy which might have made an eligible mill-site, and he had brought with him such necessary machinery as could not be readily improvised in a new country. Cuthbert Hayhurst, of Yorkshire, though not mentioned on Holme's map, was the owner of a tract of four hundred acres in the southwestern part of the township. The Dutch families of the township are descended from the same ancestry as those of the name in Southampton.

The Middle road was granted in 1693, and when completed to Yardley, passed through the central part of Northampton in a direction nearly due east. Many years ago, when the public house was in greater favor than at present, one Mr. Bennett established on this road the "Black Bear," a hostelry famous in its day and generation. He was succeeded by Richard Leedom, who was "mine host" in revolutionary times, and amassed considerable property by speculating in continental money. His uniform prosperity invited competition, and the "White Bear" was thenceforth opened. The opening of a new road promised to give it the advantage, but Leedom, who owned all the land in the vicinity, was not thus easily left in the rear. He opened a private lane through his land, thus giving the travelling public a more direct route than before. It is known to this day as "Spite" lane. In course of time the Middle road was extended from the Bear to the Anchor, in Wrightstown, and a second branch was opened to connect with the Bristol road. About the beginning of this century Amos Addis laid off a number of building-lots a short distance north from the Bear on this road, and the hamlet that thus came into existence received the name of Addisville. Richard Leedom again felt that his prerogative was infringed upon, and forthwith prepared to absorb this incipient village into the town of "Leedomville." The effort was only partially successful; for in the course of years, and by a process neither rapid nor brilliant, the distance between the two villages was so abbreviated and their joint population had so increased that it became necessary to select a name for a post-office.

Whereupon, with a mutual forbearance both wise and effectual, the traditional antagonism was forgotten, or rather compromised, by the choice of Richboro, compounded from the first name of the richest citizen it has ever known and a good old Anglo-Saxon termination. But the Reformed church of Addisville has meanwhile come into existence; and as this reconciles the friends of that name, let the metropolis of Northampton be known ecclesiastically as Addisville, politically as Richboro, and popularly as the Bear to the end of time.

The only other villages entirely within the township are Rocksville and Jacksonville, in its extreme southern and northern portions. The latter was so named in honor of the president whose name it bears, but it may be questioned whether it is not more of an honor to the place than to him. Rocksville, though eminently appropriate, judging from the appearance of the country in its immediate vicinity, is known as a post-office under the name of Holland. A station on the Philadelphia, Newtown, & New York railroad is also called Holland.

Although country villages are not usually favorable to the growth of secret societies, one of the oldest Odd Fellows' lodges in this county is that of Richboro. The charter of Northern Star Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., was granted April 21, 1845, to Samuel Thompson, N. G., Christopher H. Leedom, V. G., William Edwards, S., and John K. Tomlinson, A. S., in lieu of one surrendered to the Grand Lodge in 1837. There is reason to believe that this first charter was granted as early as 1825. Meetings were first held at the White Bear hotel, then kept by William Harris. In 1845 the hall occupied at present was erected. It is a large stone building three stories in height. Curtis Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Newtown, was instituted here in 1848. The membership of Northern Star Lodge in October, 1886, was eighty.

Star of Liberty Castle, No. 83, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was organized at Churchville under a dispensation granted March 24, 1886, with a membership of thirty-two, of whom the following were the principal officers: Jesse J. Finney, Thomas Beans, W. A. Yerkes, Thomas H. Fetter, E. H. Leedom, G. W. Beans, W. C. Cunningham, George Jamison, and Wilson Brown.

Harmony Castle, No. 109, Knights of the Mystic Chain, was instituted at Churchville, August 13, 1884, with Jesse J. Finney, Chaplain, John W. Saurman, S. K. C., John W. Tomlinson, S. K. V. C., Abraham Krewson, F. L., W. C. Cunningham, R. S., George Beans, A. R. S., George Huey, F. S., Thomas Beans, S. K. T., Wilson Brown, I. G., George Jamison, O. G.

The religious affiliations of the people of this township with the Churchville Reformed church have been observed; and a separation from the parent body was long deferred and reluctantly decided upon. The church edifice (Reformed) at Addisville was dedicated April 20, 1859. The congregation worshipping here was thenceforth served alternately by Dr. Halsey and Mr. Knowlton. Upon the resignation of the latter, application was made to classis for a division of the charge. This was granted, and the separate existence of

the Addisville church dates from May 19, 1864. An organization with seventy-nine members was effected April 7, 1864, when Henry S. Krusen, Gilliam Cornell, Jonathan Lefferts, and Theodore M. Vanartsdalen were chosen elders, Alfred Carver, Isaac Bennett, John Krusen, and Thomas H. Hart deacons. The first settled pastor was Reverend G. DeWitt Bodine, who was ordained and installed September 20, 1864, and remained four years, when he was succeeded by Reverend J. L. Ammerman, who resigned in 1871. The ensuing pastorate of Reverend Isaac Collier was thirteen years in length and terminated October 1, 1885, when Reverend E. Birdsall, the present incumbent, took charge.

About the year 1857, an unsuccessful effort was made to establish a Presbyterian church at Richboro. A church edifice was built, and subsequently purchased by a recently formed Methodist society. It is a substantial building with pleasant surroundings, and valued at six thousand dollars. The membership in 1886 was seventy-nine. The Methodist church at Scottsville was built in 1867. It is a stone structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XV.

WARMINSTER—WARWICK—WARRINGTON.

A WIDE dissimilarity in the essential characteristics of the people whose history has been traced in the preceding chapter and their immediate neighbors to the north and northwest might have been observed at the time when neither had lost their peculiarities by mutual contact and common interests; and although the influences that have developed from the so-called "American type" have well nigh obliterated in this process their differences in language, social prejudices, and other distinctive traits, the present generation retains the religious preference of the people from whom they are descended sufficiently to attest the diversity of crude customs among the latter.

The most considerable affluent of the Delaware west of the Neshaminy is the Pennypack, while the Poquessing drains a comparatively small basin between their lower courses; and these topographical features explain in great measure the way in which the settlements extended inland from the river. The Dutch peopled the peninsula between the Poquessing and Neshaminy, in very few instances going beyond the limits thus apparently established. Middletown and Bristol on the east and Byberry and Moreland on the west



D. K. Turner.

were almost exclusively settled by English Friends. The advance of settlement in a new country naturally follows the valleys of its streams; and thus it was that the Quakers pushed steadily up the Pennypack, keeping pace with the Dutch, and eventually reaching Warminster and Warrington.

WARMINSTER was among the earliest townships settled, and at the time of Holme's survey appears to have been pretty well apportioned among landholders. Of this number, Henry Comly, Sarah Woolman, Henry English, Abel Noble, Nathaniel Allen, William and Mary Bingley, John Jones, James Potter, George Randall, John Hart, and John Rush, Sr., the Bingleys were the largest proprietors. Nearly all were non residents, of whom but little is known, nor is it a matter of great importance that much should be known. John Rush, who owned five hundred acres, lived in Byberry, and was successively Puritan, Quaker, and Keithian Baptist. His land was patented by Bingley, to whom it was sold. Nathaniel Allen owned land in Bristol also, and is thought to have resided there. John Hart and Henry Comly were the first progenitors of the numerous families of their respective names in this state. Hart was a native of Whitney in Oxfordshire, where he was born in 1651. He purchased a thousand acres of William Penn for the merely nominal sum of twenty pounds, and located equal portions of it in Byberry and Warminster. He lived first at the former place on the banks of the Poquesing, but removed to the vicinity of Johnsville in 1695, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1714. The family homestead descended from father to son for five generations. Among the distinguished descendants of John Hart were his sons, Joseph and Oliver, the former a distinguished revolutionary patriot, the latter a prominent Baptist clergyman and a pupil of William Tennent. Henry Comly removed from Bristol, England, in 1682, having previously secured a warrant for five hundred acres which he located on the northern border of this township. The Nobles were residents of Bristol in this county prior to their settlement in Warminster. Richard Noble, who arrived at Salem, New Jersey, May 13, 1675, was the owner of the Bristol lands near the confluence of the Neshaminy and the Delaware, and his son, Abel Noble, was an original proprietor in Warminster and the owner of about seven hundred acres there in 1752. This tract was bisected by the York road and extended from the county line to the Street road. The numerous and influential family of Yerkes was first represented by Herman Yerkes, who purchased land from the Nobles about 1750. The family is of German origin. The most distinguished of his descendants is the Honorable Herman Yerkes, president judge of this county. Among others of the earliest English settlers was Bartholomew Longstreth, a Yorkshire Friend, who emigrated in 1698. His first experience with America was an unfortunate investment of four hundred pounds in a West India venture. His first purchase in Bucks county was three hundred acres located in the Edge hills, which he improved and then disposed of

with the intention of returning to England. His resolution changed in favor of Warminster, however, and he became a resident there in 1710. His acres multiplied until, at his death in 1749, they numbered more than a thousand. His house was begun in 1713, and after being added to and subtracted from at various times, has finally been entirely eliminated. It was built by Philadelphia artisans and considered one of the most pretentious and substantial of the buildings of its generation. The homestead farm adjoining remained in the family five generations. The original owner was the father of eleven children and the ancestor of a numerous progeny. Several Dutch names, Vansant, Corson, Craven, etc., also appear among the predominating English element. They were connected with the families of those names in Northampton and Southampton. The Cadwalladers and Garrisons were of the same stock, and with true Dutch deliberation removed from their native country to New Amsterdam before finally becoming residents of Warminster.

John Fitch was in many respects the most remarkable man who ever lived in Warminster. Born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1743, he early experienced the hardships of poverty ; and although his opportunities to acquire knowledge were very limited, he became a proficient surveyor and developed great mechanical ingenuity. His domestic relations were unfortunate, and when the disagreeable temper of his wife at length became unbearable he left her with the small property they owned and travelled westward to Albany, thence to New York, and thence to Trenton, deriving a scanty subsistence as a mender of clocks and a peddler of brass buttons. He was among the first to enlist when the revolution began ; but as his services were more valuable as a gunsmith than a soldier he was not permitted to enter the active service. His shop was at Trenton, and when, in 1776, that place was taken by the British, he lost his occupation and retired with the American army into Bucks county. He stopped for a while with John Mitchell at Attleborough, and then, made his home with Charles Garrison in Warminster and began the trade of silversmith at the shop of Jacobus Scout. He engaged in various pursuits until the end of the war, and at its close found himself in possession of forty thousand dollars, continental currency. The only way of securing its face value was investment in government bonds, and in 1780 Fitch made a journey to Kentucky, where he secured more than a thousand acres of land. In 1782 he returned to that region, but was captured by Indians, and after an eventful journey through Canada reached "Cobe" Scout's shop on New-year's day, 1783. He was not yet ready to relinquish his land projects, and in 1785 formed a company and surveyed thousands of acres in Ohio which it was their purpose to seat when the opening of the national land office would permit ; but a changed method of disposing of the public lands rendered all this "labor . lost," and in the deepest disappointment Fitch returned to Warminster. In April, 1785, while returning from Mr. Irwin's church, the idea of applying

steam to the purposes of locomotion first occurred to him ; he was rheumatic from exposure on his surveying expeditions, and in a proper frame of mind to entertain such ideas. Some time afterward he explained his plan to Mr. Irwin, when, to his surprise, he was shown a description of which he was ignorant. "He made his model steamboat in 'Cobe' Scout's log-shop, with paddle-wheels as they are now used. The model was tried on a small stream in Joseph Longstreth's meadow, about half a mile from Davisville, in Southampton township, and it realized every expectation. The machinery was made of brass with the exception of the paddle-wheels, which were made of wood by Nathaniel B. Boileau while on a visit during vacation from Princeton college." Fitch laid his plans before congress in an application for pecuniary aid, in which he was recommended by the provost of the University of Pennsylvania and the president of Princeton college. Failing in this, he next laid the project before the legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania with a like result. The New Jersey legislature was more easily moved, fortunately, and in three days after his petition was presented passed a law granting him the exclusive right for fourteen years to navigate the waters of that state. Similar concessions from New York, Virginia, and Delaware were secured the same year. A company to construct a boat was formed, and in July, 1788, the *Perseverance* made a trial trip from Philadelphia to Burlington. The engine used, constructed by Fitch and Henry Voight, was the first made in this country and the fourth then in use. From various causes Fitch did not meet with the success he deserved. He died in Kentucky in 1798, and is buried at the village of Bardstown. The honor of inventing the steamboat was undoubtedly his. The trial in Southampton was made eleven months before James Ramsey exhibited a similar invention at Harper's Ferry, Md., and nineteen years before the *Clermont* was launched on the Hudson the *Perseverance* was making successful voyages on the Delaware.

Warminster is first mentioned as a political subdivision of the county in the report of the jury of 1692, in which they declare "Southampton, and the lands about it, with Warminster, one township." A partial separation for municipal purposes was made in 1703, but not completely effected until eight years later. It is the only township in the county of which the shape is a perfect parallelogram. The length from northeast to southwest is four and one-half miles, and in the opposite direction one-half as great, inclosing an area of more than six thousand acres. The population in 1880 was one thousand and sixty-one.

Roads are numerous in this section, the township being completely surrounded and traversed diagonally from north to south by a thoroughfare that has survived the period of its greatest usefulness, but is yet known by its old familiar name, the York road. It was more of a Philadelphia road to the people of this section, however. That portion of the city to the Bucks county

line was confirmed by the provincial council in 1693, but was not opened to the Delaware until the beginning of the next century. At a place formerly known as Round Meadows, but now as Willow Grove, a second road diverges from the "Old York" road, following for some distance a direction due north, and continuing that general course to Easton. That part of it between Willow Grove and the county line was opened in 1723 at the instance of Governor William Keith, whose residence, Graeme Park, is situated just beyond the confines of Warrington. This road was extended through that township and on to Dyer's mill the following year. The County line, Street, and Bristol roads were laid out at intervals between 1700 and 1750.

The general law regarding the origin and growth of villages is fully exemplified in the case of Hartsville, the founder of which was William Hart, landlord of the Hartsville tavern, still standing at the intersection of the York and Bristol roads, and the oldest house in that section of country. John Baldwin was proprietor here in 1744, and was succeeded in 1748 by James Vansant. There is no means of ascertaining what device the sign bore at that time. William Hart became landlord toward the close of the century; his sign was a representation of the human heart, and from this circumstance the name of the village has been derived. It comprises several churches, the usual complement of local manufactures, and a population of about two hundred. The turnpike road leading to Doylestown passes through the village. A short distance to the north the creek is spanned by a fine suspension bridge erected in 1866. This has been a post-village since 1826.

Hartsville station, at the terminus of the Northeast Pennsylvania railroad, nearly two miles from Hartsville proper, is known as a post-office under the name of Breadysville, and comprises eight or ten houses along the Bristol road, principally in Warminster. It has come into existence within the last few years. A short distance west is the town of Ivyland, a place of much greater pretensions and more pleasant appearance withal. It is regularly laid out and enjoys a pleasant and healthful location. It is also a new town, but has become a local business center. Johnsville station, like Hartsville, is misleading as regards the location of that village. The latter is located on the Street and Newtown roads, a mile from the Southampton line. Its name is derived from that of John Craven, its first merchant, whose store was opened in 1814. It subsequently enjoyed the distinction of being the location of a mower and reaper manufactory, but this has become a thing of the past. The station is on the N. E. Penna. R. R., the first then in this country.

Neasham Tribe, No. 160, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at Ivyland February 21, 1885, with the following persons as incumbents of their respective offices: William Orem, Sachem, Edmund Barton, S. S., S. D. Edwards, J. S., W. Carr, C. R., Charles T. Horner, K. W., S. C. Finney, P., W. H. Barton, I. G., Tobias Sneekenburger, O. G. The Warminster Presby-

terian church was organized February 10, 1839. Reverend Thomas B. Bradford was pastor from 1839 to 1841; Henry R. Wilson, D.D., 1842-49; Jacob Belville, D.D., 1850-60; A. M. Woods, 1860-70; and G. H. Nimmo from that time to the present. The church edifice at Hartsville was built in 1842, a lecture-room some years later, and a chapel at Ivyland quite recently.

The Friends living in Warminster township originally attended Horsham meeting, but having long experienced the inconvenience of living five miles from their place of worship, they resolved to build a meeting-house in their own locality. A site was secured on the Street road, a half-mile northwest of Johnsville, and the building erected in 1842. A preparatory meeting was established in 6th month, 1841. The first elders were Seth and James Davis, Thomas Parry, and Elizabeth Townsend. Joseph Thorne was the first minister, and Dennis C. Worrell his immediate successor. Among other active members were Joseph Warner, Daniel Longstreth, Seth Davis, Watson Twining, and Thomas Parry.

Much educational activity has been manifested in Hartsville. Amid the duties of an active clerical career William Tennent found time to open a school and sustain it with such results as amply compensated his efforts. It influenced to a great extent the church in this country at the period in which he lived, and was the first of a succession of educational achievements that have contributed more than any other circumstance to the prestige of the Presbyterian church to-day. This institution bore no other name than that of Log college, and its exact location from 1726 to 1735 cannot be definitely determined. Mr. Tennent purchased the farm in Warminster upon which Mr. Cornelius Carrell now lives in 1735 for one hundred and forty pounds. It is probable that prior to that time the school was conducted at his own house, which is thought to have been in Northampton. The generally accepted location in Warminster is a lot of ground on the York road half a mile below Hartsville, where the school-house was in operation about eight years. Its existence terminated with that of Mr. Tennent, who died in 1745. The abilities and influence of its founder were so comprehensive in their scope and his personality so deeply impressed itself upon current history as to render his decease an event of more than ordinary or local importance. He had established one of the first classical schools in the province and the only one in that time where young men could be prepared for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. Some of the ablest divines of the last century were educated under his tuition. Others took up the work where he laid it down, and the Log college ultimately proved to be the germ of Princeton.

Prior to the introduction of the public school system, there were good educational advantages at Hartsville, and almost to the present time schools of advanced standing have been sustained. The "graveyard" school-house must have been built prior to the revolution, for when torn down in 1825 it was yet

in a good state of preservation. Among those who taught here were James Gray, William Long, Gideon Prior, John Emory, Alfred H. Carpenter, and Thomas McKean. John McNair, subsequently a member of congress, was the last "master" in the old building. It was replaced in 1825 by a stone structure, in which Samuel Long was the first to teach. Hart's school-house, near the road from Johnsville to Newtown, was a small log building in 1756, in which James Stirling taught at that time. A stone structure of larger dimensions was built in that year on the same ground. It was divided into two apartments, each eighteen feet square. Joseph Hart, John Dungan, Derrick Kroesen, James Stirling, William Ramsey, and James Spencer were among those who subscribed to the expense fund. William Folwell, John Dungan, Anthony Scout, and John Vanartsdalen were the local trustees in 1757. Hon. John McNair and Col. David Marple taught here. The third building on this site was erected in 1831. It was abandoned in 1860. It was here that the Warminster Debating Society held its meetings.

While the efforts of an entire neighborhood were usually enlisted in the erection and equipment of school-houses, private individuals sometimes assumed that task. In 1835 Robert Darrah, desirous of providing for the education of his children, proposed to Mr. Joseph Hart and Reverend Robert B. Belville that he would erect a school building upon his property if they would co-operate with him in engaging a teacher, who was to be assured two hundred and forty dollars a year, and "board 'round." They assented, and the plan was at once put in execution, but not long continued before the stipulated support was withdrawn and the teachers were allowed to develop their own resources, which eventually resulted in extending the scope of the school so as to include many of the studies of an advanced course. The instructors were as follows: Miss Howe, Miss Margaret Bliss, 1836-38; Misses Doane and Griswold, 1839; Henry A. Boardman, 1840; James A. Darrah, 1840-42; Mahlon Long, 1843; W. C. Sturgeon, 1843-45; C. S. Stone, 1845-46; Douglas K. Turner, 1846-48; J. D. Nichols, 1848-49; Miss Emily Darrah, 1849-54. The seminary was closed in 1854, the improved condition of the public schools having rendered its further continuance unnecessary. John C. Beans also built a house for school purposes in 1835. Among those who taught here were George Hart and J. D. Nichols, graduates of Yale and Dartmouth colleges respectively.

Reverend Robert B. Belville's academy was in operation from 1818 to 1828, and stood in high repute. The founder was the pastor of Neshaminy church at that time, and finding his income insufficient, the members of the session prevailed upon him to take this method of increasing it rather than accept a call elsewhere. His pupils were principally the sons of Philadelphia business men, but some were from the far south. Mr. Belville's efforts were continued by Samuel Long, who opened a private school in 1830. His career was closed by sudden death, December, 1835.

The "Tennent School," so named in honor of William Tennent, was opened November 6, 1850, and was remarkably prosperous to its close, June 29, 1870. The founders were Reverend Mahlon Long and Prof. Charles Long. The latter died in 1856, and from that time his place was filled by assistants. A number of former students here have risen to positions of honor and responsibility in the various walks of life. Roseland seminary, exclusively for young ladies, was established in 1851 by Reverend Jacob Belville and Mrs. Harriet McElroy, and continued until 1865. One of the most successful teachers in Warminster was Miss Elizabeth Croasdale, who began her career in the school-room in 1846 as teacher of a primary school, and rose to the position of principal of the Philadelphia School of Design. In her death in 1883 her profession lost one of its most talented and accomplished members.

"The Emlen Institute for the Benefit of Children of African and Indian Descent" is located in Warminster. Samuel Emlen, of Burlington, N. J., who died in 1837, bequeathed twenty thousand dollars to establish a manual labor school in which Indian and colored youth might be trained in industrious habits. It was first located in Mercer county, Ohio, but removed in 1857 to Solebury township, this county, whence, after a period of fifteen years, the present location was chosen. The value of the property at present is estimated at thirty-six thousand dollars. Twenty pupils are usually in attendance. Howard Meredith has been superintendent for several years.

WARWICK was the next of this group to be admitted into the fraternity of townships. This occurred in 1743, when a petition signed by Robert Jamison, Benjamin Walton, William Ramsey, Alexander Breckenridge, Thomas Howell, Hugh Houston, Samuel Martin, William Miller, Jr., Valentine Santee, James Polk, Robert Sibbett, John McCollock, Arthur Bleakley, Alexander Jamison, Henry Jamison, Andrew Long, Joseph Walton, and Joseph Roberts, was presented to the court with that object in view, which was granted the following day. As originally described the township extended from Bristol road to Buckingham, and from Northampton to New Britain. Its shape was thus nearly rectangular. The erection of Doylestown in 1819 reduced this generous area three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres, its present extent being two thousand seven hundred acres. The name prior to its organization was Middlebury, probably from its position in the midst of townships previously organized. "Warwick" seems to have gained popular usage about the same time as legal sanction. The population in 1880 was seven hundred and twenty-one.

The first settlement in the township was made by Scotch-Irish families almost exclusively. The original home of this race was Scotland, whence they immigrated in large numbers to the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Their migration to this country began a century later, and in this county was first directed to portions of the

Neshaminy valley, first Newtown and then Warwick. Their purchase in the latter township was preceded by that of the inevitable and ubiquitous land speculator. James Claypole, George Willard, Thomas Potter, Henry Bailey, James Boyden, and Benjamin Furby belonged to this class. Claypole came into the province from Middlesex, England, in 1682, by way of Choptank, Maryland, but it is not known that he ever lived upon his land in Warwick. Randall Blackshaw accompanied him on his roundabout journey, and made this township his home. He brought several servants, some of whom had families. Among well-known Scotch families were those of Ramsey, McCalla, Jamison, Snowden, McMicken, and Carr. The name McCalla was also spelled McCauley. Henry Jamison was the first who bore that name in this county. He purchased land from Langhorne, but lived in Northampton. Langhorne and Kirkbride had secured this from Thomas Tresse, and he from John Henry Sproegel, by whom it was purchased from Benjamin Hurley, the patentee. William Ramsey settled in the southern corner of Warwick in 1741 upon a tract owned conjointly by himself and Richard Ashton. One of his descendants, Robert Ramsey, became a member of the state and national legislature. John Snowden is supposed to have resided in the forks of the Neshaminy as early as 1700, and Joseph Carr is known to have been there in 1743, when he rented a portion of the Bailey tract at one shilling per acre.

Jamison is named from the family of that name, one of whom was an inn-keeper there many years ago. Its name at that time was Jamison's Corners. Bridge Valley, on the eastern line of the township, has been known as a post office since 1869. Neshaminy Castle, No. 159, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted at Jamison, October 30, 1886, with E. H. Fenton, P. C., A. E. Ramsey, N. G., E. D. Worstall, V. C., William Conard, S. H., Isaac F. Sutch, H. P., C. Watson, V. H., J. J. Spencer, M. R., G. L. Conard, C. E., F. M. Conard, K. E., J. N. Flack, W. B., Isaac Harr, W. C., George Harr, E., William Dudbridge, Esq., George Roberts, F. G., and John Ewer, S. G., the membership at that time being forty-two, which has since increased considerably. Lodges with such numerical strength are not often found in country communities.

Hartsville was an important point upon the ecclesiastical map of a century and a quarter ago. "The Neshaminy church of Warwick" was one of the earliest religious organizations in the state and the second Presbyterian society in the county. The church edifice is a stone structure, severely plain in its architectural appearance, but memorable in historic associations. It is situated on the northeast side of the Bristol road, at the crossing of Neshaminy creek. In the cemetery on the hill in the rear are the graves of four generations of those who once assembled here for worship. Only a short time elapsed after the first settlers came into the neighborhood before they associated themselves together for the establishment and maintenance of regular worship. The first



Gerrit Smith

church building was erected in the year 1727, and a square stone with that date and the initials "N. M." and "W. G.," which formerly formed part of the old church building in the graveyard, has since been inserted in two inclosing walls and appears conspicuous in that which surrounds the cemetery at present. The congregation, composed of immigrants from Ireland, was collected and organized by Reverend William Tennent in 1726. Born in Ireland in 1673, he was educated for the established church and ordained in 1704. He came to America in 1716, and connected himself with the Presbyterian synod two years later. From this time until 1726 he was pastor at Bedford, New York, with the possible exception of an indefinite period in which he was connected with the Bensalem church. The fact that he was not regularly installed at Neshaminy proves conclusively that no organization existed prior to his coming. He was a man of great natural ability, fair attainments, and persevering energy, well adapted to the work of laying the foundations of the great denomination in the early history of which in this country his name occupies a prominent position. He had four sons, Gilbert, William, John, and Charles, all of whom became Presbyterian clergymen and ably seconded the efforts of their father. Gilbert, the oldest, was licensed to preach in 1726, and assumed charge of churches at New Brunswick, N. J., and at Philadelphia. An experience of William, Jr., illustrates the religious fervor of the period. While studying theology with his brother at New Brunswick he passed through a trance, and during this period of suspended animation believed that he was permitted to experience, in a measure, the felicity of heaven. It was with difficulty that he was restored to life. The experiences of that time exerted such a strong influence upon his mind that he lost all the knowledge he had acquired and was obliged to begin again the study of Latin, although he had previously been able to converse fluently in that tongue. After a time the forgotten knowledge gradually returned. He was pastor at Freehold, N. J., forty-four years.

Mr. Tennent was assisted during the last years of his ministry by Reverend Francis McHenry. When, in 1741, the synod of Philadelphia was divided upon measures proper to be used in the promotion of religion, a portion of the Neshaminy congregation not in sympathy with the views of Mr. Tennent, who favored the "new measures," elected Mr. McHenry as their pastor, and withdrew to the "Old Light" synod of Philadelphia, or rather continued in connection with that body, while those who supported the "New Lights" elected Reverend Charles Beatty. The latter in the same year (1743), through James Craven, John Guy, Alexander Junyson, Robert Walker, John McCulloch, George Hare, Henry Junyson, Jr., and John Scott, their trustees, purchased a lot of ground containing "two acres and twelve square perches," with a stringent clause in the deed providing that no minister should ever be allowed to preach in the edifice to be erected without the consent of the congregation,

and that no person should be eligible to the office of trustee who was not in sympathy with "the work of grace in this land, New England, and Scotland in calling sinners to repentance." Thus expressly did the people provide that their clergymen should be in full accord with the "New Lights." Mr. Beatty's first acquaintance with Tennent began soon after his arrival in this country. One day he came to the door of the Log college in the dress of a peddler with a pack of goods on his back and addressed the principal in good Latin. The latter persuaded him to continue his studies, and in due time he became qualified for the ministry. He was installed at Neshaminy, December 1, 1743, upon an annual stipend of sixty pounds. He lived during a considerable part of his life on the farm now owned by John M. Darrah, but afterward purchased fifty-seven acres at the cross-roads and built thereon the substantial stone house still standing. His influence was not limited to the narrow compass of the Neshaminy settlement, however. Being a man of unusual intellectual ability, he was employed to visit Great Britain and solicit pecuniary aid for the church in America. In this capacity he was present at the coronation of George III., who presented him with a liberal donation. Between 1760 and 1762, and again from 1767 to 1769, he was employed on missions of this character. In 1766 he was associated with Reverend George Duffield, of Carlisle, in a missionary visit to the frontiers of this state. They rode on horseback across the Allegheny mountains and continued their journey one hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Pitt, returning in six weeks. It was intended that this initial effort should be followed up, but the revolution was close at hand, and largely occupied the minds of the clergy of the Presbyterian church, while the hostile attitude of the Indians rendered missionary labors among them impossible. But this was not Mr. Beatty's first experience with frontier life. In the winter of 1756, he accompanied Franklin's regiment as chaplain and marched with the troops several weeks in the winter. Franklin thus relates an incident which would reflect severely upon the character of a clergyman at the present day, though not at the time when it occurred: "We had for our chaplain a zealous Presbyterian minister, Mr. Beatty, who complained to me that the men did not generally attend his prayers and exhortations. When they enlisted they were promised, besides pay and provisions, a gill of rum a day, which was punctually served out to them, half in the morning and half in the evening, and I observed they were punctual in attending to receive it, upon which I said to Mr. Beatty: 'It is perhaps below the dignity of your profession to act as steward of the rum, but if you were to distribute it out, only just after prayers, you would have them all about you.' He liked the thought, undertook the task, and with the help of a few hands to measure out the liquor, executed it to satisfaction, and never were prayers more generally and more punctually attended. So that I think this method preferable to the punishment inflicted by some military laws for non-attendance on divine service." Mr. Beatty was

twice subsequently connected with military expeditions to the frontier. May 4, 1756, accompanied by the elders of his church, he left his home for Harris's ferry, where he remained with the troops until the following August. In 1758 he accompanied General Forbes's expedition to Fort Du Quesne as chaplain to the first Pennsylvania battalion. There he preached to the victorious army the first thanksgiving sermon by a Protestant clergyman in the valley of the Mississippi. He was warmly interested in the success of Princeton college, and solicited aid for that institution with the same assiduity that rendered his labors in the army so effective. He undertook a mission to the Island of Barbadoes in the interests of the college, and there died of yellow fever, August 13, 1772, in the midst of a useful career.

Reverend Nathaniel Irwin succeeded him as pastor at Neshaminy in May, 1774. He was educated at Princeton and licensed to preach in 1772. He was installed at Neshaminy November 3, 1774, on a yearly support of one hundred and thirty pounds. He resided at a farm on the road from Doylestown to Philadelphia the greater part of his incumbency. Soon after his installation, measures were adopted to improve and enlarge the church edifice; and in 1775 it was remodelled to such an extent as to merit for some time afterward the name of the "new church." Mr. Irwin was a staunch patriot, a man of extensive and varied acquirements, fond of music, poetry, and nature. In social intercourse his manners were courteous and affable. He was the friend and patron of John Fitch. His political influence was signally exerted in favor of the selection of the present site of the county almshouse and the county seat. He died March 3, 1812, and was followed to his grave by a vast concourse of people. The site of the pulpit in the old church was chosen as his grave.

Reverend Robert B. Belville was installed as pastor in October, 1813. He was eloquent, persuasive, and effective in his work. Owing to nervous prostration he resigned November 1, 1838. His efforts in educational matters are mentioned elsewhere in this chapter.

The choice of a successor at once resulted in the division of the congregation. Those favoring the election of Reverend James P. Wilson continued to worship in the church, while those opposed withdrew to a school-house in the graveyard and afterward to a tabernacle on the Bristol road. The church property was claimed by both parties, and the matter was referred to the civil courts for adjudication. Those who had continued to worship at the meeting-house purchased it for six thousand dollars, half of which sum was paid to the other portion of the congregation. The latter, in 1842, built their present sanctuary, which has since (in 1882) been greatly improved. Mr. Wilson's congregation remodelled their church edifice in 1845. A slate roof was placed thereon in 1860, a vestibule erected in 1871, and other improvements effected in 1877. Mr. Wilson resigned in 1847, and was succeeded by Reverend D. K. Turner

April 18, 1848. After an uneventful incumbency of twenty-five years, he retired in 1873, when Reverend William E. Jones, D.D., became pastor. In 1884, W. K. Preston, the present pastor, succeeded him in 1884. In addition to the venerable edifice mentioned, the corporation owns a lecture-room in Hartsville proper, and a Gothic chapel at the entrance to the cemetery. The latter was built in 1871.

WARWICKTON was organized the year after Warwick—1734. It included the previously unorganized territory between Warminster and New Britain, and Warwick and the county line. There is reason to suppose that the Bristol and its eastern boundary at that time, but this cannot be definitely stated. The northern boundary was so changed in 1849 as to include about fifteen hundred acres formerly belonging to New Britain, thus increasing the area to more than six thousand acres. The population in 1880 was nine hundred and forty-nine.

Four persons, Charles Jones, Richard Ingelo, R. Vickers, and R. Sneed were the only holders of lands in Warwickton in 1684, none of whom were actual settlers. William Penn had succeeded to ten thousand acres by the will of his grandfather, a little more than one-tenth of which was located in Warwickton. This was surveyed in 1727, and was conveyed to William Allen the following year. He disposed of three hundred acres to James Weir in 1755, and two hundred and fifty-three to Richard Walker, receiving on the former an annual quit-rent of "two dung-hill fowles," and two shels and one-half of good merchantable oats on the latter, payable at Philadelphia on the sixteenth day of November. Allen also owned another tract of one hundred acres in this township, which he conferred upon his son-in-law, James Delaney, by whom it was conveyed in 1793 to Samuel, William, and Matthew Illines, and William Simpson, for three pounds per acre, each purchaser receiving a separate deed. Charles Tenant, of Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware, bought several hundred acres from the proprietaries in 1735, and sold the same to William Walker, a resident of Warwickton, five years later. Doctor Job Goodson, of Philadelphia, secured a patent for one thousand acres in southern Warwickton in 1734, part of which extended into Warwick. Andrew Long, the ancestor of the family of that name in this region, purchased four hundred acres from Goodson in 1735. The holders of Warwickton lands in 1734, as given upon a map of that date, were William Allen, —Nailor, Andrew Long, J. Paul, —Luken, —Jones, R. Miller, T. Ithard, the London Company, and the proprietaries. Allen's tract was the most considerable. These large land-holders had not yet divided their great acts among actual settlers to any great extent. But very meager data are obtainable regarding these earliest settlers. Andrew Long was a native of Maryland. There were several German families, but the English element predominated and continues in the preponderance numerically.

There are no towns in Warrington within the proper meaning of the term. The post-villages are Warrington, Neshaminy, Tradesville, and Eureka. John Craig's tavern comprised all of Warrington that existed at the middle of the last century. A post-office was established here in 1839, with Benjamin Hough postmaster. Washington Lodge, No. 447, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1851. Eureka is popularly known as Pleasantville, but persons unacquainted with its location have experienced some difficulty in finding it. The involuntary exclamation of an individual whose cogitations were sometimes expressed in Greek, when the name of the place (for which he had been searching diligently) was told him by the local shop-keeper, is said to have impressed the community so favorably as to be adopted. Tradesville consists of four houses on opposite corners of the principal square—formed by the crossing of the Bristol road and the State road leading from Doylestown to Norristown. Its prospects of growth are not encouraging. The only fraternity represented here is the Ioater, who seems to be created for no other purpose than to perpetuate the ancient and honorable order of idleness.

The Reformed Church of Pleasantville (in Warrington) had its origin in the revival spirit of forty and more years ago. In September, 1840, Reverend Charles H. Ewing, a Reformed clergyman, conducted a series of religious meetings on the farm of Jacob Cassel, by invitation of the Christian people of that vicinity. They were continued ten days, Reverend Thomas Osborne and Samuel Helfenstein participating part of this time. As a result of these efforts, a number of persons professed conversion. The importance of erecting a church building and forming a permanent organization was emphasized by the fact that neither existed in the township at that time. Accordingly, September 24, 1840, the following persons, to wit: Reverends Thomas Osborne, Jacob W. Hauge, Samuel Helfenstein, Jr., and Charles H. Ewing, with Messrs. F. W. Hoover, Benjamin Shearer, Thomas Whitcomb, H. Reemer, T. Garner, George Sines, Joseph Knipe, David Lee, and Mrs. Hoover, Jones, Clymer, and Cox, assembled at the house of Mr. F. W. Hoover to consider the feasibility of organizing and building. Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting at the county-line school-house, at which Mr. Osborne presided; Messrs. F. W. Hoover, William Kneebor, and Benjamin Shearer were elected elders; James Knipe and George Sines deacons. They were formally installed on Sabbath morning, October 6, 1840. Seven persons were admitted into the church on confession and eight by certificate from other churches. Of these fifteen constituent members but one is now living. Meetings were continued for some time at the school-house, but it was readily perceived that this arrangement should be only temporary. John Dunlap gave a piece of ground comprising two acres, and with such funds as could be readily obtained the work of building was begun. A brick building, with dimensions of sixty, fifty-one, and twenty feet, respectively, was at length completed. It was natu-

rally thought that the founder of the church could best direct its affairs, and Mr. Ewing was therefore called; he accepted and was installed as pastor January 20, 1841. The church was dedicated May 19th following, when the membership was increased to forty-one. Reverend William E. Cornwell was installed as Mr. Ewing's successor, May 3, 1842. This was a time of great financial stringency with the church, so much so that one of its active members related that he had no sooner been baptized than a trustee asked him to endorse a note of one thousand dollars which was to be negotiated in order to save the church property. The pastor reminded his trustee of the danger of thus frightening additions to their numbers. During his pastorate of seven years, Mr. Cornwell received one hundred and eight persons into the church. He was a rigid disciplinarian, as is shown by the number of excommunications which occurred during his incumbency. His views on the subject of baptism were radically different from those of the Reformed church, and for this reason his connection with this organization was dissolved November 14, 1850; his successor was installed in the person of Reverend N. S. Aller, a former Presbyterian clergyman. One of his last official acts in a pastorate of twenty-one years and six months was the confirmation of sixty persons. At the request of the consistory, Reverend U. Weidner, then a Methodist minister, became a supply for about one year, during which time the church building was repaired. March 28, 1872, Reverend W. D. E. Rodrock succeeded him, but resigned the following spring. Mr. Weidner again supplied the charge, and was installed as regular pastor July 25, 1875. The present membership is three hundred.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUCKINGHAM—SOLEBURY.

ONLY a few years elapsed from the time that John Chapman became the farthest settler north until his claims upon that distinction were successfully disputed by the pioneers of Buckingham. The southern parts of the county were not so thickly populated as to necessitate the privations which this distance implied. Its northern border as far north as Warrington and Warwick gave few indications of the labor of the colonists; but the "vale of Lahaska" was beautiful, fertile, and attractive then as now, to such an extent as to warrant the adventurous and enterprising in placing a wide stretch of uncultivated country between themselves and civilization. Buckingham mountain and

Bowman's hill are the most striking topographical features of central Bucks county; to the north are Lahaska creek, the historic Cuttelossa, Pannacussing, and numerous smaller streams to which no local name attaches; to the south are Pidcock's creek and at the western end of the valley the broad Neshaminy; each possesses a distinct individuality, but all harmoniously blended, forming a landscape that rivals in pastoral beauty the most famous in the state. It is not surprising that the Indians lingered here years after they had left other localities; for at the Aquetong spring is the reputed birthplace of the renowned Teedyuscung, and here among the braves of his tribes he passed the early years of his life, and, if early chroniclers may be credited, a rare degree of mutual kindness and good feeling existed between the untutored savage and his civilized neighbors. "In 1690," says John Watson, "there were many settlements of Indians, one on the low land near the river on George Pownall's tract, which remained for some time after he settled there; one on James Streipur's tract, near Conkey's hole; one on land since Samuel Harrold's; one on Joseph Fell's tract; and one at the Great Spring, etc. Tradition reports that they were kind neighbors, supplying the white people with meal, and sometimes with beans and other vegetables, which they did in perfect charity, bringing presents to their houses and refusing pay. Their children were sociable and fond of play. A harmony arose out of their mutual dependence. Native simplicity reigned in its greatest extent. The difference between the families of the white man and the Indian in many respects was not great—when to live was the utmost hope, and to enjoy a bare sufficiency the greatest luxury. A band of the Lenni Lenape, probably the last in this county, removed from their wigwam on Buckingham mountain in 1775. Their destination was the Wabash river, where a portion of their tribe had previously become residents."

A remarkable instance of Indian friendliness occurred in the experience of the first settler of Buckingham, Amor Preston. Samuel Preston thus gives the tradition of his family regarding this: Amor Preston, his grandfather, was "a tailor by trade, and made frocks, trousers, and moccasins out of deer skins, the clothing then most generally in use. . . . They went to Wicacoe, below Philadelphia, where, in a dry, windy time, their little establishment was surrounded by fire in the woods, and they with difficulty escaped with their lives—all their little property being consumed. Some of their former Indian acquaintances invited them to go over Laskeek (Buckingham mountain) to their village, called Hollekonk. I know it well: it is a limestone sink-hole that used to contain good water. Here they were well treated by the hospitable Indians, and here my uncle, Nathan Preston, was born: the first white child in the bounds of Buckingham township. The mother and infant were kindly nursed by a young Indian woman named Sarah. Amongst the young Indians Nathan learned to speak their language before he did English, and she

was fearful that her children, like herself, would not obtain any learning ; but the event proved otherwise." The names of Paxson, Fell, Watson, Carver, Smith, Hughes, Ely, Bye, Kirk, and others were well known among the early settlers, and are equally familiar at the present day. In 1699 Thomas Bye purchased from Edward Crews, Nathaniel Park, and others an extensive tract secured by them in 1681. This was probably one of the earliest surveys. Bye removed to his land in the year of its purchase. About the same time William Cooper bought five hundred acres of Christopher Atkinson, upon which he settled at once (1699). Robert Smith, who arrived at Philadelphia an orphan, his father having died on the voyage out, became the owner of five hundred acres in Buckingham. Thomas Canby, a native of Yorkshire, England, found his first acquaintance with provincial life as the indentured apprentice of Henry Baker, with whom he immigrated in 1683. It is supposed that he lived in Buckingham as early as 1690. He married and reared a large family. Joseph Fell, ancestor of the numerous family of that name, was born in 1668 at Longlands in Cumberland. After learning the trade of a carpenter, he came to America in 1705 with wife and two children. They reached Bucks county by way of Chesapeake bay, and lived in Makefield one year, but then (1706) removed to Buckingham, where the family is numerous represented. Among the new settlers who arrived in 1704 was Thomas Watson, formerly of Pardsey Cragg, County Cumberland, Great Britain, at which place his certificate as a Friend was signed, 23d of 7th month, 1701. His wife was Eleanor Pearson, of Probank, in Yorkshire. They had a family of two sons, Thomas and John. Their first settlement was at a place then called Money hill, in the northwestern part of Falls township, from whence the family removed to Buckingham. William Carver was one of the earliest settlers of Byberry, but exchanged his lands there for a much larger tract in Buckingham, and several of his sons removed thither. Mathew Hughes, Ephraim Fenton, Robert Smith, William Lacey, John Lacey, Nathaniel Bye, Hugh Ely, Samuel Hough, John Worstall, Henry Large, Joseph Large, Richard Lundy, Jr., and Enoch Pearson were also early settlers. Mathew Hughes was a man of considerable influence, although of very limited education. He was a member from Bucks in the assembly of 1725, and justice of the peace for a long time—a greater number of years, it is said, than any other man in the county. John Watson and John Lacey were also prominent citizens of the olden time : the former as a surveyor, the latter as a soldier. Watson was educated by Jacob Taylor, of Philadelphia, who afterward became surveyor-general of the province, and appointed his pupil deputy for Bucks county. As the county was then quite large, he was assisted by John Chapman and Samuel Foulke. His business as a surveyor and conveyancer was quite extensive. Some of his peculiarities are yet remembered. He had a horror of rattlesnakes, because his father had died from a bite of that reptile. He wore loose, ill-fitting clothes, and was



Geo. Eastburn

fond of going barefoot in the summer time. When surveying in the woods, however, he went to the opposite extreme, and wore uncommonly thick boots. He was an expert penman. Franklin relates that when, with Governor Morris and others, he was going to Easton to hold a treaty with the Indians, they came upon Watson, who had previously been engaged as secretary, mending his fences by the York road. He was introduced to the governor, who looked with some surprise upon his rough dress and bare feet, but found him a valuable and an able secretary nevertheless. Watson was commissioned by surveyor-general Nicholas Scull to assist in running the line of Maryland and Delaware. While engaged in this work Scull became ill and died. Watson thereupon became surveyor-general; but like his predecessor he incurred a malarial fever, and died at his home within a few weeks after his appointment. He was regarded as one of the most proficient members of his profession. He is buried at Buckingham meeting-house.

General John Lacey was a Quaker, but a zealous patriot and an active officer in the revolution. His great-grandfather emigrated from the Isle of Wight, and was among the earliest settlers in the county. The family were principally farmers. The educational opportunities of General Lacey were limited. At the time of the revolution he was employed at the grist-mill of his father, and with others of his neighbors responded to the request of the county committee by organizing a volunteer militia company, of which he was elected captain. His commission from congress was dated January 5, 1776. On the twelfth of the following month he recruited his company to its full complement. They were attached to General Anthony Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, and directed to rendezvous at Chester. From that point the march was begun to New York, and thence continued in the direction of Canada. In April Lacey was dispatched by Wayne to Philadelphia. In his absence his command was conferred upon a Captain Moore, and Wayne declined to reinstate him. Although thus unfairly treated, he enlisted as a private, and at Ticonderoga in July he was again placed in command. In January following he resigned his commission, owing to personal difficulties with the commanding general. He subsequently rose to the rank of colonel, and participated in some of the most important engagements of the war. He was elected to the assembly from Bucks county in 1778, and became a member of council in 1779; he again appears as a soldier in 1780-81 in command of a brigade of Pennsylvania militia. After the war he removed to New Jersey, where he was interested in the iron business. Here he became county judge and member of the legislature, and continued an active career until his death, February 17, 1814.

The exact date of the separate organization of Buckingham as a township cannot be definitely determined. Its first mention as such is made by John Cutler in his resurvey of the county, 1702-3, but there is reason to believe that the township had a nominal existence some years prior to that date. The name had

previously been applied to Bristol, and seems to have been a favorite of Penn. The boundaries of Buckingham were thus defined at the September term of the court of quarter sessions, 1722: "Beginning at a corner by a street which lies between Buckingham and Solebury, to run thence southwest by a line of marked trees one thousand four hundred and ninety-three perches to a corner by Claypole's land; thence northwest by said land four hundred and thirty perches to a corner; thence southwest two hundred and ten perches to a corner; thence northwest by John Rowland's land one thousand and sixty perches to a corner by the society's land; thence northeast by said land three hundred and ninety perches; thence northwest by the same five hundred and forty-seven perches; thence northeast by Richard Hill and Christopher Day's land nine hundred and fifty-three perches; thence northwest eighty perches to a corner by Thomas Brown's land; thence northeast three hundred and ninety perches, and thence by the said street two thousand one hundred and eighty-four perches to the place of beginning." Recorded September 15, 1722, by order of court. The area thus described has been considerably curtailed by the excision of its northwest corner in favor of Doylestown in 1819, but the more than eighteen thousand acres that yet remain entitle this to recognition as the most important agricultural township of the county. It has long been famous for the fertility of the soil, the abundance and variety of its productions, and the substantial appearance of its farm-houses and barns. Until quite recent years the burning of lime was an important and lucrative branch of industry. Kilns were erected some fifty years ago by James Jamison. The business received a second impetus when coal was introduced as fuel. Lime was henceforth used extensively as a fertilizer until the introduction of commercial manures of a different character. The effect of this change upon the lime interests of this section is seen in the number of abandoned kilns which appear upon every side. There are still those who hope for a return of favor to lime as a fertilizer, but even under present conditions its manufacture for building purposes might be pursued with profit if there were better facilities for getting the product to market. With the suspension of this branch of industry Buckingham remains a purely agricultural region. Its farms are not usually large,* and correspondingly well

* In 1787 Michael Walter owned five hundred acres of land; Thomas Watson, three hundred and sixty; Dr. John Watson, three hundred and forty-seven; Timothy Smith, two hundred and ninety; William Preston, two hundred and fifty; John Malone, two hundred and forty; William Kimble, two hundred and sixty; Amos Hughes, two hundred and eighty-six; David Gilbert, two hundred and sixty; Samuel Fenton, two hundred and forty; Joseph Carver, two hundred and forty; John Beal, two hundred and ninety-eight; Thomas Bye, three hundred and eighty-three; William Bennet, three hundred and twenty-three; Samuel Harrold, two hundred and thirty-five. There were seventy-seven farms ranging in size from one hundred to two hundred acres. A comparison of this with the size of farms at the present day is suggestive.

tilled. The seed farm of Samuel Wilson, near Mechanicsville, has become widely known. Many varieties of garden vegetables, flowers, and field grains have been originated and developed here. This business was established in 1876, and has expanded from year to year.

Two great highways of travel, the Durham and old York roads, pass through Buckingham, intersecting at Centerville. The former was opened through this section in 1738, the latter in 1711. In former years, and no doubt within the memory of the present generation, there passed over this road a public conveyance upon the panels of which was emblazoned this auspicious title, "The Swift Sure." This conveyance would, it was repeatedly asserted, transfer the passenger from Philadelphia to New York in three days—less obstructions such as snow-drifts, quagmires, etc. Roadside inns were not only necessary, but indispensable at that time. An institution of this character came into existence at Centerville in due time. When the stage-coach at length gave place to more rapid methods of locomotion, the old hotel witnessed the departure of its greatest prosperity. It is cherished among the traditions of the place that General Greene made his quarters here, and that other distinguished officers were his guests for a short time. A small hamlet clusters about the cross-roads. Its principal feature is a Protestant Episcopal church, founded in 1840, and usually considered part of Doylestown parish. Buckingham post-office was established at this place in 1805, with Cornelius Van Horn postmaster. A number of other localities—Mechanicsville, Forestville, Concord, Bushington, Lahaska, Pineville, and Greenville—are usually classed as villages, and their number would seem to indicate that the region is prolific in their production. Three—Pineville, Bushington, and Lahaska—are upon the township boundaries. There are two Friends' meeting-houses at Lahaska. The meetings of this society in Buckingham were held as early as 1700, at the houses of John Gillingham, William Cooper, James Streater, and Nathaniel Bye. A log church was built in 1708 on land given for that purpose three years previously. Upon the establishment of a monthly meeting in 1721 a frame building was erected. A stone house, both substantial and commodious, was built in 1731, a portion of which was set apart for women's meetings. This was burned in 1768, whereupon the present meeting-house was built. Spring Valley is the seat of Mechanics' Valley post-office. A similar relation exists between Concord and Mozart, the former being the village name and the latter that of the post-office. Forestville was formerly known as Forest Grove. The Presbyterian church at this place, founded some years ago, has been under the pastoral care of Reverend Jacob B. Krewson during the last fourteen years.

Much interest is manifested in education, and the history of the schools of the township presents many interesting passages. It is said that Thomas Watson attempted to establish an Indian school as early as 1730-40, but without success, owing to the ravages of smallpox among his pupils. In 1754

Adam Harker left a legacy of thirty-five pounds to Wrightstown and forty pounds to Buckingham monthly meeting for educational purposes. In 1768 certain residents of Buckingham united with others in Wrightstown and Upper Makefield in leasing for school purposes a tract of land "for and during the time the walls of a certain house now building on said land shall by them, their heirs or assigns, be thought sufficient to bear a roof," at a yearly rent of one peppercorn. This house was finished and used for a school many years. In 1789 thirty-two citizens of Buckingham subscribed a trifle less than one hundred pounds, with which Tyro Hall was built. This is one of the most famous schools of the township. The next educational effort was made by the Friends in 1792. The monthly meeting secured by contributions a school fund amounting to seven hundred and fifty-nine pounds. The Harker legacy, which had accumulated to a considerable sum, was applied to the education of poor children. Legacies have since been added by Joseph Walker, Jonathan Ingham, and Thomas Watson. The school building was erected in 1794. The Orthodox branch of the society subsequently built a second school-house. Schools were also established at Carversville, Forestville, and Bushington. In 1811 Amos Austin Hughes bequeathed a farm of ninety-one acres and eight thousand dollars in money to establish a charity for the education and maintenance (when necessary) of poor children. In 1841 a school-house was built, and within a few years thereafter the trustees employed Joseph Fell as teacher. The public-school system was adopted in 1834, the first board of directors being Pryor Kirk, Joel Worthington, James Jamison, William Beans, Jesse Reeder, and Robert Smith. Of the public schools that known as Union claims to have graduated a judge, a general, and a millionaire; while Buckingham hill numbers among its former pupils the first two county superintendents, Joseph Fell and William H. Johnson; five judges, Honorables Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Richard Watson, of Bucks county, Hampton Watson, of Kansas, Alfred Shaw, of New Orleans, and D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia; two generals, Andrew J. Smith and John Ely; and three members of Doctor Kane's exploring expedition. The old Union school-house was built in 1823; Church's is so named from Joseph Church, upon whose land it was built; Hickory Grove was formerly known as the octagon, or eight square; Independent was built in 1844, Friendship in 1848, and Greenville in 1863. At the present time (1887) eleven public schools are sustained an annual term of nine months.

SOLEBURY first appears in the records of the court of quarter sessions in 1709, when it received the appointment of a constable jointly with Buckingham. It is possible that this arrangement may have existed prior to that date, but there is no evidence in proof of this in the records of the court. The earliest mention of the name yet discovered occurred in 1702. It appears that William Beakes was granted one thousand three hundred acres of land, five

hundred and eighty of which he located "at Quatielassy, in the county of Bucks, above the manor of Highlands," that being the way in which the location was designated at the time, probably prior to 1690. The landmarks having become indistinct, Phineas Pemberton, on the twelfth of eighth month, 1702, was given a warrant for its recovery, and the location is given as "Quatielassy, in Solebury, in the county of Bucks." Pemberton died before executing his commission, and John Cutler, who succeeded him, returned the survey as six hundred and twenty-four acres, eighteen perches, nearly one square mile. The land adjoining was owned at that time by Paul Wolf, Edward Hartling, Randal Spakeman, and William Croasdale. The Beakes tract was at the mouth of the Cuttelossa. Among others who held lands in northeastern Solebury was Samuel Beakes, whose tract of three hundred and fifty acres was surveyed by warrant of October 15, 1702, and confirmed by patent March 14, 1703. On the eleventh of sixth month, 1703, William Croasdale purchased from the commissioners of property two hundred and fifty acres; prior to the making of his will in 1687, George White became the owner of fifteen acres of land. Henry Paxson purchased two hundred and fifty acres from Croasdale in 1704. "Pikeland," a tract of six hundred and twenty-four acres, was confirmed by patent to Joseph Pike, December 3, 1705. March 19, 1714, it passed into possession of Ebenezer Pike, who willed it in 1724 to Richard Pike, of the city of Cork. January 7, 1763, Joseph Eastburn, Sr., purchased a portion of this tract. It has remained in his family since that time, and was given the name of Rabbit Run farm by the present proprietors. At the time of Cutler's survey nearly all the land was seated. Thomas Story owned one thousand acres; George White, fifteen hundred; Thomas Carns, four hundred and fifty; John Scarborough, about five hundred; Sypke Anke, three hundred; James Logan, five hundred; William Beakes, about six hundred; and others, tracts of varying size. James Pellar was an early settler, and is said to have built a house in 1689 in this township. Jacob Holcomb was a resident in 1700. Samuel Eastburn, whose father was living in Philadelphia in 1700, is thought to have been the first of that name in this county, whither he removed in 1728. Edward Blackfan, a connection of the Penns and a resident at Pennsbury for some years, removed to Solebury about 1720. The following is a partial list of residents in 1730: Henry Paxson, William Paxson, James Paxson, George Pownal, Isaac Pellar, John Scarborough, William White, Edward Beek, Joseph Duer, Francis Hough, John Hough, Thomas Brown, John Skelton, Edward Hartley, Roger Hartley, Nathaniel Bye, Joseph Lupton.

Among others who may be classed as early settlers were John Schofield, John Rich, William Neely, Edward Rice, and Mr. Hutchinson, of whom but little more is known than the fact that they once lived here. Schofield came from Buckinghamshire, England, probably before 1720. Thomas Canby was

an early settler, and is said to have been greatly in favor with the Indians. "Until a sufficient quantity of grain was raised for themselves and the newcomers, all further supply had to be brought from the Falls or Middletown; and until 1707 all the grain had to be taken there, or to Morris Gwin's, on the Pennepack, below the Billet, to be ground. In that year Robert Heath built a grist-mill on the Great Spring stream in Solebury. This must have been a great hardship, to go so far to mill for more than seventeen years, and chiefly on horseback. It was some time that they had to go that distance with their plow-irons and other smithwork. Horses were seldom shod; and blocks to pound hominy were a useful invention borrowed from the natives." The oldest mill in Solebury with which the present generation has any acquaintance was built by Samuel Armitage about 1750, midway in the course of the Cuttelossa, the first in the neighborhood or upon this stream. Armitage was from Yorkshire, England. He was a weaver by trade, but possessed also considerable mechanical ability. The enduring structure built by him was justly regarded as one of the most complete of its kind. The Cuttelossa has lost nothing of its romantic beauty, nor has the "Great Spring" (otherwise known as Ingham's and Aquetong) ceased to excite the wonder of the visitor. Some idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that the volume of water is sufficient to furnish motive power for several mills. The remarkable flow of water and its apparently inexhaustible source render Aquetong a noticeable feature of the township.

An equal degree of interest attaches to the Solebury copper mine, the discovery of which opened a wide field for speculation among the curious. The main shaft, running northwest from the entrance, is four feet wide, seven feet high; sixty-six feet from the entrance it crosses a chamber about fifteen feet in diameter, seven in height, with a stone pillar near the center. The drift extends twelve feet eastward from the chamber. To the right of the latter is the main shaft to the surface, six feet in diameter and about thirty in height, which descends through the chamber to a depth of twenty-two feet, and at the bottom a second drift is encountered, extending northward fifteen feet. A tradition concerning the existence of the mine has always been current in the neighborhood. A considerable depression in the ground above the hill, and an intermittent spring at his side, with other indications, induced Mr. John T. Neely, in 1854, to seek their cause, and confirm by his discoveries the general belief of the inhabitants. The spring was found to be the opening of the drift, and the depression that of the shaft. The land surrounding was originally seated by William Coleman, from whom it passed to a company composed of James Hamilton, Langhorne Biles, Joseph Farren, William Plumstead, William Allen, and Lawrence Growden, all of whom are known to have been interested in Durham furnace. They disposed of the land in 1753 to Robert Thompson, reserving the "full and free liberty, license, and authority to dig,

search, and work for copper, lead, or iron ore, and the right of way to and from the mines to the river Delaware." There is no evidence that they or any subsequent purchasers made the original excavations. Indian tradition asserts most clearly, however, that "white men worked" the mine. Who they were, whence they came, and what disposition was made of the minerals they extracted, are among the secrets of history.

Independent of the mine as a subject of historic interest, the locality is not without other associations of a similar character. Within a short distance Washington and his generals met to plan the battle of Trenton, and all around their troops were quartered. It is said that a miller in the vicinity took a supply of flour to Trenton a few days before Christmas, and returned with much important information for the commander-in-chief. At the top of Bowman's hill is the reputed burial-place of Dr. John Bowman, who, it is said, was surgeon in an English fleet sent out to capture Captain Kidd, but turned pirate himself, came to Bucks county after Kidd was hanged, built a cabin at the foot of the hill, and excited the curiosity of the inhabitants by his frequent ramblings over the hill. The story is probably derived largely from their excited imaginations.

There are other landmarks of the past of which the history is less obscure, and their influence upon the present more clearly defined. Among these is the York road, opened in 1711 from Center Bridge to Philadelphia, largely through the efforts of residents of Solebury. It has always been a great thoroughfare. After breaking up his camp at Valley Forge, General Washington and his army traversed this route on their way to New York. The river ferries were also locally important, but their early history is indistinct. Toward the close of the last century, four ferries—Wall's, Painter's, Mitchell's, and Coryell's—seem to have been on an equality as to patronage, with a possible preponderance in favor of Mitchell's and Coryell's, induced by their position upon the arms of the York road. A change in the relative importance of these places was first apparent in the decade following 1784. That year is rendered important by the advent of Benjamin Parry into the quiet neighborhood about the mouth of Aquetong creek. That stream was already utilized for various purposes. Philip Williams established a fulling-mill along its bank in 1712, a saw-mill and forge were added to this about 1743, and the grist-mill of Robert Heath was still in operation. The ferry was established in 1722 by Emanuel Coryell upon the Jersey shore, John Wells having previously been ferryman upon the Pennsylvania side. The honors of the name were sometimes with the one family and sometimes with the other. Parry secured a mill-site upon the Aquetong in 1784, and at once engaged in active business. He established the manufacture of linseed oil, and extensive lumber-mills. He was interested in the development of timber lands at the head waters of the Lehigh, and from this locality the lumber manufactured at his mill was drawn. He operated

Prime Hope mills in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and New Hope mill on this side of the river. Beside these local enterprises, he was also engaged in business at Philadelphia. Three other men—William Maris, Lewis S. Coryell, and Joseph D. Murray—contributed largely to the business importance of the town. Maris was a builder, and erected some of the largest and most substantial houses in the county at that time. Coryell was a carpenter, but was also a civil engineer of great skill. He was associated with Parry in many of his enterprises, but is best remembered as a persistent advocate of public improvements, and for the wide political influence he wielded. Murray was a native of North Carolina, whence he removed to Philadelphia in 1812, and thence to New Hope five years later. He entered into partnership with Coryell in contracting for the canal excavations through New Hope, and for other work in the construction of locks, etc. These men made New Hope the most active business town in the county. Hulmeville possessed something of the same character, but Bristol, although larger, was not a manufacturing place, and Doylestown had little else than a recognized existence.

The crowning effort of this coterie of business men, the most substantial reminder of the prosperity they brought about, and possibly the cause of its departure, is the New Hope Delaware bridge. The inception of this enterprise is generally attributed to Benjamin Parry. The first effort to organize a company was made September 25, 1811, at the public house of Garret Meldrum, in New Hope. Benjamin Parry, Samuel D. Ingham, Joseph Lambert, Cephas Ross, and Jeremiah Kershaw were constituted a committee of ways and means. The company was incorporated by the legislatures of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, December 23, 1812. The following persons were the principal subscribers: Benjamin Parry, Samuel D. Ingham, Hugh Ely, John Beaumont, Robert T. Neeley, John Coryell, Charles Stewart, John Keith, Joseph Lambert, Leopold Nottmangel, Isaac Landis, Francis Murphy, John Parker, David Heston, John Holcomb, Daniel Parry, Richard Corson, Joshua Vansant, Richard Leedom, Enos Addis, Wilson Lambert, Bishop & Kershaw, Solomon Landis, Joseph Stout, Amos Taylor, Jeremiah Kershaw, G. W. Lambert, A. L. Ross. The total cost of the structure was sixty-seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents. Charles Stewart, one of the contributors, was a commodore in the United States navy, commander of the historic *Constitution*, and grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator. The work of construction was begun in April, 1813, and the first vehicle crossed September 13, 1814. The charter of the company also conferred banking privileges; and two banks were opened, that in New Hope being situated in a large double brick building on Bridge street, and that in Lambertville at the corner of Union and York streets. The bank failed in 1826; the bridge was sold to satisfy its creditors, and finally passed into possession of Samuel Grant, Esq., of Philadelphia, who purchased it November



Mr. Staveland

29, 1853. The property with all its franchises was purchased in 1887 by a number of persons interested in reviving the original organization. This was effected at Camden, New Jersey, May 7, 1887, when Charles S. Atkinson was elected president; John S. Studdiford, Richard Randolph Parry, Charles Crook, T. T. Eastburn, Joseph P. Stockton, and Watson P. Magill, directors; John S. Williams, secretary and treasurer. And thus, after experiencing many changes, the bridge is again vested in a local company, as at the beginning of its history.

New Hope was incorporated as a borough April 26, 1837. The first election resulted in the choice of John Parry, burgess; Jonathan Johnson, constable; Joseph D. Murray, D. K. Reeder, Mordecai Thomas, Isaac McCarty, and Sands Olcott, councilmen. The population in 1840 was eight hundred and twenty; in 1850, one thousand one hundred and thirty-four; in 1860, one thousand one hundred and forty-one; in 1870, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five; in 1880, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two.

The opening of the canal in 1831 deferred for a time the evil results occasioned by the collapse of the bank, but the former prosperity never returned. The opening of the Belvidere Delaware railroad in 1834 gave to Lambertville a powerful ascendancy, and from that time New Hope virtually has remained stationary. It has been the objective point of several railroads, but the expectation of the citizens in this respect have been uniformly disappointed. The present manufacturing interests comprise a twine factory, owned and operated by John King, Esq., of New York; a cotton factory, owned by Joseph Whitely; and the works of the "Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company," of which Messrs. F. W. Roebling, Clark Fisher, B. F. Lee, John A. Hall, and Edward R. Solliday are constituent partners. "Union Mills" have existed in name since 1817, when Lewis S. Coryell and Joseph D. Murray operated a saw-mill and grist-mill by water-power derived from the Delaware at Wells's falls. They were succeeded by the Ball Lock Company. These locks attained a wide celebrity, but the venture was not a financial success. William and Charles Crook took possession of the property, and for a score of years conducted the manufacture of agricultural implements with a greater degree of success than their predecessors. James M. Patton next utilized the water-power in grinding barytes and other chemicals. Then, for twenty-five years or longer, the property was allowed to rust and decay, until, in 1880, it was purchased by the present proprietors. They at once removed the dilapidated buildings that then marked the former presence of active industry. The present plant represents a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A motive force of three hundred horse-power is derived from three turbine water-wheels, one hundred and eight, eighty-seven, and fifty-seven inches in diameter respectively. Exclusive attention is given to the manufacture of manilla wrapping and copying paper. The cylinders used are eighty-eight and sixty-two

inches wide, the average capacity per day being about six tons. The annual product is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. A pumping station at this place supplies the canal with water.

Three religious denominations are represented in New Hope—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Methodism was introduced about 1830 by Reverend Daniel Bartine, who preached occasionally at the house of Samuel Sutton. Soon afterward Reverends Edward Page and Asbury Boring began to hold services with some regularity, first at Mr. Sutton's house and then in the academy building. The first class numbered seven, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Hibbs, Pettinger, and Vansant. The appointment was attached to Bristol circuit, of which D. W. Bartine and James Hand were then in charge. Among those who have since preached there were Reverends R. Owen, Samuel Irwin, M. Caskey, J. D. Custis, W. H. Elliott, John Ruth, D. D. Love, W. H. Williams, — Gentner, J. W. Author, C. J. Crouch, M. Sisty, John Edwards, Alfred Cookman, M. A. Day, J. H. Turner, J. A. Watson, N. C. Stockton, — Hickman, N. J. Paxson, W. B. Wood, George Quigley, and D. L. Patterson. New Hope became a station about 1855, and William Mullen was appointed preacher in charge. His successors in this capacity have been: O. W. Landreth, C. T. Frame, J. Walsh, E. E. Stevens, L. Dobson, W. P. Howell, W. J. Mills, N. D. McComas, L. B. Brown, S. B. Best, Garbutt Read, and Frank B. Lynch, the present incumbent. The first church building was erected in 1836–37. The present one, the finest M. E. church in the county, was dedicated June 7, 1874, and October 1, 1880. It is a stone structure, seventy by forty-four feet, with two floors, the first comprising vestibule, class-rooms, infant school, and Sunday school rooms; a wide stairway ascends to the audience-room, which is well furnished, and has a seating capacity of five hundred.

St. Martin of Tours parish, New Hope, Reverend Peter Quinn, pastor, originated in 1885 in the labors of Reverend Henry Stommel, of Doylestown. He was delegated by the archbishop; and on Sunday, February 22, 1885, called a meeting of the Catholic residents of the place, at which the advisability of building a church edifice, and the ability to do so and support a pastor were considered. The matter was held under advisement for a time, and no definite action taken until four weeks later, when it was decided to build. Father Stommel had meanwhile purchased six acres of ground, which was now transferred to the bishop of the diocese. The work of building was at once begun. The corner-stone was laid, May 3d, by Reverends Stommel and Brady. July 12th two new bells were blessed. Two children were christened in the church on that day, and on the following Sunday the first mass in the new structure was celebrated. August 16th to 23d Father Stommel conducted a mission, at which four persons professed conversion. August 20th, the first wedding occurred, and September 7th the first funeral, that of Mrs. Elizabeth Pidcock. The

dedication occurred September 17th, Archbishop Ryan officiating, four clergymen being present. The sacrament of confirmation and baptism were administered, and solemn mass celebrated in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ceremonies throughout were most impressive. The archbishop and his retinue entered the town from Lambertville. The procession consisted of the clergy, an escort of thirty young men on horseback, bands of music, and a number of private carriages, pedestrians, etc. Triumphal arches had been erected at various places on the way to the church, and the streets were lined with people. This was the most imposing civic or religious demonstration the town has ever known.

The church edifice is a solid stone structure, eighty by forty feet in dimensions, with a sanctuary in shape of a bay window at the south side, and sacristy annexed. The first floor consists of eight rooms, the residence of the priest. The tower is about one hundred feet high. The interior arrangements of the audience-room are substantial and attractive. The seating capacity is four hundred. The cemetery adjoining was laid out and blessed September 6, 1885. Father Stommel continued in charge as pastor until October 18, 1886, when, in the afternoon at three o'clock, he installed as the first regular pastor Reverend Peter Quinn. The numerical strength of the parish is estimated at four hundred souls.

The Presbyterian chapel is connected with the Thompson Memorial church. It was built in 1874-75 through the efforts of R. Randall Hoes, a graduate of Princeton college and prospective student of theology. The chapel is a neat frame structure, with seating capacity of two hundred, and cost about twenty-three hundred dollars. A Sunday school was established and conducted by the Lambertville Presbyterian church. Reverend P. A. Studdiford preached occasionally, but in 1876 the chapel and its worshippers were transferred to the church with which it is now connected, of which Reverend Dwight C. Hanna is pastor.

Of the present houses in the town the oldest is that known as the Vansant property. Of others, built prior to 1817, the following are still occupied: The Parry and Paxson mansions, the frame building and hotel opposite the former, the stone house on Front street corner of Mechanic, Dr. Richard Corson's residence on Ferry street, the frame house on Front adjoining William H. Murray's store, built in 1808 by John Beaumont, in which Mr. Murray has lived since 1817. The Parry mansion was built in 1784 by Benjamin Parry. Three years were consumed in building, but the completed structure amply justifies the pains thus bestowed. It was at that time, and remains to-day, one of the most substantial residences of the county. Over the main entrance is the quaint bonnet or hood then considered indispensable and never removed. Beneath is the old-fashioned oak door with transverse panels and massive hinges, brass knocker, and cumbrous lock. This opens into

a wide hall, extending through the middle of the house, with a long parlor on one side, dining-room and drawing-room on the other. Upon the walls are family portraits and other carefully preserved heirlooms. The upper floors are reached by a stairway of easy ascent. Upon the landing half-way up stands the old eight-day clock, which has ticked in and ticked out the lives of several generations of the family. Five rooms communicate with the upper hall. There is an attic overhead, and far up amid the rafters a secret room, the receptacle of valuable papers in the time of the original owner. No efforts have been made to modernize the stately old pile, and it is to be hoped that it will long remain what it now is—a true type of eighteenth century architecture. “Maple Grove,” the home of the Paxsons, has been materially changed, unfortunately for its importance in the eyes of the antiquarian. It was originally an old-style, double stone mansion, two stories in height, with attic above, the front door opening at the center into a wide hall, with rooms on either side. The windows throughout were filled with the quaint, old-fashioned, diminutive panes of “ye olden time.” Much of the original structure still stands, although the present owner has remodelled it to a great extent, and it now presents the appearance of a handsome modern residence. From the south the house is approached by a broad avenue lined with trees, leading to the York road. An old tree just east of the end of the lane is pointed out as the one to which General Washington tied his horse while his army was crossing the river. The date when the house was built has never been accurately ascertained, although it is known that Oliver Paxson was its first occupant. It was probably erected in ante-revolutionary times.

Although the oldest and most important town in Solebury, New Hope does not monopolize that distinction. The post-villages of the township are Lumberville, Carversville, Center Bridge, Aquetong, Lahaska, and Buckmansville. Peter’s Corner, Center Hill, and Lumberton are places of secondary importance. Lumberville was given its present name in 1814 by Messrs. Heed and Hartley, who were then engaged in the lumber business there, previous to which it was known as Wall’s Landing, Colonel George Wall having been proprietor of the mills, justice of the peace, surveyor, and conveyancer. The bridge was in process of erection from 1854 to 1857, and cost eighteen thousand dollars. A Methodist church was built in 1836, Reverend J. Finley having formed a society three years previously. Lumberton is situated at the junction of the Cuttelossa and the Delaware. There was a mill at this place long before the revolution, of which William Skelton was proprietor in 1771, when he sold it to John Kugler. George Warne became the owner in 1782. Reuben Thomas and Jacob Painter were the next proprietors. In 1800 the place comprised a tavern, store, and grist-mill. John Gillingham built a new saw-mill in 1816, and projected other improvements. In 1825 Samuel Runk, who rented the hotel from Jeremiah King, asked his landlord for a new sign,

which was refused. Thereupon he extemporized one bearing the suggestive legend, "Hard Times," by which name the place was known until 1833, when John E. Kenderdine conferred upon it that which it now bears. The most noteworthy feature of the place is its quarries, the property of William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia. The product consists mainly of Belgian paving stones. The available ledge of so-called granite is practically inexhaustible. A wire-rope tramway connects the quarries with the Belvidere Delaware railroad on the opposite side of the river. Center Bridge is so known from its position about midway between Lumberville and New Hope. Among its active citizens at the beginning of the century was John Mitchell. The bridge was built in 1813, mainly through his efforts. A thrilling incident occurred in connection with this bridge in 1841. George B. Fell, a merchant in the vicinity, walked out upon it to obtain a view of the river, which was rising rapidly. While in this position the part upon which he stood was swept from the piers, and the unfortunate gentleman, who could not swim, began his perilous journey down the Delaware. Measures were at once taken for his rescue. Hiram Scarborough, of New Hope, put out from the Pennsylvania shore in a small boat, but failed to reach Mr. Fell, who was seen to emerge from under the bridge at that place upon a raft of driftwood. William H. Murray had just crossed the bridge to give the alarm on the Jersey shore, when the two piers on that side were swept away, and the danger of the hapless voyager in mid-stream doubly increased. Mr. Fell passed under the Taylorsville bridge in safety, and at Yardley Edward Nickleson repeated the efforts of Mr. Scarborough, and succeeded in bringing the exhausted and despairing man to shore.

The Lahaska Methodist church is about all of that village that is in Solebury. It was built in 1853 at a cost of one thousand dollars, and enlarged in 1868. Reverend M. H. Sisty was the first pastor.

The Solebury Baptist church originated in the labors of Reverends George Young and J. P. Walton of the First Baptist church in Lambertville, N. J. The former first preached in the vicinity of Paxson's corner in the winter of 1840, and in the following spring the first four converts were baptized; the latter, his successor at Lambertville, instituted regular services, and in December, 1842, conducted a protracted meeting in a school-house not far from the present church edifice, at which many were converted. The necessity of a church organization was now apparent, and at a meeting March 6, 1843, favorable action on the subject was taken. Definite action was taken March 28, 1843, when thirteen members, with Reverends Joseph Mathias, H. G. Jones, Joseph Wright, and J. P. Walton, convened to organize. The church was constituted with the thirteen members present May 10th following. Reverend Walton was elected pastor, John and Jacob Naylor deacons, and Albert Edwards clerk, and the membership increased to thirty-three before the close of the year. September 5, 1846, Mr. Walton resigned. During the three years following

Reverend W. B. Swope of Lambertville supplied the pulpit. Reverend Joseph Wright was pastor from 1849 to 1853; Joseph N. Folwell from 1853 to 1855; William Birdsall, 1857; Samuel G. Kline, 1859; Martin M. King, 1859-63; Silas Livermore, 1865-66; George H. Lavison, M.D., 1869-76; Charles H. Thomas, 1876-78; C. H. Frame, 1879-82; George H. Lavison, M.D., 1882-85; W. P. Hile, 1885 ——. The church edifice was begun in 1844, finished in 1851, and remodelled in 1869. Much of the later prosperity of this church is directly traceable to the personal efforts of Dr. Lavison.

The "Thompson Memorial Church of Solebury" was organized in 1813 as the "Presbyterian Church of Solebury." Many of the original members were formerly connected with the Presbyterian church of Newtown. Among this number were William Neely, Richard Corson, and Mrs. Samuel D. Ingham. Dr. Amazi Armstrong, of New Jersey, seems to have been especially active in agitating the building of a church edifice, which was effected in 1812. The church was formally organized on the third Sunday of April, 1813, by Dr. Wilson, under direction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. William Neely, Benjamin Pidcock, Thomas M. Thompson, and David Wynkoop were elected ruling elders. No records are extant for the first nine years, but it is known that Reverends Samuel B. Howe and Thomas Dunn were pastors during part of that time. In the autumn of 1821 Peter O. Studdiford, a licentiate of the New Brunswick Presbytery, was called as stated supply. Four years later he became pastor, and so continued until June, 1848. His successors were as follows: W. H. Kirk, 1849-53; Henry E. Spayd, 1853-67; Henry Calkins, 1868-73; William Dayton Roberts, 1876-81; Henry D. Lindsay, 1883-84; Dwight C. Hanna, 1886 ——. The present stone church edifice was built in 1875 by William Neely Thompson, Esq., of New York, in memory of his father, Thomas M. Thompson, one of the founders of the church. It was dedicated October 13, 1875, Reverend P. A. Studdiford officiating. It is a stone structure, one of the most beautiful in the county.

The Carversville Presbyterian church was organized in 1870 by Reverend F. R. S. Hunsicker, whose pastorate ceased December 31, 1883. Reverend Henry G. Gleiser has since been in charge. The Solebury Friends' meeting was first held 12 mo. 30th, 1806, in a commodious meeting-house about the center of the township, the constituent members having previously worshipped at Buckingham, from which meeting they received much pecuniary aid. This is the predominant religious body in the township.

Among the distinguished men of Bucks county birth Solebury is represented by Major Andrew Ellicott, the most eminent of a family of whom all were above mediocrity and upon which a rare degree of talent seems to have been conferred. He was born January 24, 1754. Though of Quaker parentage, he commanded a company of the Maryland Line during the revolution. His scientific attainments soon attracted public attention, and in 1784 he was

employed on behalf of Virginia in fixing the boundary line between that state and Pennsylvania. In 1786 the supreme executive council of the latter state commissioned him to survey its northern boundary line. In 1788 he was directed to make a survey of the islands in the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in western Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was commissioned by the United States government to survey the western boundary of New York state, and ascertain the validity of the claim of that state to the site of Erie. His valuable service in this responsible duty seems to have been duly appreciated, for he writes upon its conclusion: "General Washington has treated me with attention. The speaker of congress and the governor of the state have constantly extended to me most flattering courtesies." In 1790 he was employed by the general government to survey and lay out the District of Columbia and Washington city. In 1796 Washington appointed him commissioner to establish the boundary line between the United States and the Spanish possessions. One important trust succeeded another, and for forty years he was constantly employed in some public capacity. In March, 1801, Jefferson appointed him surveyor-general of the United States. In September, 1813, he was appointed professor of mathematics at West Point; he removed to that place the same year, and there died, August 28, 1820. President Hale thus summarizes his career: "The memoirs of Andrew Ellicott, when written, will form a valuable addition to the history of our country, taking us away from the beaten ground of battle-fields and senate chambers and cabinets to the services which science can render in the settlement of a new country in a civilized age." His family removed to Maryland in 1770, and there established important manufactures on the Patapsco river; a town has grown up at this point and bears the name of Ellicott City.

Samuel D. Ingham occupies a conspicuous place among those who have risen from obscurity to commanding influence. Born at Great Spring, in Solebury, September 16, 1779, he succeeded to little else save an honorable name. His great-grandfather, Jonas Ingham, settled at Trenton about 1705. In 1710 he removed to Solebury and purchased from James Logan the property long known as Ingham Spring. Jonathan Ingham, Sr., the grandfather of Samuel D., was born here in 1710, and his son Jonathan, the father of Samuel D., July 16, 1744. The latter was a physician, and rose to eminence in that profession. He lost his life during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia. At the time of his death Samuel was the oldest surviving son, and resolutely assumed the care and maintenance of his widowed mother and her dependent family. He became an apprentice at the paper-making business in an establishment on Pennypack creek. Here, through much persevering effort, he acquired an education. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his mother's home and took charge of a paper-mill on the Great Spring stream. August

25, 1801, he married Rebecca Dodd, of Bloomfield, N. J., a lady of Puritan extraction, who exercised a favorable influence upon his character.

His political career began in 1805, when he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in which position he was continued three terms. Previous to this he had been actively interested in township and county affairs, and was several times secretary of the democratic county conventions. Upon his declination of a third legislative term, Governor McKean commissioned him a justice of the peace, for which position his judicial temperament well qualified him. His interest in the welfare of the community is shown by the active support he rendered the New Hope bridge project, the ultimate success of which he was largely instrumental in accomplishing. In 1812 he was chosen a representative in congress from this district by a majority of two thousand; he was again chosen in 1814 by an increased majority, and in 1816 he was elected to a third term, but the failing health of his wife prompted his resignation. He then accepted the position of prothonotary of this county, and removed his residence for a few years to Doylestown. Governor Findlay appointed him secretary of the commonwealth in 1819, an office which he filled with ability to the close of the gubernatorial term. In 1822, 1824, 1826, and 1828 he was a member of congress. For some time he was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and a member of the ways and means committee, and his influence in shaping the legislation of the period was marked. In 1828 he was among the warm supporters of General Jackson, as he had also been four years previously, when Adams was elected by the house of representatives. Ingham thereupon wrote a pamphlet violently denouncing this subversion of the popular will and warmly advocating Jackson's claims. The latter was a man of intensely ardent personal feelings. The important political support Ingham had rendered was regarded by him as the strongest claim of the latter upon his gratitude, and in 1829 he nominated him to the second position in his cabinet, the treasury portfolio, for which his natural ability and long political career were regarded as sufficient qualifications. The United States bank was at this time in the full tide of prosperity, but for reasons that need not be here explained the president's attitude toward it was hostile. This was one of the first subjects that engaged Mr. Ingham's attention. His views, and also his style of thought and expression, are shown in the following extract from a communication to Nicholas Biddle regarding the bank: "Having labored ardently to create it, I may not be supposed the first to contaminate or decry it; but however imposing its attitude, if once satisfied that the powers of its charter and the resources of its wealth are debased and perverted to practices at war with the liberties of the country and the rights and liberties of my fellow-citizens, no consideration of a personal nature will curb me in exercising the legal power with which I may be invested, to check its tendencies and reform its abuses; and it will be my care, not less than my duty, never to sur-



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render any of the rights vested in the government for this purpose." Mr. Ingham resigned the office of secretary of the treasury in April, 1831, and relinquished the duties of that position in August following. His political policy was almost universally endorsed by his Pennsylvania constituents, and the president himself expressed entire satisfaction with his management of "the fiscal affairs of the nation." But the caprice, obstinacy, and virulence of Jackson in his personal antipathies were such as to render the dissolution of his cabinet unavoidable, however ably the functions of its members were administered. Mr. Ingham was subsequently interested in the development of the coal regions of this state and in various internal improvements. He died June 6, 1860, at Trenton, New Jersey, and his remains are interred in the graveyard of the Thompson Memorial church, Solebury.

General Zebulon M. Pike represents the military profession among Solebury's distinguished trio. Born at Trenton January 5, 1779, his father removed to Lumberton within a few years, where he was reared and secured his early education. In youth he enlisted in the company of his father, Captain Zebulon Pike, who was stationed with the regular army on the frontier. January 3, 1799, he was commissioned ensign in an infantry regiment, of which he became second lieutenant April 24, 1800. He advanced rapidly in the esteem and confidence of his superiors. When the Louisiana purchase was consummated and the government took measures to explore and define its limits, he was selected for this responsible mission. August 9, 1805, with a small body of soldiers and scouts, he embarked at St. Louis, the first explorer of the great northwest under the auspices of the United States. He was at once commanding officer, surveyor, astronomer, naturalist. The expedition returned in nine months, having fairly accomplished its object. He was shortly afterward dispatched on a similar mission to the region of the Arkansas and Red rivers, involving perils and hardships of which it is impossible to form an adequate conception. In July, 1807, his party emerged from the vast wilderness they had traversed at Natchitoches, and Pike received the thanks of congress in a resolution expressive of appreciation of his "zeal, perseverance, and intelligence." A narrative of the various journeys he had performed, prepared by himself, was published in 1810. It reached several editions and was republished at London and Amsterdam. The author relinquished his literary labors in 1813, when he resumed his military life as the commander of a force of fifteen hundred men for the invasion of Canada. At York, April 27, 1813, he met his death by the explosion of a magazine of the retiring garrison. His career presents many interesting experiences.

CHAPTER XVII.

DOYLESTOWN.

THE "Society Lands," comprising nine thousand acres in central Bucks county (a large portion of which was included in this township), were surveyed to the Free Society of Traders as part of their extensive grant from Penn in 1682. The trustees of that corporation disposed of this land in 1725, when that portion in Warwick, or south of Court street, Doylestown, was purchased by Jeremiah Langhorne. A considerable tract adjoining this on the north and west was secured by Joseph Kirkbride, and thus, in 1726, the site of the town and a large portion of the township came into possession of these two individuals. This was a fortunate circumstance in the settlement of the region. Although the "Society Lands" presented advantages equal to those of Buckingham valley, the southern part of Warwick, or the western part of New Britain, they were not open to purchase from the original owners, and the latter made no attempt to carry out their plans regarding the "Manor of Franks." The extensive and fertile area that formed this broad domain seems to have marked the limit of colonization. But with the dissolution of the Society and the transfer of its lands to others this obstacle was removed. It was the obvious intention of Langhorne and Kirkbride to open the region to settlement, and the first actual settlers made their appearance during the ten years immediately following the time of their purchase. Among this number were the following: Charles Stewart, a Scotchman and a gentleman of culture, who subsequently became a captain in the French and Indian war; Benjamin Snodgrass, an emigrant from Ireland, whose whole family perished on the voyage, except one daughter; James Meredith, the father of Dr. Hugh Meredith, who removed from Chester county to Castle valley; Walter Shewell, from Gloucestershire, England, the founder of Painswick Hall, still the homestead of his descendants; Edward and William Doyle, the former of whom purchased land from Kirkbride in 1730, and the latter emigrated from the north of Ireland five years later. These persons all arrived prior to 1735. David Thomas, William Wells, John Marks, Thomas Adams, Thomas Morris, Hugh Edmund, Clement Doyle, William Beal, Joseph Burges, Nathaniel West, William Dungan, Solomon McLean, and David Eaton were residents in 1745. At his death in 1742, Langhorne willed to two of his negroes, Joe and Cudjoe, a life-

interest in certain lands included in that part of the borough south of Court street and east of Main.

The principal inducement with the earliest settlers in locating here was the low price at which lands were for sale as compared with what was asked for improved tracts nearer the river or the city of Philadelphia. It is scarcely possible that any one of them would have predicted the removal of the county-seat, which occurred three-quarters of a century later, but long before the possible existence of a town in the midst of their settlement dawned upon the minds of the most sanguine, the present site of Doylestown became an objective point, easily accessible from all directions by two of the much-frequented highways of the period—the Easton and Swedes' Ford roads. The former was opened from Philadelphia to Round Meadows (Willow Grove), thence to the governor's residence in Horsham, and thence, upon petition of inhabitants of Plumstead, it was extended to Dyer's mill in 1723. That part of the road from Coryell's ferry (New Hope) to Norristown, between the York road and Simon Butler's mill (Chalfont), was opened in 1730. These highways cross as Main and State streets of the borough, and to the advantages thus conferred the existence and present importance of the town are directly traceable.

Fifty years after the purchase of 1726, Joseph Kirkbride, Edward and William Doyle, Joseph and Samuel Flack, William and Robert Scott owned the site of the town and much of the land adjacent. The Doyles were the oldest and possibly the only residents. William opened an inn in 1745, and at that time there was no other public house within a radius of five miles. He continued this pioneer hostelry for thirty years, and during all this period it had no other name than Doyle's tavern. The proprietor removed to Plumstead at some time between 1774 and 1776, and from that time to this the family has not been represented in this community. But the name was already stamped indelibly upon the locality.*

* March 1, 1778, General John Lacey, in directing the movements of his brigade, mentions "Doylestown" as the destination of our detachment. In other instances he spelled the name "Doyle Town," and the original orthography of the family name was Doyl. On a map of Philadelphia and its vicinity, prepared by British engineers in 1777-78, the town is first located topographically, and thus, in the trouble and turmoil of sanguinary conflict, the cross-roads hamlet first received its name.

The following, with regard to an encampment subsequent to General Lacey's, appeared in the *Intelligencer* in 1833: "The most particular event which signalized the history of Doylestown at that period was the encampment of the American army a few nights previous to the memorable battle of Monmouth, which took place on the 28th of June, 1778. The army was divided into three encampments: the first of which was stationed in the rear of a row of cherry trees that extended westward from the last-named building (a low, log structure, the predecessor of Mrs. Magill's mansion house), which was occupied during the night as headquarters, and which bore the imposing insignia, 'Cakes and Beer;' the second was placed near where the Presbyterian church stands; and the third on the farm of Mr

The site of Doyle's inn was in Warwick township, probably at the intersection of Main and State streets. Of subsequent public houses there have been quite a number. Lenape building occupies the ground upon which a tavern stood in 1773 and for more than a hundred years after that. Joseph and Samuel Flack were the proprietors from 1773 to 1791. The Fountain house was kept as an inn by Charles Stewart in 1780. Enoch Harvey became proprietor in 1800. The old mansion house (opposite) was first licensed in 1813. The Clearspring hotel was known as "Bucks County Farmer" in 1812, and kept by Joseph Overbach in 1815. The Monument house was known for many years as the Court inn. The Ross mansion, probably the oldest house in the town at present, was kept as a hotel in 1812, and known as the "Indian Queen."

Private residences at the beginning of this century were few and far between. Main street was lined with woods from Broad to the Cross Keys, and southward from Ashland, Court street, and the farms east of the village were also heavily timbered. There was a log school-house on Main below Ashland; a frame building upon the Lenape lot and another nearly opposite, the residence of Dr. Meredith; the old stone house of E. M. Armstrong; the dwelling of the village blacksmith, Mr. Fell, now incorporated in the Ross mansion; the house of George Stewart, where the Intelligencer building stands, the frame building removed about ten years ago by N. C. James, and the predecessor of the Ross stable. Upon a map supposed to have been prepared in 1810 there are indicated the locations of twenty houses, viz., Enoch Harvey, two, his hotel and house adjoining; Shewell, Hugh Meredith, and Asher Miner, on the west side of Main street between State and Broad; Seruch Titus lived in the Lyman house, and worked at his trade as a saddler in a shop that stood in Dr. James's yard; S. Wigton lived nearly opposite; H. Robinson and Elijah Russell across the road from the "Clear Spring" hotel; Morris where Lenape hall stands, and another of the same name a little farther down Main street; Magill on the other side of the street; Daniel and Jonathan McIntosh, who came from Winchester, Virginia, in 1800, lived where the house of Mrs. Harriet Smith stands; Josiah Y. Shaw came down from Plumstead in 1808, and built the house opposite; along the north side of State street appear the names of G. Hall, about where the spoke-works are located; Meredith, between Main and Pine, I. Hall between Pine and Broad, U. DuBois at the corner of Broad, and J. Wigton further on. The academy building completes the number. At the time when the court-house was built (1813), there were but one or two build-

Callendar about a half a mile from the village on the New Hope road. The next morning was occupied until near noon before the army and baggage wagons were completely under way." It may be stated in this connection that the most recent visit of a military body occurred May 28-30, 1887, when a detachment of artillery, *en route* from New York to Wilmington, Delaware, encamped in a vacant lot on Maple avenue.

ings from the angle of Main and Court streets to the borough limits on the latter. The rate of growth at that period is shown by the fact that only one house, and that of logs, was built on the east side of Court between Main and the academy in the next eighteen years. The stone house of Mrs. A. J. Larue, at Broad and Main, was built by Septimus Evans.

The year 1813, or rather the event in county affairs which signalized it, the removal of the seat of justice from Newtown to Doylestown, gave to the latter its individual character among the towns of Bucks, and also the impetus that has resulted in its social and political influence.* There was at that time a population of about two hundred. The most distinguishing feature of the place was Asher Miner's newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Correspondent," established in 1804. The literary prestige thus gained has never been relinquished, and Doylestown journals rank with the foremost of the country papers in this state. With the erection of the court-house there was an immediate accession of people of wealth and culture. The legal and medical professions have been represented here by some of their ablest members in this part of the state. In the literary, religious, and social activity of the town, and the general interest manifested in educational matters, there is every reason to believe that its distinguishing characteristic will continue to be the intelligence and culture of its people.

The inhabitants of the new county town were not slow to appreciate the importance which this dignity conferred, and also to experience the serious disadvantages of being situated as they were upon the extreme portions of two different townships; for Court street was then the boundary between Warwick and New Britain. The local supervisors were remiss in their attentions to the public roads that formed the streets of the village, and although in its incipency people did not realize the inconvenience of this absence of the power to regulate their own affairs as they must have done at a later period, it was, nevertheless, apparent that the growing importance of the place warranted such changes as would render it a separate and distinct political division. Accordingly, at the September term, 1817, a petition from a number of public-spirited citizens of the vicinity was presented to the court of quarter sessions, stating "that they reside on the extremity of the townships of Buckingham, Warwick,

* The most formidable competitor for metropolitan honors at that time was *Houghville*, otherwise known as "The Turk," the geographical center of the county. In 1808, "The Sign of the Grand Turk" was occupied by Septimus Hough, who laid off a town and offered a lot of ground for the court-house, but without avail. At this time a grist- and oil-mill were situated here. Bridge Point and Bushington, known as post-offices under the respective names of Edison and Furlong, have existed quite as long as "The Turk" without manifesting any symptoms of remarkable growth. Furlong's early name was "The Green Tree," afterward "The Bush," from which Bushington was derived. A Baptist church is located here, and a Presbyterian chapel at Bridge Point.

New Britain, and Plumstead, and that it would be to the interest and advantage of the said petitioners to have a new township laid off from the said townships, making the court-house the center thereof or as nearly so as may be convenient." William Long, Samuel Abernathy, and John Ruckman, commissioners appointed to lay off the proposed territory, submitted their report December 3, 1817, and produced a draft of the township in question with boundaries nearly identical with those subsequently adopted, except that the Street road in Buckingham and Plumstead was made the eastern limit. This report was not confirmed, for the reason that the draft did not show the shape of the original townships as affected by the change suggested, nor were there any landmarks, natural or artificial, in explanation of the many different courses described. The matter was not allowed to lapse, however; and at the August term, 1818, a new commission, consisting of Thomas G. Kennedy, Thomas Yardley, and Thomas Story, was appointed to consider the propriety of granting the petition first presented eleven months before. Their report was "confirmed *nisi*," November 30, 1818; and, after the usual delays for argument and appeal, "confirmed absolutely" March 4, 1819. Plumstead territory was entirely excluded, and the area otherwise reduced from that proposed in the first instance. Five thousand three hundred and fifty acres were taken from New Britain, one thousand one hundred and eighty-five from Buckingham, and three thousand five hundred and fifteen from Warwick. And thus, in the year 1819, after a persistent agitation of nearly two years on the part of those favorable to the project, the township of Doylestown was erected. The map of Bucks county has not been materially changed since that time. The formation of a new subdivision by uniting the contiguous portions of older organized territory was a procedure without precedent in the previous history of the county.

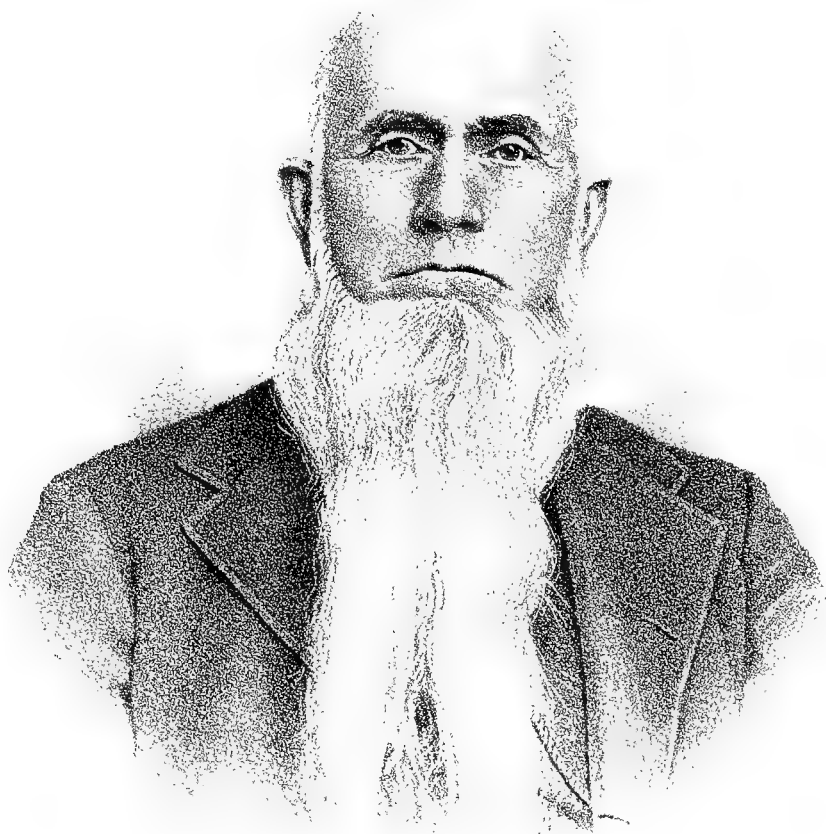
Township organization was beneficial in many ways, but the growth of the village was thought by public-spirited citizens to justify a further concentration of political powers. A second period of nineteen years from the beginning of the century elapsed before the agitation on this subject was brought to a favorable issue. Legislative action was secured in 1838, providing for the incorporation of Doylestown as a borough and its government as such, upon the acceptance of the provisions of the act by popular vote. Thursday, May 17, 1838, the election was held, and the charter was adopted by the practically unanimous vote of fifty-four to four; and on the following Monday, May 21, the first election for officers under the new *régime* was held at the public house of William Field. The results on this and subsequent occasions of a similar character appear at the close of this chapter. The chief executive officers are a chief burgess, assistant burgess, and high constable, all of whom are elected annually. The legislative powers are vested in a common council, the members

of which, nine in number, were also elected every year until 1867, when the act of incorporation was so amended as to make the time of service three years.

Among the first official acts of the council was "an ordinance naming the streets," of which twelve were then recognized, viz., Main, Green, York, State, East, West, Court, Church, Broad, Pine, Mechanic, and Garden alley. Main and State streets were the oldest; Broad was opened in 1811; and Pine—from State to Main—prior to 1812; Broad was extended from Court to State in 1818. The last end of this street is worse than the first; after passing through surroundings indicative of a high order of development in education, finance, and jurisprudence, it descends to the valley below, where it is known by the less dignified name of "Dutch lane." In like manner Main street became "Germany." Of later streets, Clinton, Center, Franklin, Decatur, Union, and Pine, with Lacey, Linden, and Afton avenues, were recognized by council in 1870; Church, Pine, North, Stover, Cottage, and Cemetery avenues in 1871; Donaldson and Hamilton in 1872; Lafayette and Washington are beyond the borough limits, which have never been extended, but comprise the same area as in 1838 (about four hundred and fifty acres), and there is yet considerable territory not occupied by buildings. The increase in the population is shown from the following statistics: The number of inhabitants in 1840 was nine hundred and six; in 1850, one thousand and two; in 1860, one thousand four hundred and sixteen; in 1870, one thousand six hundred and one; in 1880, two thousand and seventy.

No public enterprise reflects greater credit upon the citizens of Doylestown than its system of waterworks, first projected about the year 1849. The property then owned by Sandham Stewart in its numerous springs and water-power presented advantages not to be found elsewhere in the vicinity. Lest the opportunity of securing it for the borough might be lost, Messrs. Samuel Hart, W. T. Rogers, Lewis Apple, Elijah Lewis, George Hart, and R. Thornton purchased the Stewart estate from his administrators on their own responsibility with the view of transferring it to the town. At their request, the burgesses called a public meeting to consider the matter, and on the evening of the last day of the year of 1850 a general town meeting was held at which Samuel Keichleine presided. The representative of the purchasers informed the meeting that the entire property had been secured for six thousand dollars; that that part of it which included the springs, mill-site, and valuable franchises would be disposed of for about half that sum, and that any other arrangement which might be suggested would be considered. The chairman appointed a committee of fifteen, viz: George Lear, H. J. Taylor, C. E. Wright, Joseph Harvey, C. E. DuBois, C. H. Mann, Samuel Green, W. L. Hendrie, J. C. Mangle, A. D. Bennett, James Gilkyson, S. J. Paxson, Edward Fox, Josiah Hart, and William Carr, to collect information and formulate a plan for waterworks. January 15, 1851, they presented a report containing all the infor-

mation necessary in forming an intelligent conclusion regarding the proposed new departure. The cost of the works was estimated at nine thousand five hundred dollars ; and it was recommended that the borough purchase the property in question and undertake the work rather than an incorporated company. Messrs. W. T. Rogers, George Lear, Josiah Hart, James Gilkyson, H. J. Taylor, S. J. Paxson, and J. S. Brower were constituted a committee to make further inquiry into the ways and means of constructing the works, the expense likely to be incurred, and the comparative advantages to the citizens in placing the enterprise in the hands of a company or under the supervision of the borough. After some further discussion, the question was apparently settled at a special election on Friday, March 21, 1851, when, by a vote of one hundred and nine to fifty-seven, it was decided that the borough authorities should undertake the work. The purchase of the mill property was concluded June 17 following, the administrator of the Stewart estate also transferring to the borough certain rights and privileges in certain lands not included in the purchase. Arrangements were also made with the trustees of the cemetery for a lot of ground as a location for the reservoir, the construction of which was begun. At this point further operations were summarily suspended. A new council representing the element of opposition was elected in 1852. Men learned in the law expressed grave doubts as to the right of the borough to acquire property, the right of the cemetery trustees to dispose of land, the right of any individual or corporation to take water from the creek to the disadvantage of riparian owners farther down its course ; and whether right or wrong, the work was stopped and not resumed for nearly twenty years, during all of which time Doylestown enjoyed the distinction of being the only municipality in the world which owned and operated a grist-mill. Committees were regularly appointed to superintend its affairs ; and in the almost utter absence of other subjects for local legislation, the seemingly ill-advised action in acquiring the property assumed a fruitful topic of discussion which sometimes attained the dignity of a local "campaign issue." Through all these years the unfinished reservoir on the cemetery hill was a continual reminder of what might have been ; and, to the more sanguine, an earnest of what was yet to be. In March, 1867, an act was passed by the legislature conferring upon the borough the authority to construct and maintain water-works at the public expense, and to issue bonds as security to an amount not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars. The question again became a matter of public interest, and those who favored the project, finding themselves a majority of the common council in 1869, began to consider measures for the completion of the work begun in 1851. May 6, 1869, a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars for ten years at six per cent. was authorized. William E. Morris, a civil engineer, was employed to prepare plans, estimates, and specifications. It had no sooner become apparent that the council was energetically prosecuting the enterprise



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than the reactionary elements of the community again manifested strong opposition. Several public meetings were held in the court-house, and the action of council was condemned in unmeasured terms. In an assembly of this character, June 16, 1869, the council attended in a body. W. W. H. Davis, J. L. DuBois, and William E. Morris spoke in explanation of the plans of the council. The details became better understood and the advantages more fully appreciated, and from this time hostility gradually subsided. There were still those who went so far as to question the constitutionality of the act of 1867, and others who feared that legal complications might result from the use of so much of the water from the creek as would result in damage to mills of riparian owners. The last-named objection was disposed of in a summary manner. Counsel for a mill-owner at "The Turk" having filed application for a temporary injunction restraining the borough authorities from further excavations, Honorable Henry Chapman, president judge, after giving the case an extended hearing, dismissed it with this significant expression, "*De minimis lex non curat.*" The work was continued with such energy that September 21, 1869, it had so nearly reached completion as to permit a trial of the Worthington pumps for the first time. Not long afterward, water was introduced into private houses, John L. DuBois and W. W. H. Davis being the first to receive it. The mains have been extended at various times, and now reach every part of the town. A Holly automatic pump has been introduced, and greatly increases the efficiency of the system. The necessity of a fire department is effectually obviated; and although none is in existence, insurance underwriters have expressed the opinion that there is no town of equal size in the state so adequately protected. The enterprise has proven a financial success. Rates are much lower than in towns of the same population where valuable franchises have been placed under control of private corporations, and a sum of money is annually applied to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in the construction and equipment of the works.

Gas was introduced in 1858, and a movement to supersede it by electric light is now under consideration.

Travelling facilities have done much to advance the interests of Doylestown. On the 29th day of April, 1792, John Nicholas established a stage line from Easton to Philadelphia by way of Doylestown, which, under successive proprietors, was continued until 1854, when the Belvidere railroad was opened. During this time there were a number of lines established from this place to the city. Staging finally ceased in 1856, when the North Pennsylvania railroad was opened, October 9th of that year. It is much to be regretted that the Doylestown branch was not extended to New Hope; but, considering things as they exist, no one would deny that the facilities for travel thus afforded have proven a decided advantage. Business and manufacturing interests have not been advanced to any extent, however. The railroad permits easy access to the

great stores of Philadelphia, without any compensating advantages to local trade. The usual lines of business are well represented, Main street being the principal thoroughfare. Prominent among its attractions is the Lenape building, erected in 1874-75 by the Doylestown Improvement Company. It comprises on the first floor a market-house, the post-office, and a number of store-rooms; on the second were found the public library and club-rooms, besides a public hall, well equipped with stage fixtures and a seating capacity for six hundred persons; and on the third the three bodies of Odd Fellows here represented meet regularly in a commodious and well-furnished apartment. This building, in point of size, appointments, and appearance, is unequalled by any other of a similar character in the county. Of moneyed institutions, the Doylestown National Bank, the private bank of J. Hart & Co., and the Bucks County Trust Company render the county-seat a financial center of growing importance. Prior to the year 1832 there was neither bank nor banking-house in the town, the disadvantage of which was seriously felt by the business portion of the community. The initial effort in obviating this inconvenience was taken November 26th of that year, when a meeting of citizens favorable to the project was held at the public house of David Weirman. An organization was effected with a board of directors, consisting of Abraham Chapman, John Roberts, E. T. McDowell, Timothy Smith, Samuel Yardley, Christian Clemens, Samuel Kachline, Benjamin Hough, Elias Ely, William Stokes, John T. Neely, Mahlon K. Yardley, and John Blackfan. It was also decided that the capital stock should be sixty thousand dollars. The board organized with Abraham Chapman president, and at its second meeting, December 3, 1832, elected Daniel Byrnes cashier. The property of Mary Shaw on State street was rented for business purposes, and there the bank was opened. It enjoyed the confidence of the community from the beginning, and has been successful throughout its long career. In view of the large increase of business within the first few months, it was thought advisable to secure a more eligible building and location, and at a meeting of the board of directors, February 20, 1833, this matter was favorably considered. The purchase of the present site from Stephen Brock and the estate of Enoch Harvey was consummated March 6, 1833. May 22d following Samuel Kachline entered into a contract for the erection of a new banking-house. On the first day of January, 1834, the board of directors dined in the recently completed building. Its occupation for business purposes was deferred until February 22d, the one hundred and second anniversary of Washington's birth, possibly in deference to the patriotic feelings of those concerned. This structure was remodelled in 1870, and as thus enlarged has been called the best constructed building, architecturally, in the town. The management has experienced some changes, although comparatively few have marked its history for more than half a century. In November, 1847, after an incumbency of fifteen years, Abraham Chapman resigned his position

as president, and Charles E. DuBois was elected his successor. Upon the death of the latter, Honorable George Lear was elected president, March 22, 1865, and continued in that office until his death, in May, 1884, when Henry Lear succeeded him. He is the present incumbent. Daniel Byrnes, the first cashier, resigned December 8, 1847. Josiah Hart was his immediate successor. John J. Brock, the present cashier, was elected November 10, 1857. The capital is one hundred and five thousand dollars; surplus, one hundred thousand dollars.

About the year 1855, Josiah Hart, George Hart, Richard Watson, William M. Large, and Jonas Fretz formed a co-partnership for the transaction of private banking business under the name and style of J. Hart & Co., by which the house is still known. Messrs. Watson, Large, and Fretz withdrew in 1862, and George Hart in 1875, when Josiah and John Hart succeeded to the business. The former died in 1885, and as at present constituted the members of the firm are John and Frank Hart.

The Bucks County Trust Company has existed as a corporation since February 23, 1886. Its original and present organization is constituted as follows: president, Richard Watson; vice-president, John S. Williams; treasurer, T. O. Atkinson; directors, Richard Watson, J. K. Miller, Louis H. James, George Ross, J. Monroe Shellenberger, Hugh B. Eastburn, Robert M. Yardley, Samuel Steckel, James B. Doyle, Aaron Fretz, Joseph S. Atkinson, Philip H. Fretz, John S. Williams, B. F. Gilkeson, Joseph Thomas. The authorized capital is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This corporation insures persons interested in real estate from loss by reason of defective titles, and acts as agent in the purchase and transfer of property of all kinds, the settlement of estates, and the execution of trusts of every description. The advantages of thus transacting a business of this character are the complete security afforded by the capital stock, the permanency of the corporation, and its enlarged facilities. The operations of the company so far have been eminently satisfactory. Its business is transacted in a building owned by the company at the corner of Broad and Court streets. No precaution has been spared to render the vault absolutely impregnable. A solid granite wall, thirty inches thick, forms its exterior, while the vault proper consists of a heavy metal lining. The door is of massive proportions, and is secured by a system of locks, complex, ingenious, and intricate. The general aspect of the building and its appointments is such as to impress confidence in the methods of the corporation of which it is the visible exponent.

Manufactures have never developed beyond the limits of local consumption. Of those at present in operation the most extensive are the agricultural implement and repair shops of Daniel Hulshizer, established in 1848-49 by the present proprietor and Christopher F. Melic, who were then conducting a similar business at New Village, New Jersey, thirty miles distant. During the

first year this was merely a branch office for the sale of their products. Mr. Hulshizer removed to Doylestown in 1849, and brought with him such machinery as was necessary to perform the finishing of woodwork, while iron castings and shafting for the implements they made were hauled by wagon from New Village. This arrangement continued for five years, when, having established a larger trade at Doylestown, Mr. Hulshizer returned to New Village, leaving his interests here in the hands of Messrs. Martin & Wetherill. He returned in 1866, and in the following year built the large and commodious factory now occupied. The main building is eighty-three by thirty-six feet, three stories high. An addition was erected in 1882, thus enlarging the facilities fully one-half. Twenty-five men are employed. Different persons have been associated with Mr. Hulshizer at various times, but he is now sole proprietor, and has witnessed the growth of a prosperous industry from a comparatively small beginning.

The East Pennsylvania Spoke and Bending Works, Worstall & Carl proprietors, were established in 1858 by Samuel Green at their present location, Court and State streets, in a stone building erected in 1851 and used as a carriage-shop. The business was successively conducted by Coheen & Evans, Coheen & Jarrett, M. P. Jarrett, M. P. Jarrett & Co., and the present management, which assumed control in 1886. The product is used in the manufacture of carriages. The sash and planing mills of Louis J. Buckman & Co., Wallace Dungan's hide and tallow factory, with other establishments of lesser note, complete the industrial representation of the town. Considering the fact that Doylestown is but the terminal point of a branch railroad, the prospect of further growth in this respect is not promising. Until within recent years there does not appear to have been a disposition favorable to manufacturing enterprises. In January, 1887, the borough council passed a resolution exempting, under certain conditions, the plant of factories from taxation for a term of years. If other circumstances were equally favorable, there might be a change in the condition of affairs in this respect. This action of the council is the first encouragement capital has yet received, and indicates more than might be inferred from direct results.

A full complement of secret societies is represented. Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., was constituted August 27, 1850. Original officers: John W. Fry, W. M., Josiah Rich, S. W., Caleb E. Wright, J. W., Stephen Brock, T., William Carr, S., John S. Bryan, S. D., Jonas Ott, J. D., John McIntosh, Tyler. The hall owned by this body was purchased in 1857, and after undergoing extensive alterations, dedicated to masonry on Thursday, October 28, 1858.

Doylestown Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter March 11, 1844, which became defaced to such an extent that it was surrendered, and in lieu of this the present charter was issued January 22, 1847, to David H.

Goucher, N. G., R. Thornton, V. G., John G. Michener, S., William Limeburner, T. Present membership, about one hundred.

Doylestown Encampment, No. 35, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 22, 1846, with John G. Michener, C. P., C. E. Wright, H. P., R. Thornton, S. W., Hiram Lukens, J. W., Samuel Darragh, S., Joseph Young, T., E. K. Sherer, and John White, with others, petitioners.

Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 30, 1846, with George H. Michener, N. G., William Keichleine, V. G., Isaac Lippincott, S., John G. Michener, T. The three bodies last named meet in a commodious and well-furnished apartment in the Lenape building.

Doylestown Council, No. 166, O. U. A. M., was organized September 2, 1868, with the following members and officers: T. N. Myers, C., Joseph A. Martin, V. C., A. W. Heany, R. S., David Firman, A. S., James H. Clark, F. S., T. P. Harvey, Treas., Lewis Heller, H. S. Siegenfuss, William Fluck, E. R. J. Ughworth, William Lightcap, John P. Kinney, Wilson D. James, A. C. Large, D. S. Williams, A. B. Rickerd, O. H. Smith. Present membership, fifty-seven.

Excelsior Grand Lodge, No. 379, P. H., was organized November 10, 1874, with twenty-nine members, of whom Samuel S. Fries was secretary and James M. Cathers treasurer. Its charter was granted March 10, 1875. The present membership is eighteen.

General Robert L. Bodine Post, No. 306, G. A. R., organized January 23, 1883, with the following members: Charles A. Cuffel, Richard Watson, Thomas B. Miller, Jacob Clemens, F. Swartzlander, Samuel Silvey, Joseph S. Hawk, Mills Williams, John Townsend, John Hargrave, Isaiah I. Sellers, J. T. Atkinson, Robert Conrad, James Gilkyson, C. H. Magill, Andrew Conrad, D. W. C. Callender, C. K. Frankenfeld, Evan Stover, James M. Fulton, James Garis, Lewis K. Bryan, Samuel L. Ely, William T. Radcliffe, John Flack, Patrick Harford, James Bissey, Rudolf Myers.

George T. Harvey Camp, No. 164, S. of V., was mustered December 13, 1886, with the following members: John Yardley, K. Ochersperger, Howard J. Fries, Frank Livezey, Kirk Adler, Nelson V. Naylor, Charles McIntyre, Frank B. Adler, J. Harrison Wilson, C. H. Kolbe, Jr., George Watson, Charles M. Williams, William A. Patton.

Franklin Lodge, No. 44, O. S. of P., was instituted September 6, 1886, with twenty-three members, viz., J. M. Schellenberger, Henry S. Murfit, John R. Bigell, Edward Carl, Thaddeus Boeck, Evan J. Morris, Fred. Constantine, F. F. Bechlin, Lycurgus Bryan, Gilbert R. Fisher, Ernest Werner, George Schroth, Samuel Z. Freed, J. M. Meglathery, Lewis K. Bryan, E. Edwin Scheetz, John Yardley, Frank Livezey, M. B. Dill, George Peelser, William Sell, J. Evan Zorns, Warner Worstall. This was the first lodge of the order outside of Philadelphia.

Sciota Tribe, No. 214, Imp. O. R. M., organized December 10, 1886, with fifty-eight members, of whom the following were elected officers: Andrew F. Bertles, C. S.; Thomas H. Walton, P.; Joseph H. Wilson, S. S.; Edwin Smith, J. S.; William Lightcap, K. of W.; George Skelton, C. of R. The present membership is seventy-three.

St. Tammany Castle, No. 173, K. G. E., was instituted April 25, 1887, with Frank Zorns, P. C.; Irvin N. James, N. C.; Charles H. Heist, V. C.; J. Wilmot Harvey, H. P.; Harvey Scheetz, V. H.; M. of R., John D. James; C. of E., Frank Stover; K. of E., William Schoner.

The German Aid Society of Doylestown was organized in June, 1866, with Fred. Constantine, president; George Kraft, vice-president; Dominic Bauman, secretary; John Bauer, treasurer; and three other members. This number increased to thirteen the second year, fifteen the third, and twenty-one the fourth. Its membership at present is sixty-five. The society was incorporated May 3, 1867. It is of a purely beneficial character.

The Doylestown Maennerchor was organized July 1, 1884. The officers at that time were Edward Carl, president; Augustus Zeigler, leader; George W. Schrooth, vice-president; F. F. Bechlin, secretary, and Charles L. Zeigler, treasurer. The membership of fourteen at that time has since increased to fifty-eight. The purpose in view at first was solely social and musical culture. A beneficial feature was added November 1, 1885. The society was incorporated March 14, 1887.

The Doylestown Library Company was incorporated March 31, 1856, upon petition of the following persons: S. M. Andrews, George Hart, W. W. Grier, Henry T. Darlington, Enos Prizer, Richard Watson, M. Yardley, C. E. DuBois, George Lear, Edwin Fretz, John S. Brown, James Gilkyson, Henry Chapman. John S. Brown, the editor of the "Intelligencer" at that time, was first treasurer. John B. Pugh succeeded him in 1864, and Elias Carver in the next year. The affairs of the company are managed by a board of directors, three in number: Henry Lear, Alfred Paschall, and Thomas W. Goucher constitute the present board (1886). The library was opened in an apartment in the old court-house in 1856. It was then removed to a room in Honorable Richard Watson's residence, and, since 1875, has occupied a room in the Lenape building. The number of volumes is about three thousand.

The educational interests of the borough are well sustained. Four distinct efforts have been made to establish schools of advanced standing, the earliest of which resulted in the Doylestown academy, the building for which was erected in 1804, and is still standing at the corner of Broad and Court streets. The necessary funds were provided principally by subscriptions, although a lottery scheme was projected, and sanctioned by the legislature in 1805, for the purpose of realizing three thousand dollars. Sixteen thousand tickets were to be sold, of which four thousand six hundred and thirty-five were to draw

prizes. The lottery was conducted by seven commissioners, Andrew Dunlap, Christian Clemens, John Hough, Thomas Stewart, Hugh Mcredith, Nathaniel Shewell, and Josiah Y. Shaw, with Shaw and Asher Miner agents. The income from this source was still insufficient, and for several years an annual appropriation was received from the state. The first principal was the Reverend Uriah DuBois, who was also pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Deep Run. After his death, in 1821, there was not a regular succession of teachers. Ebenezer Smith had charge of the classical department from 1821 to 1828. Reverend Samuel Aaron, one of the most eloquent public speakers in the state, and Silas M. Andrews, D.D., subsequently conducted the school. The building is now used for public school purposes. The second educational enterprise was Ingham Female Seminary, incorporated by the legislature in 1838, and sustained for several years by state appropriations. C. Soule Carter was principal, but after his departure the institution collapsed. This occurred in 1843. Eventually, the building and grounds, at the corner of Broad and Mechanic streets, became the site of Linden Female seminary, founded under a charter from the county court in 1872. It grew out of a school for girls opened by Reverend L. C. Sheip in the spring of 1870, in Masonic Hall. The principals were Henry A. Hough and Rev. L. C. Sheip. The school attained an enviable reputation in this and adjoining states, and promised a career of great usefulness. But two similar enterprises had failed under more favorable conditions, and the third seemed irresistibly drawn toward the same conclusion. Mr. Sheip was well calculated to make the school a success, and it is to be regretted that adverse circumstances deprived the town of the advantages which must have inured from its continuance.

The Doylestown seminary of the present was incorporated May 29, 1877, but had been in operation fully ten years prior to that time. It was established in 1867 by Benjamin Smith. The main building was erected in 1869-70, and when the school opened the following term one hundred and seventy-nine pupils were in attendance, a larger number than has since been enrolled. In 1876 the property came into possession of a board of trustees in lieu of the obligations of the former proprietor, and Reverend — Hafford was placed in charge as principal. M. E. Scheibner succeeded him in 1877. The property once more came into possession of an individual owner in 1880, when Augustus C. Winters purchased it. It has been continued as a proprietary school, and is now owned and conducted by John Gosman, Ph.D., who assumed the management in 1882. For the first time in its checkered career the school is prosperous financially. More than one hundred pupils are in attendance, many of whom reside at a distance from the town. The school enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of the immediate community, and it is to be hoped that it will experience a future as successful as its past has been unfortunate.

Since the reduction in size of New Britain in 1819 there is no more forcible reminder of its former extension southeast than the New Britain Baptist Church, the extension of which under its present name beyond the limits of that township is the only circumstance apparent to the casual observer to indicate that the latter division once embraced part of Doylestown. The burial-ground and church edifices are located in the extreme western portion of Doylestown township, about four miles west of the county-seat and thirty from Philadelphia, on an elevation between two branches of the Neshaminy. The cemetery comprises two acres, and its tenants number several thousand, the oldest inscription being that of John Riale, under date of August 14, 1748. The burial-ground is intersected by a public road. It was enlarged in 1843, and is inclosed by a stone wall of venerable appearance. An additional acre comprises the site of the church edifice and chapel, and in one corner there is a never failing spring of water over which the baptistry is built. The present church edifice, built in 1815, is sixty-five feet long, forty-six feet wide, and twenty-three feet high, with seating capacity of six hundred. It is a stone building. The interior has been much improved in appearance in recent years, and combines the ideas of threescore years ago with those of the present. There are galleries around three sides and two rows of windows, rather small in proportion to the dimensions of the exterior wall. The first meeting-house was built in 1744, and was known for many years as the "Society meeting house," from its location about the center of the lands owned by the "Penn Society of Traders." The site was donated by Joseph Growden. It is thus described in 1770: "The house is of stone, forty feet by thirty, erected in 1744 on a lot of two acres, partly the gift of Judge Growden and partly the gift of the congregation, whereon are stables, a school-house, and a fine grove. It is a rising ground formed into an angle by the crossing of two highroads. The house is accommodated with seats, galleries, and a stove." The chapel, built in 1885, is a substantial structure fifty-six feet long and thirty-three feet wide. It is arranged for the various purposes of Sunday-school room, sociables and church receptions, etc. Beside these buildings there are a number of sheds on the premises for horses and carriages. The general aspect of the buildings and grounds is such as to convey an idea of strength, liberality, and progressiveness on the part of the congregation.

The organization of the New Britain church was effected under difficulties. The emigration of Welsh Baptists to Pennsylvania began in 1683, and in 1719 they had become sufficiently numerous in Montgomery to organize at that place one of the first churches of this denomination in the province. It subsequently included among its membership much of the Welsh element in New Britain. A dissension arose about the year 1735 regarding certain doctrinal points, Simon Butler, of New Britain, being one of the chief disputants; his neighbors adhered generally to his views, which were not acceptable to the Mont-



*Yours truly
Chas. F. Durner.*

gomery people. The matter was taken before the association and an amicable settlement attempted, but without success. The New Britain people were desirous of becoming a separate church, and improved this opportunity for action in that direction. Twenty-two of their number—Isaac Evans, David Stephens, Evan Stephens, John Williams, Walter Shewell, Joshua Jones, William George, Clement Doyle, William Dungan, John James, David Morgan, Thomas James, David Stephens, Jr., Thomas Humphreys, Mary James, Mary Shewell, Margaret Phillips, Elizabeth Stephens, Jane James, Catharine Evans, Margaret Doyle—associated themselves together November 28, 1754, and became the original constituent members of the New Britain Baptist church by attaching their signatures to a written instrument setting forth their belief and the objects of thus organizing. The leaders in this movement were Benjamin Griffith, William Davis, Isaac Eaton, and John Thomas. An arrangement was made by which the Montgomery church dismissed the new organization, and in 1755 the latter was received into the Philadelphia association. And thus the ninth Baptist church in the state, with respect to seniority, came into existence.

Frequent pastoral changes have marked the course of its history. Reverend Joseph Eaton, the first pastor, preached in the old meeting-house before the organization of the church. He was born in Wales August 25, 1679, immigrated to America in 1686, was called to the ministry in 1722, ordained October 24, 1727, and died April 1, 1749. He is mentioned by his contemporaries with uniform respect and regard. His colleague during the latter years of his life was Reverend William Davis, also a native Welshman, who succeeded to the pastorate in 1749. His death occurred October 3, 1768. Reverend Joshua Jones became his assistant in 1761, and assumed pastoral charge in 1768, continuing in that capacity until 1793, a period of twenty-five years, including the revolutionary interval and a remarkable schism in the church caused by David Evans, a man of vigorous mind and fair education, who became a Universalist, and constrained many of the membership to adopt his views. He built a small house for worship in 1801, and there expounded his doctrines to such as cared to hear them; but the congregation did not survive the death of its founder, which occurred in 1824. Reverend William White was pastor from 1795 to 1804, and Silas Hough, M.D., from the latter year to 1818. The incumbency of the former was remarkable for the number of accessions, as was also that of Reverend John C. Murphy, who succeeded Hough in 1819, and closed a five years' pastorate April 18, 1824. The next in order was Reverend James McLaughlin, who was elected October 20, 1825. The next was Reverend Samuel Aaron, the most talented and brilliant man who ever occupied the pulpit at New Britain, noted for his invectives against intemperance and slavery. During the administration of his immediate successors, Reverends T. T. Cutcheon and Samuel Nightingale, the condition of the church was far from prosperous. It received an upward tendency from

the next incumbent, Heman Lincoln, D.D., under whom the membership was largely increased and the general interests of the church advanced. Reverend William Wilder, Levi G. Beck, A. C. Wheat, William Whitehead, Lewis Munger, and N. C. Fetter complete the pastoral record. The charges above noted may be thus summarized: Joseph Eaton, 1743-49; William Davis, 1749-68; Joshua Jones, 1768-93; William White, 1795-1804; Silas Hough, 1804-1818; John C. Murphy, 1819-24; James McLaughlin, 1825-27; Samuel Aaron, 1830-31; T. T. Cutcheon, 1836-38; Samuel Nightingale, 1838-45; Heman Lincoln, 1845-50; William Wilder, 1851-54; Levi G. Beck, 1855-59; A. C. Wheat, 1860-65; William Whitehead, 1867-71; Lewis Munger, 1872-79; N. C. Fetter, 1880 —.

In Doylestown township, a mile from the borough, stands a Mennonite meeting-house, said to be the oldest church edifice in middle Bucks county. It is known to have been built prior to 1810. In the burial-ground adjoining many of the old German families of the vicinity are represented in several generations.

The Doylestown Presbyterian church is the oldest denominational organization in that borough. It originated in the labors of Reverend Uriah Du Bois, during his residence at Doylestown as principal of the academy in the beginning of this century. He was ordained and installed at Deep Run in 1798, and, after the completion of the academy building (1804), began to preach occasionally in an apartment therein which the trustees placed at the disposal of all Christian denominations. He preached also at Tinicum until 1808; and when that appointment was relinquished, regular services were conducted at Doylestown alternately with Deep Run. The removal of the county-seat in 1812, and the fact that there was then no church building in the town, rendered it necessary that adequate accommodations for worship should be provided. The Presbyterian congregation undertook this work, and in 1813 building operations were begun. August 14, 1815, it had so far approached completion as to be dedicated, Reverends Jacob J. Janeway, Robert B. Belville, and U. DuBois performing that ceremony. This structure was fifty-five feet long by forty-five in width, with four ranges of pews and side galleries. It was enlarged and remodelled in 1850. On the last Sunday in May, 1871, the congregation assembled here for a final service, and within a few weeks the building was demolished. On the 16th day of the same month in the following year the present church edifice was occupied for the first time. It is a stone building, sixty feet wide by ninety feet long, with tower one hundred and forty-six feet surmounted with a belfry; chapel, Sunday-school rooms, and audience-room with a seating capacity of one thousand persons. The aggregate cost was fully thirty thousand dollars. A memorial tablet in the chancel is inscribed to the memory of Reverend Silas M. Andrews, D.D., who was pastor from November 16, 1831, until his death, March 7, 1881—a few months less

than fifty years. In the interval of ten years between the death of Mr. DuBois (September 10, 1821) and his installation (November 16, 1831) there were a number of supplies, among others, Messrs. Tustin, Beatty, and Charles Hyde. The latter was ordained and installed as pastor November 18, 1823, and resigned May 11, 1829. Reverend Henry Hotchkiss became stated supply in 1830. He was the immediate predecessor of Dr. Andrews; and Reverend W. A. Patton, the present pastor, who was installed May 3, 1881, succeeded upon the death of the latter. The congregation numbers about six hundred. Seven Sunday-schools are connected with the church, numbering nearly a thousand scholars. The following persons were ruling elders from 1796 to 1876: Thomas Stewart, James Ferguson, Andrew Dunlap, John Mann, John C. Ernst, Jonas Newton, John Beatty, W. S. Hendric, James McNeely, Samuel Godshalk, Nathan Lewis, John Widdifield, John H. Anderson, Samuel Hall, John Greer, Silas H. Thompson, John G. Mann, Benjamin S. Rich, and John G. Harris.

In the year 1834 several Friends residing in and near the village of Doylestown made application to Buckingham monthly meeting for permission to hold an indulged meeting on first days. The meeting appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, and when the request had been favorably reported, the proposed meeting was authorized. It was held for a time in a room rented for the purpose, until, in the following year, a meeting-house was erected, which cost, with improvements, one thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Methodism was introduced into Doylestown in 1837. The first sermon was preached in the Presbyterian church by Reverend James Hand, who was then in charge of Attleborough circuit. His predecessors had previously preached occasionally in the vicinity, but it is not known that regular services were ever held in the town. Mr. Hand's text was "Fear not, little flock," etc. He was a good mechanic as well as preacher, and personally engaged in the work of building a church. His efforts were ably seconded by the liberal men of the town. A neat and commodious stone church edifice was completed in 1838. It is sixty feet long and forty feet wide, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The present membership is one hundred and three. Reverend H. R. Robinson has been pastor two years past. This pulpit has been occupied by some of the brightest intellects of the Philadelphia conference.

The parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Doylestown, was organized April 26, 1846, at the residence of Andrew Donaldson on State street. The vestry, as then constituted, consisted of Andrew Donaldson, Henry J. C. Taylor, William Limeburner, Richard M. Donaldson, James Kempton, Benjamin Jackson, and Charles H. Mann. William Limeburner and Charles H. Mann were elected wardens. At a subsequent meeting of the vestry, May 15, Bishop Potter presiding, George Blight and Dr. Charles Treichel, of

Germantown, were elected additional members; the latter, instead of Benjamin Jackson, resigned. The parish was admitted into union with the diocese in 1848, and a charter of incorporation granted by the civil court February 8, 1848. The moving spirit of these developments was Reverend George P. Hopkins, then a resident of Germantown. He held his first service at Masonic hall, Doylestown, on Sunday morning, May 18, 1845. At this time there was only one member of the Episcopal church in the place—Mrs. Thomas Ross. Mr. Hopkins was elected rector at the first meeting of the vestry, and continued in that capacity until his resignation, March 19, 1853, deriving his support mainly from the "Society of the Protestant Episcopal church for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania." The building of a church edifice was the principal event of his administration. Formal action was taken by the vestry May 15, 1846, in the appointment of Henry J. C. Taylor, William Limeburner, and Andrew Donaldson as a building committee, with Hon. Thomas Ross as treasurer of the building fund. Ground was broken for the proposed building, July 20, 1846; the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Potter September 16 of the same year, and the first service in the new building was held April 23, 1848. It was consecrated by Bishop Potter, May 30, 1850. At that time the building consisted merely of the nave; the new chancel and bell-gable were added in 1870, and the Sunday-school and lecture-room furnished in 1854. Reverend Rees C. Evans was pastor from March 11, 1854, to July 7, 1855; William R. Gries, from November 12, 1855, to October 18, 1861, when he resigned to accept the chaplainship of the one hundred and fourth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Tetlow from October 1, 1862, to March 31, 1864; Byron McGann from August 1, 1864, to August 18, 1868; Hurley Baldy from October 1, 1868, to November 1, 1873; Thomas R. Coleman, from April 26, 1874, to January 15, 1875; V. Hummel Berghaus, P. A. Widdemeyer, J. F. Taunt, and George N. Eastman from 1875 to the present.

The church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, built in 1856, and dedicated November 23 of that year by Bishop Neumann, is third among the places of worship of this denomination (Roman Catholic) established in this county. Father George, its founder, was pastor at the time at Haycock, and upon the completion of the church edifice was placed in charge of the parish thus formed, which position he occupied nearly a score of years. He was stationed elsewhere by the archbishop in 1875, when Reverend James I. McDermott was appointed his successor. He remained but four months. December 1, 1875, the present pastor, Reverend Henry Stommel, assumed charge; he, like Father George, was the rector of Haycock immediately previous to his removal here. Under his administration a number of neighboring parishes have been formed, and the numerical strength of this one at Doylestown increased to about six hundred souls. The church edifice is a solid stone structure, one hundred feet long by forty wide, with tower one hundred and thirty-five feet high, a peal of bells,

and pipe-organ. The pastoral residence attached is thirty-one by forty-six feet in dimensions, and three stories high, and a corresponding wing to the north of the main building is occupied by the sisters who conduct the parish school. In the rear of the church there is a beautiful cemetery, comprising several acres.

In 1860 Reverend W. R. Yearick was commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions of the Synod of the Reformed church in the United States to labor among the scattered members of the denomination in and around Doylestown. A congregation of twenty members was organized March 17, 1861, with William Ruth and David Fleck, elders; L. S. Gearhart, Israel Frantz, and John Davis, deacons. It was incorporated as "Salem Reformed Church of Doylestown, Pa.," at the September court, 1864. October 16 of that year the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, and in due course of time it was completed. After serving this congregation in connection with the Hilltown church eight years, Mr. Yearick resigned, whereupon Reverend W. H. Heilman was appointed to succeed him. At the end of eight months a vacancy again existed, upon which Reverend L. C. Sheip was appointed, and entered upon his duties December, 1868. He is the present (1887) pastor. The church was repaired, reseated, and otherwise improved in 1877. Owing to a lack of material, the membership has not increased rapidly.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church was incorporated May 17, 1870, with Reverend A. T. Geisenhainer, pastor; Jacob Schaeffer, Frederick Constantine, and Adam Daubert, elders; John Keller, Levi Nace, and Ludwig Ebert, deacons. Its membership was originally connected with the Hilltown church, and was first ministered unto by Reverend G. Heilig in 1862. He preached in the Reformed church, and resigned in 1865. Reverend W. R. Buehler was pastor from 1870 to 1871, R. S. Wagner from 1872 to 1874, J. H. Fritz from 1874 to 1879, A. R. Horne (regular supply) from 1879 to 1885, and E. L. Miller since his installation, July 19, 1885. The church edifice was dedicated in 1868, and re-dedicated on Ascension Day, May 6, 1875.

The First Baptist church of Doylestown was organized on the evening of Thursday, December 3, 1867, with the election of Reverend W. S. Wood as pastor, and two deacons—Robert Johnson and James D. Scott. There were more than fifty constituent members, a majority of whom had formerly been connected with the New Britain church. It was recognized as a regularly constituted organization January 16, 1868, by a council composed of representatives of seven different Baptist churches, Dr. George Dana Boardman delivering the sermon on the occasion; and at the next meeting of the North Philadelphia Association this church was formally admitted into the body. The initial step in building a church was taken January 12, 1867, when a committee was appointed to purchase a suitable site. Within two years from that date the proposed building was under roof; but owing to financial stringency

it was not dedicated until January, 1877. It is a substantial structure, eligibly located, commodious, well furnished, and involved an aggregate expenditure of twenty-three thousand dollars. The successors of Mr. Wood as pastor were: Reverend H. A. Hastings, John Miller, and T. R. Howlett. The membership numbers one hundred and seventy-five at present.

Buckingham Valley Baptist church, at Bushington, was organized in August, 1880, by Reverend George A. Larrison, M.D., then pastor of Solebury Baptist church. The first services were held during the months of February and March of that year in private houses and at the school-house in Bushington, when thirty-six persons were converted. Reverends Larrison, Frame, Harte, and Huffnagle have been pastors, but Mr. Larrison was most active, and to his efforts the church owes its existence. The church edifice, a substantial frame structure, was built in 1886. This church is connected with the Reading Baptist Association.

A list of the principal officers of Doylestown borough since its incorporation is herewith submitted:—

Burgesses: 1838–1848, Abraham Chapman; 1849–52, Samuel Keichleine; 1853–54, Charles E. DuBois; 1855–56, James Gilkyson; 1857, John B. Pugh; 1858, Samuel P. Hamilton; 1859, John Fretz; 1860–62, Charles E. DuBois; 1863, James Gilkyson; 1864, N. C. James; 1865, John Fretz; 1866, John L. DuBois; 1867–68, Joshua Beans; 1869–70, Harman Yerkes; 1871, Joshua Beans; 1872–73, Samuel Cuthbert; 1874, James M. Wilkinson; 1875, A. J. Larue; 1876, Henry C. Michener; 1877, John M. Purdy; 1878, Josiah Frantz; 1879, Barney McGinty; 1880, A. H. Heist; 1881–82, John Donnelly; 1883, William Hargrave; 1884, James M. Wilkinson; 1885, George T. Harvey; 1886–87, John R. Bitting.

High Constables: 1838, Thomas Dungan; 1839, Asher Cox; 1840, Smith Price; 1841–43, Nathaniel Hubbard; 1844, Aaron Fell; 1845–47, Preston Price; 1848–52, Nathaniel Hubbard; 1853–56, James McCoy; 1857–84, John K. Tomlinson; 1885–86, Andrew Conrad; 1887, Joshua Tomlinson.

Councilmen: 1838. Samuel A. Smith, Nathaniel Hubbard, John B. Pugh, A. D. Bennett, Nathan Cornell, B. Vanlvanee, William Stokes, Moses Armstrong, Caleb E. Wright.

1839. Caleb E. Wright, John Seitzinger, John Potts, Thomas Wambold, William Maxwell, John B. Pugh, Samuel A. Smith, A. D. Bennett, Moses Armstrong.

1840. Josiah V. Shaw, Robert Armstrong, C. F. Yardley, William Maxwell, W. Limeburner, Stephen Brock, William Stokes, Thomas Wambold, John Seitzinger.

1841. Robert Armstrong, John Lenzler, W. Limeburner, Samuel Solli-day, Charles Wigton, Thomas Hays, Samuel Yardley, William Stokes, Lester Rich.

1842. E. T. McDonald, Moses Armstrong, Abel M. Griffith, Charles E. DuBois, John B. Pugh, E. H. Sherer, C. H. Mathews, J. McIntosh, Charles Wigton.

1843. C. H. Mathews, John B. Pugh, Benjamin Morris, E. T. McDonald, Charles Wigton, Charles E. DuBois, J. McIntosh, A. M. Griffith, Alfred Magill.

1844. C. H. Mathews, J. McIntosh, E. T. McDonald, John B. Pugh, Charles E. Du Bois, A. M. Magill, Benjamin Morris, Joseph Harvey, D. H. Goucher.

1845. C. H. Mathews, J. McIntosh, A. M. Magill, John B. Pugh, Samuel Yardley, Standham Stewart, W. Limeburner, E. Lewis, Robert Armstrong.

1846. W. J. Hendric, J. McIntosh, George Lear, Levi Johnson, T. T. Kinsey, James Bleiler, John Clemens, E. Lewis, Alfred Magill.

1847. W. J. Hendric, L. L. Roberts, John Cox, Joel Vasey, Samuel Darrah, E. Lewis, John Clemens, William Addis, T. T. Kinsey.

1848. A. D. Bennett, J. S. Brown, Joseph Harvey, Preston Jones, George Lear, A. M. Magill, Thomas Scotland, J. B. Smith, Samuel Solliday.

1849. A. D. Bennett, George Kick, Charles Rotzell, Samuel Solliday, John Weikel, William Carr, Enos Kulp, Thomas Scotland, S. H. Thompson.

1850. (No return of the result of this year's election appears upon the records of the council or the court of quarter sessions.)

1851. Levi Johnson, Enos Kulp, George T. Harvey, John T. Brooks, George Hart, George McIntosh, James Gilkyson, I. W. Cornell, T. L. Cressman.

1852. J. L. Bean, Thomas Doyle, Isaac Riale, Samuel Hall, G. H. Michener, A. M. Magill, C. Sherer, A. Howe, B. Vanlvanee.

1853. Joseph Harvey, George H. Michener, Isaac Riale, Amos Stone, Thomas Hays, R. F. Scheetz, Samuel Hall, Thomas Dyer, A. M. Magill.

1854. Jesse Armstrong, R. F. Scheetz, S. T. Roberts, J. S. Bryan, Thomas Dyer, A. M. Magill, James Bleiler, George Michener, Thomas Goucher.

1855. William Beck, John Clemens, A. C. Vanlvanee, George McIntosh, William T. Eisenhart, M. Yardley, S. H. Thompson, T. W. Goucher, George Lear.

1856. John Clemens, Thomas Goucher, C. Vanlvanee, G. McCoy, M. Yardley, Charles Wigton, John Brooks, George McIntosh, H. S. Fisher.

1857. G. R. McCoy, R. Thornton, John J. Brock, Richard Watson, B. Vanlvanee, S. P. Hamilton, Enos Kulp, James Gilkyson, Charles Solliday.

1859. John Beatty, F. Constantine, A. D. Hartzell, W. E. Warford, N. P. Brown, John Hargrave, C. J. Shade, H. F. Druckenmiller, John J. Brock.

1860. John J. Brock, A. H. Barber, Francis Adelman, J. L. Ely, R. Thornton, Robert Thompson, H. F. Druckenmiller, Samuel Hall, W. C. Warford.

1861. Jesse Armstrong, Joseph Harvey, N. C. James, Thomas Adelman, Enos Kulp, W. T. Rogers, Samuel Hall, Robert Lewis, R. F. Sheetz.

1862. Jesse Armstrong, John J. Brock, William I. Rogers, Joseph Harvey, James Gilkyson, N. C. James, Robert Lewis, T. N. Goucher, W. Constantine.

1863. Jesse Armstrong, John J. Brock, John S. Brown, W. Constantine, T. W. Goucher, Joseph Harvey, Robert Lewis, William T. Rogers, S. H. Smith.

1864. Jesse Armstrong, John J. Brock, Joseph Harvey, T. W. Goucher, S. M. Andrews, James Gilkyson, N. P. Brower, A. J. Riale, L. A. Smith.

1865. A. J. Riale, John J. Brock, James Gilkyson, Henry Livezey, S. H. Aaron, Enos Kulp, Francis Adelman, Joseph Harvey, Jesse Armstrong.

1866. John J. Brock, A. H. Barber, M. O. Kulp, N. P. Brower, W. S. Brunner, H. T. Darlington, Joseph J. Greer, G. E. Donaldson, S. P. Hamilton.

1867. For one year: John L. DuBois, Charles Wigton, Morgan Rufe; for two years: Joseph J. Greer, L. B. Thompson, A. H. Barber; for three years: Charles Rotzel, Samuel Hall, H. S. Fisher.

1868. John L. DuBois, Eugene James, Henry T. Darlington, W. W. H. Davis.

1869. N. P. Brower, A. J. Carrel, George Deemer.

1870. James Biglan, George Lear, G. R. McCoy.

1871. William Thompson, L. P. Worthington, James Rickert.

1872. W. W. H. Davis, J. La Rue, Thomas Hays.

1873. Charles Hamilton, Samuel Trumbower, Jonas Knight.

1874. John G. Randall, Isaiah Frantz, H. D. Livezey.

1875. Evan J. Morris, D. E. Brower, T. P. Harvey.

1876. H. H. Hough, Charles Hamilton, Levi Fluck.

1877. O. P. James, M.D., Augustus Zeigler, M. Dungan.

1878. T. P. Harvey, John L. Kramer, Edward McIntosh.

1879. John J. Brock, I. W. Closson, William Lightcap.

1880. O. P. James, M.D., Augustus Zeigler, Charles Hamilton, Henry Hough.

1881. Samuel Steckel, James Barrett, John L. Kramer, Charles Hamilton.

1882. John J. Brock, I. W. Closson, Thomas W. Henry.

1883. O. P. James, M.D., Samuel Steckel, Dr. R. B. Knight.

1884. James Barrett, Martin Evans, Henry Long.

1885. John L. Kramer, Andrew P. Rickert, Levi Huck.

1886. O. P. James, M.D., Thomas Biglan, William H. Robbins.

1887. John Yardley, James W. Bartlett, Martin Evans.



John Farrer

CHAPTER XVIII.

PLUMSTEAD—BEDMINSTER.

THESE townships were originally included in one, which extended from the northern boundary of Buckingham and Solebury to Tohickon creek on the north and northwest, with the line of New Britain and Hilltown as its western border. This territory marks the northern limit of English Quaker immigration between the Neshaminy creek and Delaware river. There was also a numerous Scotch-Irish element among its early population; but in common with neighboring townships on the north and west, the Germans have practically overwhelmed these earliest represented nationalities.

PLUMSTEAD is the only township in the county bearing the name of an individual. The person thus honored, Francis Plumstead, was in no wise distinguished, except as one of the first holders of land in the locality that bears his name. He was also one of the largest landed proprietors. The area of his estates was twenty-five hundred acres, representing the insignificant investment of fifty pounds, exclusive of surveyors' fees. He resided in London and never came to this country, preferring to continue his avocation there as an "iron-monger" rather than venture upon the precarious existence of a colonist in the wilds of America. It appears that his name was applied to the settlement north of Buckingham quite early; in a petition for township organization in 1715 it is given as the preference of the people of that section. Why they should thus seek to perpetuate the memory of one whom they had never seen and could scarcely regard in any other light than as a land speculator is not apparent. The name was finally and permanently engrafted upon the locality in 1725, when, in response to a petition presented at the December term of the previous year, the court of quarter sessions erected the township of Plumstead. With an area approximating forty thousand acres, it thus became the largest organized territory in the county. This has since been reduced to twelve thousand eight hundred acres. The population in 1784 was nine hundred and fifty-three; in 1810, one thousand four hundred and seven; in 1820, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; in 1830, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; in 1840, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; in 1850, two thousand two hundred and ninety-eight; in 1860, two thousand seven hundred and ten; in 1870, two thousand six hundred and seventeen; in 1880, two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Next to Francis Plumstead's large tract the most extensive was that of Arthur Cooke, from whom a local stream received its name. He was given a patent for two thousand acres, part of which adjoined the Dublin road in 1686. Upon his death, in 1699, one-half of this was purchased by Clement and Thomas Dungan, who thereupon settled upon it. Christopher Day and John Dyer also bought portions of the Cooke survey. A map of 1724 locates the following land-owners at that time, some of whom may not have been actual settlers: Arthur Day, Henry Child, John Dyer, Richard Hill, Abraham Hilyer, Silas MacCarty, William Michener, John Earl, James Shaw, James Brown, Henry Paul, Samuel Barker, Thomas Brown, Jr., Richard Lundy, and Henry Large. At the time when a part of Francis Plumstead's tract was surveyed (1704), Joseph Paul, Elizabeth Laird, and widow Musgrave were land-owners. Christopher Day settled in this township in 1708, and resided here until his death in 1748. Thomas Brown removed from Essex county, England, to Philadelphia, and thence to the southwest corner of Plumstead, about 1710. He was one of the earliest settlers in that locality. His son, Thomas, married Elizabeth Davidson in 1720; their declaration of marriage is the first on record in the minutes of Buckingham quarterly meeting. The first to intrude upon the solitude of the Browns was John Dyer, from Gloucestershire, England, whither he removed to Bucks county prior to 1712. He purchased the improvements made by Thomas Brown, and the latter, possibly desiring to become again the first to establish a new community, removed farther into the woods, to the vicinity of Plumstead meeting-house. John Dyer founded Dyer's mill, Dyers-town, and was instrumental in having the Easton road opened from Governor Keith's to his property, from which circumstance it was known as the Dyer's mill road. This mill was the first in the township, if not in central Bucks county. It was built in 1725, with money borrowed from Abraham Chapman of Wrightstown. It is recorded that when Dyer came into the township wild animals were plenty, the beavers built dams across Pine run, and the Indians were numerous and friendly. William Michener, from whom many of that name in this county are descended, settled here in 1725 and owned four hundred acres. Henry Childs, the ancestor of the Childs family, settled in Philadelphia and Warminster before locating in Plumstead. The Carlises and Penningtons, the McCallas, Lundys, Shaws, and Doans were also represented prior to the middle of the last century.

The opening of roads received the attention usually manifested in recently settled localities. The second link in the Easton road, from Keith's plantation to Dyer's mill, was laid out in 1723. A corresponding extension of the Durham road was made three years later, when its northern terminus became Gardenville instead of Centerville. It was further opened in 1729 to the northern boundary of the township. The Strut road was laid out in 1741, the Ferry road in 1738, the roads to Point Pleasant and Lower Black's Eddy the

same year, and to Krout's mill on Deep run in 1750. The road from the Delaware at Point Pleasant westward, in a direction nearly parallel with the township boundary, has been converted into a turnpike.

The most distinguished native of Plumstead was Honorable Charles Huston, late judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was educated at Dickinson college, and subsequently became a teacher at that institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began the practice of law in Lycoming county. He was commissioned a judge of the supreme court in 1826, and retired from the bench in 1845. John Ellicott Carver, born in 1809, in Plumstead, achieved an honorable reputation as one of the pioneer architects of Philadelphia. He was a carpenter and wagon-maker, but found time in the midst of his daily occupation to peruse scientific treatises, and thus qualified himself for a distinguished position in his adopted profession. Several members of the McCalla family became well-known clergymen: General John Moore McCalla was adjutant of the American forces at the massacre of the river Raisin.

Village indications on the map of Plumstead are rather misleading: a number of places being designated with post-office names where no town is visible to the naked eye. The discrepancy between the idea thus conveyed and the actual state of things may properly be attributed to the magnifying power of the surveyor's theodolite. The post villages of Plumstead are Danborough, Plumsteadville, Gardenville, Wismer, Fountainville, Dyerstown, and Point Pleasant: the last three being partly in Tinicum, Buckingham, and New Britain respectively. Danborough derives its name from that of an early resident and prominent citizen, Daniel Thomas. It has also borne the names of Danville and Clover Hill. Samuel Nicholas kept a hotel here many years, and was prominently identified with the stage business of a generation ago. Plumsteadville, the radial point of a number of roads in the northern part of the township, was comprehended under the name of John Hart's tavern a century and more ago. It has risen to considerable local importance since the establishment of the extensive carriage-works of Mr. Kratz, and comprises about twenty-five dwellings, with a population of more than a hundred. The post-office was established here in 1840 with John L. Delp as postmaster. The Presbyterian church was built in 1860. The Brownsville of three-quarters of a century ago, at the intersection of the Durham road and the Danborough and Point Pleasant turnpike, has been known as Gardenville since 1857, when John Shaffer was appointed first postmaster. The Browns were a prominent family of that vicinity. The "Plow," a hotel kept at this place as early as 1760, disputes with John Hart's tavern the honor of being the first hotel in the township. The Doans, famous ruffians of revolutionary times, were buried from this house, then a private dwelling and the residence of their aunt. The name can hardly be said to have been appropriate before the introduction of

lime for agricultural purposes, when the land was exceptionally sterile. Wismer is the name of a post-office in the extreme northeastern part of the township. The family of that name is quite numerous and was early represented. A cross-roads hamlet a mile southwest is known as Hinkletown. Dyerstown has shrivelled with age and depreciated in importance since the opening of roads and building of mills at other points. Point Pleasant is principally in Tinicum. Fountainville is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural community, and in three different townships.

As the Friends were the earliest settlers in Plumstead, their meetings were the first of a religious character in the township. They met for worship at private houses as early as the winter of 1727-28, and in the autumn of the following year were given leave to meet on first day at Thomas Brown's house. Ground for the meeting-house and burial-ground, fifteen acres, was deeded by the Browns to Richard Lundy, William Michener, Josiah Dyer, and Joseph Dyer, in trust, at the rate of one shilling per acre, January 19, 1730. The site for a meeting-house was selected by a committee appointed by Buckingham and Wrightstown meetings. A log meeting-house was built in 1730. The present stone structure replaced it in 1752 and was used as a hospital in the revolution. It was enlarged in 1876. The only burial-ground in the township prior to 1730 of which traces yet remain is situated on the Swamp road a mile above Cross Keys, in the corner of the tract that Christopher Day bought of Clement Dungan in 1708. In his will, proved March 25, 1748, he gave ten perches square for a graveyard forever. The five stones bearing inscriptions are those of Christopher Day, March 6, 1748; C. Day, 1763; J. Morlen, 1749-50; Abraham Fried, December 21, 1772; William Daves, February 22, 1815.

A Presbyterian church was built in 1730, at the intersection of the River and Durham roads. The congregation was probably a part of Deep Run, and seceded from it on account of doctrinal disagreement. The first pastor was Reverend Hugh Carlisle, who also preached at Newtown. Reverend Alexander Mitchell was probably the last. He resigned in 1785. This congregation has long been extinct.

The Mennonite meeting-house, on the Black's Eddy road a mile southwest of Hinkletown, was built in 1806. Its site, with the burial-ground adjoining, was given by Henry Wismer. Contrary to the usual custom, a number of persons not members of the society are buried here.

The Plumsteadville Presbyterian church was organized in October, 1861, by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid October 17, 1861, and dedication occurred October 10, 1863. The following clergymen have been pastors here: Reverends Elijah Wilson, Samuel Harrison, J. E. Miller, F. R. S. Hunsicker, and Henry Gleiser. This

church originated in the religious interest awakened by the "Union Tabernacle" services.

BEDMINSTER was originally peopled almost exclusively by Scotch-Irish. The influx of population prior to 1756 must have been considerable, for at that time a religious organization was sustained. William Allen and the proprietaries were then the sole land-owners in the township. They opened their lands for settlement about 1720, and it was about this time that the immigration of Scotch-Irish to this country began to assume large proportions. Among those who found their way into what subsequently became Bedminster were the Armstrongs, Darrahs, Griers, McCallas, Kennedys, and Orrs. William Armstrong immigrated from Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1736, and settled upon lands patented to him by the Penns. Thomas Darrah is supposed to have removed from Ireland to Montgomery county in 1725, but he afterward lived in Bedminster. Humphrey Orr, the first of that name in this country, lived on the Tohickon in 1730, and died there in 1736. His son, John Orr, thereupon removed from Donegal, Ireland, and succeeded to his father's estate. Very few of his descendants are residents of the county, but some have risen to distinction in other states. Thomas Kennedy emigrated from the north of Ireland prior to 1730, in which year he died, and is buried in Tinicum township. The family made a second migration shortly afterward, and has become numerous and influential in the Cumberland valley, this state. Nathan Grier was also an early settler, and an active member of the Deep Run church. Samuel Ayres died at Deep Run in 1742, having emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, the previous year. Germans, principally Mennonites, followed closely upon the steps of the Scotch, and eventually possessed themselves of a large portion of the township. They were represented in considerable numbers by 1742. The relative strength of the two nationalities may be correctly inferred from the fact that of thirty-five names appended to a petition for township organization in 1740, a majority were German. It appears that, although the Scotch immigration showed some strength at the beginning, the nationality received few additions, while the Germans increased in numbers constantly. About the close of the last and the beginning of the present century a number of Mennonite families emigrated to Canada from this country, principally from Bedminster, Hilltown, and Tinicum. The first colony, consisting of John, Jacob, Dillman, and Stoffel Kulp, Franklin Albright, and Frederick Hahn, with their families, departed for the region of the great lakes in 1786, and were followed at intervals by others of their former neighbors and friends, settling principally in Lincoln county, Ontario. This transmigration has been ascribed to various causes, the principal reason being the hostility and suspicion with which these people were viewed; for, being non-combatant by religious principles, they rendered no active service to the American cause during the revolution, and were severely censured for this. But Bedminster's German population has

suffered no apparent depletion from this circumstance, and abundantly justifies its being classified among the strongly German townships of the county. The petition above referred to was favorably considered by the court; and the jury appointed to define the boundaries of the proposed new township did so according to the wishes of the petitioners. The area is about sixteen thousand acres. The population in 1784 was nine hundred and ninety-one; in 1810, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine; in 1820, one thousand two hundred and forty-eight; in 1830, one thousand five hundred and ninety-four; in 1840, one thousand six hundred and thirty; in 1850, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; in 1860, two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight; in 1870, two thousand three hundred and seventy; in 1880, two thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

The villages of Bedminster, five in number, are Hagersville, Keelersville, Bedminsterville, Dublin, and Pipersville. The last named is situated in the junction of the Easton and Durham roads, in the southeastern part of the township. A tavern was built here in 1759 by one Bladen; it came into possession of Colonel George Piper in 1778, and was kept by him forty-five years, during which time it was known as "Piper's tavern." Jacob Keichline was proprietor thirty-six years, and during his incumbency the name was "Bucks county hotel." Jacob Nicholson was appointed postmaster in 1845, at which time the present name was first applied. Dublin is situated at the intersection of six roads partly in Hilltown and partly in Bedminster. The origin of the name is in no way associated with that of the ancient Irish capital. It has been explained somewhat on this wise: In the olden time, when travel was considerable and hotels so infrequent as to interfere with the time-honored institution of selling intoxicating drinks and imbibing thereof, thus depriving the teamster of the inalienable privilege and prerogative of his calling, two individuals, alike ambitious of gratifying the public propensities by exchanging the refreshing beverage for coin of the realm and incidentally acquiring wealth thereby, built each for himself a log tavern quite close together and much alike in many respects. In course of time, the one most fit to survive absorbed the property of his weaker rival, and their interests were amalgamated. And thus, while there were two inns, there was but one management; and as the former were exact counterparts in many respects, they were popularly known as "the Double-Inn," and in the process of elision incident to constant pronunciations this name has been abbreviated to its present form. The name has survived the old hostelry and several successive editions of the same. The village is enterprising and prosperous, several stores, the usual mechanics, and local industries of a more than ordinary character being among its important features. A number of dwelling-houses have been built within quite recent years. Cuttalousa Tribe, No. 244, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted September 29, 1882, with the following officers: J. Price Harley, Sachem, S. P. Moyer,

S. S., S. S. Meyers, J. S., B. F. Shearer, K. of R., John S. Rickert, P., and thirty members, which number has since increased to seventy-three. Keelersville and Hagersville are situated in northwestern Bedminster on the old Bethlehem road.

The central location of Bedminster in the northern part of the county may explain the religious activity which characterized its early history. There are located within the boundaries of the Deep Run settlement Presbyterian, Mennonite, Lutheran, and Reformed churches of great historic importance in the history of those denominations. Deep Run Presbyterian church was the cradle of that denomination north of Neshaminy. The Reverend William Tennent was called as its pastor in 1726, at which time it had an acknowledged existence. It was recognized as a church and received into the presbytery in 1732. It formed Mr. Tennent's upper congregation, and was served by him as stated supply until 1738, when, becoming enfeebled through his duties as pastor and teacher, Reverend Francis McHenry was appointed his assistant. The latter was born in Ireland in 1710, came early to this country, and lived in the Craig settlement, north of the Lehigh. Deep Run church was first known by that name at the beginning of his pastorate. He continued as assistant four years; then, owing to a difference of opinion, both congregations were divided, and in May, 1743, he was installed as pastor at Deep Run. Here he died in 1757. He was a man of great learning, fair ability, and sound piety. Reverend James Latta, his successor, was born in Ireland in 1732, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, ordained in 1759, and installed at Deep Run in 1769; he resigned after a pastorate of nine years. Reverend Hugh Magill was pastor from 1773 to 1776, and James Grier from 1776 to 1791; a vacancy existed until 1798, when Reverend Uriah DuBois was called. At this time the Doylestown church came into existence, and the individual history of Deep Run came to an end. Among the gravest of men, Mr. Grier died of laughter. From a position on his porch he watched a hired man's vain endeavors to yoke a pig that had been wont to trespass. Mrs. Grier came to his assistance, and the quick manipulations of her deft fingers so excited his risibilities that he burst a bloodvessel and thus terminated his life. The first building was a primitive log structure, erected in 1725 or 1726 upon the east corner of the graveyard. A second, of stone, was removed in 1841 from the site of the present building. This fronted south, with doors at each end, walnut pulpit, sounding board, and galleries around three sides reached by an outside stairway. A lottery to build a parsonage was organized in 1770, and over five thousand tickets were sold. The present church was dedicated August 14, 1841. A walk through the adjoining country reveals many graves with no mark to perpetuate the posthumous fame of their occupants. Among the earliest tombstones with inscriptions are those of Alexander Williams, 1747; Samuel Hart, 1750; James Kennedy, 1763; Thomas Thompson, 1765; James Coch-

ran, 1767; John Grier, 1768; Reverend James Grier, 1791; William Kennedy, killed in the capture of Moses Doan in 1783; while the Stewarts, Bryans, Smiths, Dunlaps, Wigtons, Darrahs, Armstrongs, and McNeelys are among other tenants of this "God's Acre." In Rowan county, N. C., five hundred and fifty miles from this place, there is a large and flourishing congregation of the Concord Presbytery, a large proportion of the members of which are descended from persons formerly connected with this church and congregation.

The Mennonite congregation of Bedminster is one of the oldest of that denomination in Bucks county. The meeting-house stands on the southeast corner of the township at the north side of a branch of Deep run, on a knoll facing east. The land was given by William Allen, together with a farm of fifty acres adjoining. The deed bears date March 24, 1746. It was executed in trust to Abraham Swartz, Hans Friedt, Samuel Kolbe, and Marcus Oberholtzer, the bishops and deacons at that time. Mr. Allen also presented them with a silver cup, still in use for sacramental purposes. The above-named Swartz emigrated from Germany, where, in all probability, he had been ordained. During the period of his ministry he became hopelessly blind. He still continued to preach, however, and would have some one read the portion of Scripture in which his text occurred, thus presenting an instance of exceptional fidelity. The first meeting-house, a log structure erected in 1746 as nearly as can be ascertained, was replaced in 1766 by a stone building thirty-five by fifty-eight feet in size, part of which was used as a dwelling-house. This arrangement was discontinued in 1794, when the building was remodelled. It was removed in 1872, and a more modern structure was built. The log building first mentioned was used for school purposes from 1776 to 1842, when its existence ceased with the ninety-fourth year of its history. Mr. Swartz's immediate successor in the ministerial function was Jacob Gross, a native German and a man of irreproachable character. He was a bishop, and influenced to a great extent the policy of the church at this period. Next in order appear the names of Abraham Wismer, Abraham Overholt, and David Landis. The latter, a mason by trade, was living at the close of the last century. Then followed Abraham Gross and Abraham Kulp, who were ordained at the same time. The next in regular order were Abraham Myers, Isaac Moyer, Samuel Godshall, and John Gross. Among those who have filled the office of deacon within the last seventy-five years were Henry Moyer, who died in 1832; Joseph Nash, who died in 1830; Abraham Fretz, Abraham Wismer, Samuel Shelley, Jacob Overholzer, and Abraham Moyer. Jacob Gross was a preacher of exemplary life; near the close of his life, December 7, 1810, he wrote a pastoral letter to his congregation, full of grave admonition and tender solicitude. Another prominent minister was Abraham Godshall, the author of a work on experimental religion, published at Doylestown in 1838. He states in the preface that he was a farmer and was called to the ministry at an early age. Although denied



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the advantages of even a common-school education, he was a zealous and effective speaker, with an extensive acquaintance with Scripture and well-defined theological views. A clause in the Allen deed provides that if the society should at any time fail to maintain an organization or regular religious services for a period of five years, the land granted should revert to the heirs-at-law of the donor ; but if a minister should be ordained, the title should again be vested in the society. It does not appear that the holding of services for public worship has deviated from an established regularity since 1746. A portion of the congregation separated from the present body in 1849, and formed a new organization, which has been sustained to the present time. A meeting-house was built several yards from the old one. The present pastor is Reverend Allen M. Fretz, and his congregation numbers about one hundred and fifty members.

The Tohickon church, Lutheran and Reformed, is located in the western corner of Bedminster township, on the old Bethlehem road, thirty-four miles north of Philadelphia, near the Tohickon creek. The building is a solid stone structure, fifty by sixty feet in dimensions, erected in 1838 by Elias Nunemaker, contractor. The building previously in use was likewise a stone structure, erected in the year 1766. The following concerning its dedication appears in the Lutheran church book :—

Anno Domini 1766, May the 8th, being the festival of Ascension, by me and Mr. Alfeuz, the Reformed pastor, the new stone church was publicly dedicated, on which occasion I preached on the text taken from I Reg., VIII., v. 28-29, and gave it the name Templum Pacis (church of peace). The Reformed minister took his text from Isaiah, lvi., v. 7, the last sentence.

Testor,
 PHILLIPPUS HENRICUS RAPP,
Pastor loci.

The house of worship previously used was a primitive log structure of which but little is known. The oldest deed in possession of the church is dated 1733, and it seems probable that this first church was built about that time. The earliest reliable record is that in the *Halleschen Nachrichten*, where repeated mention of Tohickon appears as early as 1749. In that year Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg had charge of the Lutheran congregation, which he describes as "small and poor." As he had a large field and could not attend to this congregation regularly, he secured the services of a student or candidate named Rudolph H. Schrenk, whose preaching was highly appreciated. The sacraments were administered from time to time by Muhlenberg himself. In 1750 two delegates from this congregation appeared before the Lutheran ministerium, asking to be received into connection with it, and praying for the ordination of Mr. Schrenk as their pastor. Their request was acceded to at the next convention (1751), but Mr. Schrenk had meanwhile

accepted a call to Raritan, N. J., whereupon candidate Lucas Raus was recommended, and Tohickon constituted part of a charge which also included Indianfield and Old Goshenhoppen; but for some reason he served only the last-named congregation after a short time. About this time, and no doubt by Mr. Raus, the baptismal record was begun, with two Greek letters, Alpha and Omega, at the top of the page, succeeded by the following entry: "Johann Heinrich, son of Jacob and Magdelea Haehns, born March 6, baptized March 24, sponsors, Henry Acker and wife and Jacob Loch and wife." Following this for a score of years this congregation was supplied by a number of irregular independent ministers, ordained by a certain dismissed preacher named Conrad Andreae; 1753-56, Johann Martin Shaeffer; 1756-59, Johann Joseph Roth; 1761-64, Johann Wolf Lizel; 1765-69, Philip H. Rapp; during which time there were but two regular ministers of the Lutheran church; Reverend John Hartwick, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1750, during a stay of six months in Pennsylvania, and Reverend T. H. Shaum who was instructed to teach and preach at Tohickon.

From these conflicting statements it is inferred that there were two parties, which relation resulted in the organization of Salomon's or Keller's church, three miles east and likewise on Tohickon creek. In 1772 this congregation (the original Tohickon church) reunited with Indianfield and Old Goshenhoppen in a call to Reverend Conrad Roeller. That this union might be permanently established a parsonage farm of one hundred and sixty acres was conjointly purchased near Tylersport, which was occupied by the pastors until 1866. Mr. Roeller served this extensive charge until his death in 1796. His body rests under the altar in the Indianfield church. His son George became his successor a year later, when he had finished his duties with Reverend Geisenhainer at New Hanover. After a faithful pastorate of forty-four years, he died in 1839; father and son having performed the pastoral functions uninterruptedly for sixty-eight years. In April, 1840, Reverend Engelbert Peixoto, the pastor-elect, was duly installed. He resigned in April, 1864. Reverend F. Walz, the present incumbent, after accepting a unanimous call, removed into the bounds of the charge January 1, 1865. This congregation is at present in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period, numbering about four hundred and thirty-five confirmed members. The venerable names of Kramer, Yost, Lewis, Eckert, Leasterly, and Crouthamel figure largely in its entire history. The German language is used almost exclusively in public worship. It may be especially mentioned that benevolent and local objects have received much attention during the present pastorate. The changes externally and internally in the appearance of the church property are creditable to the congregations.

It is impossible at this late date to ascertain when and by whom the Reformed congregation of Tohickon was organized. In 1738-43 a large number of French Huguenots and Palatine families, with some Swiss and

Germans, settled in the vicinity of the church, bringing with them in many instances little else than the Bible, hymn-book, and Heidelberg catechism, and meeting in each other's houses for worship as circumstances permitted. It was in this way that the Reformed people were kept together, and that disposition to unity established which still characterizes this people. There are evidences of an organization in 1743, but no pastor was settled here until August 27, 1749, when Reverend Jacob Riesz was installed. His successors number twelve, as follows: Reverends John Egidio Hecker, Christopher Gebrecht, Caspar Wack, John Therbald Faber, John Michael Kern, John William Ingold, Nickolus Pomp, Jacob Seam, John Andrew Strassburger, Joshua Derr, Peter S. Fisher, and J. Kehm, the present pastor. Some were highly educated. Mr. Hecker begins his record thus: "April 19, 1756, Ego, Johannes Egidio Hecker, Hoc tempore Reformatae Religionis pastor Dohickon." Latinisms appear frequently, particularly in the entries of baptisms, for instance, "uxor ejus," "Testes erant parentes ipse," etc. Mr. Wack was pastor during the revolutionary period, and was an ardent patriot. On one occasion a favorite horse was captured by the British. He went to their camp and was told that it had been recaptured, whereupon he expressed a wish that he might be doing good service. Strassburger spent the whole of his ministerial life here. But one former pastor, Mr. Derr, is still in the active ministry. The average length of the pastoral relation has been about ten years. The congregation has increased rapidly in numbers since its beginning, and is one of the strongest, numerically, of the churches in the county. All the Reformed churches of this section have derived their membership from old St. Peter's, as it is called. The present pastor, Reverend J. Kehm, preached his introductory sermon, May 1, 1871. Perceptible changes have occurred during the sixteen years of his incumbency. The transition from German to English in public worship is being gradually effected. Services have become more frequent. Benevolent and local objects receive considerable attention. Although the oldest of this denomination in the county, and the mother of quite a number of congregations of more recent origin, this church still possesses the elements calculated to render her future prosperous and useful.

The Dublin Lutheran church has been connected with Doylestown until quite recent years. Reverend A. R. Horne, D.D., was pastor in 1876, and S. H. Fritz subsequently. Reverend J. W. Mayne was installed June 20, 1884. Reverend H. F. Sciple, of Lansdale, is the Reformed pastor. His congregation was organized in 1868 by Reverend W. R. Yearick, then pastor at Hilltown.

The Evangelical Lutheran congregation worshipping in "Keller's" church, Bedminster, had an organized existence as early as 1751. In that year, the Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, D.D., the patriarch of the Lutheran

Church in America, sent the Rev. Lucas Raus, of Germany, to take charge of the congregation. Raus preached his introductory sermon on the 7th of July, and in the Church Record begun by him speaks of the congregation as the "vacant Evangelical Lutheran congregation at the Toheka [Tohickon], in the Township of Bethmeister [Bedminster], Province of Pennsylvania, County of Boox [Bucks]." From this it may be inferred that the congregation was in existence for some time before his coming, but how long it seems impossible to determine. As nearly as can be ascertained, Raus remained with the congregation a little over two years. Who his immediate successor was the Record does not state: but beginning with 1757, the following were the pastors, so far as known, until the close of the record in 1870: Wilhelm Kurtz, 1757-58; Conrad Daniel Walther, 1760 (?) 1761; Otto Hasse, 1762-64; Johann Michael Enderlien, 1766-70; Friedrich Neimeyer, 1774; Anthony Hecht, 1794 (died, Dec. 29, 1794, aged 31 years, 3 months, and 23 days, and lies buried in the old cemetery of the congregation); August Heinrich Schmidt, 1795-98 (buried at the same place); — Tenno, about 1802; Johann Nicalaus Mensch, 1806-23; Henry S. Miller, 1823-38; C. F. Welden, 1838-41; Wm. B. Kemmerer, 1842-60; Edward H. M. Sell, 1862-63; Leonard Groh, 1863; Reuben B. Kistler, 1865-70.

In the summer of 1870 this congregation, with the one at Applebachsville, united with St. John's, at Quakertown, in a pastoral charge, with the Rev. George M. Lazarus as pastor. After the tragic death of Mr. Lazarus, January 31, 1874, the charge called the present pastor, the Rev. J. F. Ohl.

It is not known when the congregation under consideration erected its first church edifice. The present one erected in 1841 is the third, and is jointly owned with the Reformed congregation, though previous to 1841 the church and lot were the exclusive property of the Lutherans. The church derived its name from the numerous descendants of Heinrich Keller, who was for many years very prominent in the early history of the congregation, which is in a highly flourishing condition and numbers considerably over 400 members.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEW BRITAIN—HILLTOWN.

THE first European emigrants to the region of the upper Neshaminy found it well watered and heavily timbered, the soil fertile and easily cultivated, the scenery beautiful, the surface diversified with hill and plain and valley. Its solitudes were unknown and unbroken save by the Indians, or perchance some adventurous hunter or surveyor. The adjoining portions of Montgomery county were already marked by the presence of civilization. The southern portions of Bucks had been settled a generation previously, as with difficulty and danger the advancing tide of emigration penetrated to the head-waters of the Neshaminy. Southampton, Warminster, and the lower part of Warrington were settled in the latter part of the previous century, while Buckingham and Solebury had become comparatively thickly populated prior to 1705. Newtown and Bristol were villages of some importance; the former had been incorporated more than a quarter of a century, whilst the eligibility of the latter as the county-seat of the future was already under discussion before there was yet a European settler within the present geographical boundaries of New Britain and Hilltown.

It may be observed with regard to the colonization of these and other townships in the western or northwestern part of Bucks county that the route of the settlers was the course of the Perkiomen and its numerous tributaries rather than the valley of the Neshaminy. This was a more direct course, but the nationality of the people induced its choice rather than that consideration. The early immigration to the province was composed principally of Friends, who found the Delaware a safe and convenient highway to their prospective homes, and thus peopled, almost to the exclusion of all others, the fertile southern portion of the county. The first German emigrants settled near Philadelphia, and those who followed extended this settlement farther inland, preferring to be near those of their own people; and thus, as the tidal wave of colonization advanced toward the sources of the Perkiomen, northwestern Bucks county was reached and speedily evinced the presence and industry of the hard-working and patient German.

It was by a different people, however, that the first inroads upon the unbroken forests of New Britain were made. A settlement of Welsh Friends existed at Gwynedd at an early date; they were followed, or perhaps accom-

panied, by others of the same nationality, but with widely different religious views. The latter were Welsh Baptists, and had become so numerous in the townships of Gwynedd, Montgomery, and Hatfield (Montgomery county), as to sustain a flourishing religious society in the first quarter of the last century. The extension of this settlement into Bucks county was not rapid. It has been said that one Lewis Evan crossed the border as early as 1695, but there is no satisfactory evidence to support this view. It would seem that Simon Mathews and Simon Butler were among the first Europeans to make New Britain their permanent homes. They emigrated from Wales in 1712, landed at Philadelphia, settled for a time in Chester county, and removed to Bucks at some time between the year 1715 and 1732. Near the village of Chalfont they built a mill (owned for many years by Philip Grove), and operated it in partnership until 1753. This was one of the two earliest mills in central Bucks county. Simon Butler was prominently identified with the early history of New Britain; he was a justice of the peace for many years, a surveyor of some ability, and a man of excellent judgment. Prior to that plenitude of lawyers which forms a distinctive feature of society at the present day, a man who could write a deed, an agreement, or an indenture was almost invaluable in any community, and that Simon Butler was such a man is evident from the frequency with which his name appears in old legal documents. He died in 1764, a consistent member of the New Britain Baptist church. Mr. Mathews did not rise to such prominence in local affairs, but was quite successful as a farmer and business man. He amassed considerable property, principally real estate, and was the owner of a large tract of land formerly included in that of the "Free Society of Traders." The homestead of this family was owned by five generations of his descendants. Several houses built by him or his children remained intact for many years and appeared to have been constructed with much care. The Mathews family is still numerously represented.

Among other names of Welsh etymology, which appear in the early settlement of New Britain, are those of James, Griffith, Jenkins, Morris, and Matthias. Upon the death of Thomas Stevenson in 1723, his executors disposed of one thousand acres of his estate to John and Thomas James, father and son, conjointly. It is recited in this deed that they had already been living upon the land. From authentic records bearing upon the subject it would seem that the original home of the family was the peninsula of Pembrokeshire in South Wales. John James, with a numerous family of sons, landed at Philadelphia in 1711, and settled on the eastern border of Montgomery county, whence he removed to newly acquired property on Pine run in 1719. All of the family became large landed proprietors. John Matthias was also a native of Pembrokeshire; he emigrated about the same time as the James family, located at first near Line Lexington, but subsequently followed the Jameses to New Britain. He is the first progenitor of the numerous and highly respect-

able family of that name in this county. Thomas Morgan purchased land from Isaac James in 1731, and added his family name to that of the Welshmen who preceded him. Owen Rowland removed to this county in 1727 or 1728 from Delaware county, whither he had emigrated from Wales some years previously. Those of that name in this township are descended from Stephen Rowland, his fourth son, the majority of his descendants having moved to the west, when that term meant the distant portions of this state. Benjamin Griffith, a native of Cardigan, Wales, and a resident of Montgomery county in 1720, was the ancestor of those who bear that name in this section. He was successively farmer, teacher, and clergyman, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and intellectual ability.

The Free Society of Traders, formed in London in 1682, received at an early date a grant for lands which comprised much of the territory on the southern and eastern boundaries of New Britain, and the adjacent portions of Doylestown and Warrington. This tract was about two miles in width at a point where a line crossing it would have passed through the village of New Britain. Above this, adjoining Pine run on the north, and also Iron hill, were the lands of Thomas Hudson, and west of this, a tract of considerable area granted to Dennis Rotchford, April 23, 1683. No bounds were specified in the grant to Hudson, but he was allowed to locate his tract in any part of the province not previously occupied. He chose this section of country, and after his land was resurveyed, it was found to interfere with prior claims, and its area was thus reduced to four thousand acres. Through his agent, William Biles, Hudson disposed of his entire tract to five gentlemen, viz: William Lawrence, Joseph Thorne, Samuel Thorne, John Tallman, and Benjamin Fields in 1691, all of whom were from Flushing, Queen's county, Long Island. The entire tract was again consolidated in 1719 and sold to Thomas Stevenson, a prominent and influential citizen. The "Long Eiland line" is referred to in old papers.

As originally constituted this township was about six and one-half miles long, and four and one-half miles wide. It was erected prior to 1728. No plot or description of the original boundaries has been preserved, but it seems probable that it was rectangular and oblong in shape, and much larger than at present. Its former generous proportions were reduced in 1819 by the excision of the southeastern corner in favor of Doylestown; and a portion on the northern border of Warrington was also added to that township in 1850, thus reducing New Britain to its present limits. It comprises an area of ten thousand four hundred acres. The population in 1880 was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. There is reason to believe that it was also called "North Britain" at an early period.

In this section, as elsewhere in rural communities, it is sometimes difficult to accurately determine the time in which villages came into existence. This

has frequently required such profound investigation as to baffle the most distinguished chronologers. The evolution of a village from a cross-roads tavern or store is seldom accomplished in one generation; but the process is not utterly devoid of interest on that account. The village of New Britain, situated at the intersection of the old North Wales and Almshouse roads, was near the center of the township a century ago, and not, as now, partially beyond its limits. It is a well-established fact that it consisted of but one house at that time, that of William Thomas, built some time prior to 1760. A pottery was erected in 1807 by Ephraim Thomas, and the village derived considerable importance from these two establishments. The first post-office in New Britain township was opened here in 1829 by Isaac W. James. The town comprises about a score of dwellings, several business places, a railroad station, and a Baptist church. New Galena is situated several miles west of Doylestown, in the eastern part of the township. It is supposed that a considerable deposit of lead ore exists in the vicinity, but mining operations have never been conducted with success. Chalfont, on the Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylvania railroad, has developed into a town of considerable business activity within recent years. It comprises about fifty dwellings, a number of stores, two churches, and a population of about two hundred. Large quantities of hay, flour, milk, and produce are shipped from this place to Philadelphia. The Neshaminy receives several branches near the village, and would afford fine waterpower, but this has never been utilized save by local mills. The earliest name by which the village was known was Barndtville, from the village tavern-keeper's name. A post-office was established in 1843 under the name of Whitehallville with William Stephens as postmaster. Upon the opening of the railroad in 1856 this name was continued for a time, but finally changed to Chalfont, which seems to meet with general approbation and will probably be more permanent than its predecessors. A place of that name in England is the burial-place of William Penn. Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 95, was instituted at Chalfont April 3, 1886, with Michael Martin, president, Wilson N. Delp, vice-president, Nelson MacReynolds, secretary, Henry Groff, treasurer. Line Lexington, at the intersection of the Bethlehem and County-line roads, is situated in New Britain and Hilltown, and in Hatfield, Montgomery county. This is quite an old town. Not many decades ago, before the railroad had superseded the stage-coach, this was an important point on the route from Philadelphia to the Lehigh. The coaches in both directions received fresh relays of horses here, and the passengers stopped for dinner. But the glory of that time has departed. A village, with a population of about three hundred, several stores and local industries, post-office and tavern, constitute its present status. Colmar station, on the North Pennsylvania railroad, is about a mile distant. This place was so named from Colmar, in Scandinavian history celebrated as the place where Norway, Sweden,



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and Denmark were united under the government of Queen Margaret in 1396. Colmar, Chalfont, and New Britain are the three intermediate stations on the railroad between Lansdale and Doylestown.

St. James Evangelical English Lutheran church was the first religious society at Chalfont. The church building was erected in 1857, previous to which Reverend John Hassler preached occasionally in a school-house. Reverend P. M. Rightmeyer was the first regular pastor; Charles P. Whitecar assumed charge February 19, 1871, was installed May 21, 1871, and resigned December 1, 1872; R. F. Kingsley assumed charge January 1, 1874, and resigned September 22, 1874; H. M. Bickel became pastor in the autumn of 1874 and resigned in the following year; J. M. Hartzell was a supply in 1876-77; B. B. Collins' pastorate began October 7, 1877, and ended October 2, 1881; J. A. Hackenberry took charge January 1, 1882, and resigned March 18, 1883; E. S. Morell, the present pastor, preached his first sermon in May, 1883. The membership is sixty. This is a mission church.

The Presbyterian church of Leidytown and Chalfont has become such within the past year (1886). In 1840 pastor Hougau held a prayer-meeting in the Hilltown church, thus introducing a new feature in public worship. The new departure thus made culminated in a protracted meeting conducted by Reverend John Naille in 1852, which was strongly opposed by a numerous body of his members. Formal action was taken requesting his removal, when a member of the consistory proposed an amicable division of the congregation, which was favorably considered by classis and finally accomplished. The adherents of Mr. Naille forthwith built a stone church edifice, which was dedicated in 1853. Reverend N. S. Aller was pastor from 1854 to 1871. Nothing of particular significance marked this period, except the gradual introduction of Presbyterian forms of worship. Reverend J. M. Hartzell was pastor from 1871 to 1885, during which time an adjunct church was organized at Chalfont, and a chapel, fifty-two by thirty-two feet, was built in 1877. Reverend F. F. Christine was called as his successor in 1885, but resigned the following year. The change to Presbyterianism has been merely nominal, as in forms of worship and government it has been in conformity with that denomination throughout its entire history.

Of the Mennonite church at Line Lexington and the Dunkard church at Fountainville no definite information is available.

HILLTOWN was erected in 1722. "Hill township" and "Hilton" were its common designations at that time, and the origin of the name has been explained in various ways. "Hiltondale" was the country residence of the Langhorns in England, and their wishes were consulted in the matter. The people asked that the name might be "Aberystroth" unless Justice "Lanom" thought otherwise, and evidently he did. The original boundaries remain unchanged, and the shape is that of a rectangle. It is one of the large townships

of the county. The surface is undulating, with a well-defined slope from an elevated plateau about the center of the township. Here are found the sources of the Perkiomen and Neshaminy. Much has been said in praise of the fine prospect commanded by this elevation.

The largest among the original land-holders were James Logan, Jeremiah Langhorne, and the proprietaries. Logan and Langhorne were conspicuous characters in colonial history. Israel Pemberton was the original owner of the Logan tract, having received it from William Penn in 1716. Langhorne's Hilltown lands were east of Perkasio manor.

One of the earliest and most distinguished representatives of the Welsh nationality in Hilltown was Reverend William Thomas (or, in deference to the custom of the period, "elder" instead of reverend). He was born in 1678 at Llamvenarth, in Monmouthshire, Wales, a county at a distance from the sea, but adjacent to the English boundary. His family belonged to that large element of the English social system known as the middle classes. They were the owners of landed property of considerable value, which enabled them to give their children educational privileges not enjoyed by the poorer classes. Having disposed of his patrimony upon the death of his parents, William Thomas prepared to embark for America, whither the generous offers of William Penn had attracted many of his countrymen. He was at this time in the full vigor of early manhood, with a fair education, a sufficient knowledge of mechanical pursuits to gain a livelihood, and means to begin life in a new country with every prospect of success.

Reverend Joseph Matthias thus narrates the misfortunes that befell him at this time: "He, with his wife and first-born son, named Thomas (then an infant), left their native country to come to America. He agreed for a passage with a vessel lying at Bristol, bound for Philadelphia. The value of his possessions bid fair for him to become a land-holder to a large amount in this country, with plenty of cash to enable him to build, stock, and improve to advantage. His cash, some valuables, together with all the clothing for himself and family, except what would be necessary for their use for a few days, were all put on board the vessel. The freight was not all on board nor the passengers all ready, but a day was assigned on which they should sail. In the interim he took his family to the country, intending to return at or before the appointed day. They did return before the time assigned, but found to their great grief that the vessel had set sail, but was not yet out of sight. Pursuit was made in some small craft, signals were hoisted and kept up, but to no purpose. The vessel was lost sight of, and the family left destitute. They agreed for and took passage on credit in the first vessel bound for Philadelphia, where they arrived safely on the 14th of February, 1712. Upon inquiry they found the vessel in which their property had been deposited, but the master of the ship had absconded, and it was in care and possession of others.

They had the mortification to see some of their goods in possession and some of their wearing apparel on the backs of those who had purchased them from the dishonest master of the vessel, yet they were not able to recover anything." Nevertheless, through the assistance of a family of Watkins who had known them in their old home, the passage-money was paid and William Thomas engaged at his trade of coopering in Radnor township, Delaware county, continuing at this five years. His industry and skill were at length successful. He had the shrewdness, the judgment, and the enterprise of a successful business man, and rapidly emerged from his poverty, paid his debts, and with the accumulated savings of five years of toil, looked around him for an opportunity to invest advantageously in landed property. February 12, 1718, he purchased four hundred and forty acres in Hilltown from Jeremiah Langhorne. It bordered upon the county line a distance of one mile, and extended inland a nearly equal distance, embracing a beautiful and fertile valley, now divided into several farms. The tract was originally part of one thousand acres granted to John Brock in 1681. It seems probable that William Thomas took possession at once.

In the course of a few years he built a stone dwelling, demolished in 1812, but the location is still indicated by a slight depression in the meadow bank near Samuel Detweiler's house. Mr. Thomas' worldly possessions continued to increase. In 1723 he purchased three hundred acres of land from James Logan, who secured it from the Pembertons. His experience in negotiating for this tract illustrates the social differences of that time. Edward Mathews thus narrates the circumstances: "At that period there was a much wider distinction between classes than now, and Logan moved in a very different rank from the farmer and mechanic. He was rather haughty and pompous and knew not the rude-looking countryman, clad in coarse, homely garb, who, on his way home from market, whither he had carried produce on horseback, stopped at 'Stenton' to inquire the price of the land. Logan surveyed Thomas at first rather critically, and inquired whether he was able to pay for the land if he should buy it. His reply was: 'My name is William Thomas. Let me know the price of the land. If that shall meet my approbation, I will then refer thee to Mr. Langhorne for any particulars thee may wish to know concerning me.' The price, ninety pounds, was named, and William was invited to call again. Meanwhile, Logan had seen Langhorne, who, from former dealings with and knowledge of Thomas, gave him a first-class character. At the next interview the change in his demeanor was marked. With a smiling countenance he informed Thomas that Langhorne had said that 'if he did not pay for the land, he would do so himself.'" His landed possessions finally aggregated one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight acres, nearly two square miles. He was the father of seven children, and it is estimated that his descendants at this time number several thousand.

Of the other Welsh families in Hilltown, those of Lewis, Owen, Morris, and Lynn were the earliest, and are at present most numerous represented. There was also another family of Thomases, in no way related to the Reverend William. Lewis and Evan Thomas were holders of large tracts of land in the northwestern part of the township near Rieff's corner, and eastward from the village of Telford. They were wealthy and aristocratic, and owned slaves prior to the revolution. The family graveyard was situated on the Bethlehem turnpike a half-mile above its divergence from the county line. It is said that a number of slaves were buried here. The spot has long been desecrated, and there is now nothing to indicate that it was once the place of interment of an aristocratic family of colonial times. Richard Thomas was the head of the family prior to the revolution. His two sons, William and Evan, were tories and joined the British army. The former was a captain, and the latter recruited a troop of cavalry. He was present at the skirmish with General Lacey's troops, May 15, 1778, at Hatboro'. It seems probable that Henry Lewis settled in Hilltown as early as 1730; a mortgage is recorded against his property in 1742, so that he must have been in the township prior to that time. There were also a James Lewis and a Jeremiah Lewis; the former lived near the Rockhill line, and the latter removed to Virginia before the revolution. Griffith Owen is believed to have been the first progenitor in Bucks county of the family that bears his name. He emigrated from Wales in 1721, purchased about five hundred acres of land in the southeastern middle portion of Hilltown, pursued the occupation of surveying for many years, and was a member of assembly a number of terms. His influential position seems to have been of a character similar to that of Simon Butler in New Britain. The Griffith family of Hilltown is descended from Evan Griffith, the son of Howell Griffith, who lived in Pembrokeshire, Wales. He sailed for America in 1704, but was taken prisoner of war by the Spaniards, and did not reach his destination for some years. He settled first in Montgomery, but removed to Hilltown in 1726, and bought land of Thomas Walmsley. His family consisted of ten children, and his descendants are quite numerous. The number of Welsh families was not large. They seem to have been prolific, and intermarried principally among themselves. Hence, in the second or third generation from the original settlers, the population had increased considerably, but this cannot be attributed to the influx of new colonists. There seems to have been a lack of stability and tenacity about the Welsh. They were comparatively intelligent and enterprising; but not inclined to devote the best years of their lives to the task of securing a competency from a soil not over-productive. Many yielded to the inducements offered by other pursuits and engaged in merchandising or manufacturing. Others emigrated west or south, and did again the work their fathers had done in developing a new country. When enterprise was synonymous with change, and conservatism with retro-

gression, this wide-spread desire on the part of energetic young or middle-aged men to seek their fortunes in other than rural pursuits cannot be utterly condemned. But for every farm that was offered for sale there was a purchaser, seldom a Welsh purchaser, however. A new element in the population was rapidly increasing in numbers and importance—the stolid, conservative, tenacious Germans. They were descending from the north, from Rockhill and Richland and Montgomery county, bringing customs, social forms, ideas and manners, language, and religious views, widely different from those of the people they supplanted. They came to stay. In 1774 the German names among a list of taxables in Hilltown numbered sixty-eight, the Welsh sixty, and other nationalities fifteen; total, one hundred and forty-three. Their population at the present time as against all other nationalities is as twenty to one.

The villages of Hilltown wholly within its borders are Leidytown, Mt. Pleasant, Fricks, Lawndale, and Blooming Glen, while Dublin is partly in Bedminster and Grier's Corners is partly in Plumstead. Leidytown derives its name from Zachariah Leidy, by whom it was laid off about forty years ago. The first temperance hotel in the county was kept here by him with success for a number of years. The population is estimated to be two hundred and fifty. Frick's post-office is located on the Line Lexington and Hilltown turnpike, about a mile southwest from Leidytown. Mt. Pleasant is a hamlet of twenty or more dwellings on the same thoroughfare and about the same distance in the opposite direction. The post-office is known as Hilltown, and was established in 1817 with Elisha Lunn as postmaster. Blooming Glen post-office is popularly known as Moyer's store, and is about equidistant from Perkasio and Dublin. Lawndale, formerly known as Pennville, is a pleasantly located village on the turnpike leading from Sellersville to Hatfield.

Of the churches of this township the oldest are those which owe their inception to the early Welsh settlers. They were as a class devoutly religious and almost unanimously adhered to the Baptist faith. Fortunately for the continuance of these denominational preferences, one of their number, William Thomas, had been ordained as a minister before his departure from Wales, and in the multitudinous duties of a pioneer settler he did not suffer his convictions to lose that positiveness characteristic of his race. He connected himself with the Montgomery Baptist church, of which the Reverend Benjamin Griffith was pastor. The place of worship was several miles from his home, and much farther from those of others of his neighbors. They were present at communion services of the Montgomery church, but the distance debarred many from attending regularly upon its services. That this difficulty might be obviated, occasional meetings were held at private houses or in the open air. The population increased, and the congregations in a corresponding ratio. That the community might enjoy those opportunities of which it had been so long deprived, the preacher resolved to supplement his preaching with a house for

worship. He built a meeting-house in the year 1737 on the Bethlehem road. It is disputed whether it was of stone or wood; in either case, the community probably rendered assistance, although Mr. Thomas himself worked upon the furniture of the interior, making the pulpit altar out of a hollow gum-tree supported horizontally. It is said that the people went to church here armed and ready to defend themselves; that the preacher, before ascending the pulpit, deposited his arms at its base and examined his powder; for this was a time of real danger, when no foresight could determine at what time a hostile band of savages might descend from the unexplored region beyond the Blue mountains, leaving death and ruin in their rear. The preacher's knowledge was not merely theological, but embraced military tactics as well. The original meeting-house was replaced by a stone structure of more pretensions in 1771; this second one, after having stood eighty-seven years, gave place to the present brick church, built in 1858, very nearly upon the same site as its predecessors. In the burial-ground adjoining are the graves of several thousand persons, four or five generations of the population having passed over to the silent majority. One epitaph is here reproduced: "In memory of William Thomas, Minister of the Gospel, who died October 6th, 1757, aged 79 years:

'In yonder meeting-house I spent my breath;
Now silent, mouldering here, I lie in death;
These silent lips shall wake, and yet declare
A dread amen to truths they published there.'

Quaint, unique, and appropriate; also, it is believed to have been original, as nothing similar has been found anywhere in England or this country.

The wishes of the Reverend Mr. Thomas regarding "yonder meeting-house" are thus expressed in his will: "I give and bequeath unto the inhabitants of Hilltown, forever, the meeting-house erected by myself, together with the graveyard in which to bury their dead, and all others, far and near, black and white. Such as are guilty of self-murder I only reject and deny to be buried in my graveyard or in any part of my land. I give liberty to the said inhabitants to enlarge the said graveyard as much as occasion may demand, the same to be laid out and bounded in the following manner: To begin at Henry Lewis' corner post, thence southeast somewhat farther than the spring or well which belongeth already to the said meeting-house 35 perches; thence northeast 20 perches; thence northwest 35 perches to a white oak sapling by the great road; thence along the said road southwest 20 perches to beginning, containing by estimation four acres of land and some perches. I forbid any timber to be cut on said lot for any use save to repair said meeting-house, graveyard, etc. The said meeting-house and lot of land as before described I give unto the inhabitants of said township forever to bury their dead in, and to school their children (I also allow others to send to school there), and to perform Christian worship, but under the foregoing and following directions and restric-

tions, viz : I allow all tolerated ministers to preach funeral sermons either in the graveyard or meeting-house, which they may like best. Papists and heretics I reject and altogether deny them any grant. My will is that the Baptists hold religious meetings in the said house as often as they can ; but not any one that deny the Nicene creed. I allow the Presbyterians to preach in the said house, provided they hold the Westminster confession of faith, likewise Independents. But if it happens that any one of them will not swear allegiance to a Protestant king, such I deny and disallow altogether. Papists nor Moravians I allow not to preach in said house, nor any other strangers let them appear ever so godly until they are well known to be sound in the faith. My will is that catechising children shall be kept up in the said meeting-house forever by orthodox catechism, and in order that my will therein may be observed, I do constitute and depute my five sons, Thomas, John, Ephraim, Mannasseh, and William, to assist and take proper care therein. I appoint Lewis Evans, junior, Nathaniel Griffith, eldest son of Evan Griffith, and Jonathan Evans, all of the township aforesaid, and further I direct and order them, and every one of them in their wills to depute some honest religious man in the room of each of them to answer the care and trust I have reposed in them."

Notwithstanding the earnestness and energy with which Thomas builded and preached, the Hilltown church during his long ministry was merely an adjunct of Montgomery, nor did it become a separate organization until nearly a quarter century after his death. Reverend Benjamin Griffith died in 1768, thus leaving the pastorate of the united churches vacant. John Thomas, a son of Elder William, had been called to the ministry in 1749 ; he was born in 1713 at Radnor, and had never enjoyed any educational advantages nor received any special preparation for his work save from his father, and consequently assumed the ministerial functions at a disadvantage. He filled Mr. Griffith's pulpit, but not his place in the community. As he was generally acceptable to his Hilltown parishioners, a separation became inevitable. There were other and more potent causes for this, however. In this, as in other sections of the country, the revolutionary war engendered a wide difference of political sentiment, and friction between the two principal parties distracted every community. An act to test the feelings of the people by requiring them to take the oath of allegiance passed by congress brought matters to a crisis. Those who refused to comply were forbidden to pass beyond the borders of their respective counties—a provision which, in this case, debarred the disaffected of Hilltown from attending church in Montgomery, except by undergoing the indignity of arrest and detention. They were arrested *en masse* on one occasion, taken before Justice Evans, but acquitted on the ground that the meaning of the law had been misconstrued. But the annoyances still continued ; and with the consent of the Montgomery church fifty-four of its members living in Hilltown were constituted a separate organization, November 28, 1781. Elder John Thomas continued as its pastor

eight years, and doubled its membership during this period. He administered the rite of baptism for the last time in June, 1786, and died October 31, 1790, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. In March of the preceding year, his successor had been chosen in the person of Reverend James McLaughlin, a young man from the eastern shore of Maryland. His ministry of fifteen years was quite successful. Reverend Joseph Matthias was ordained as pastor in 1806, and continued in that capacity until his death in 1851. The "upper end" church was built in 1750 upon a lot given for that purpose by John Kelley. A second building was erected in 1804, and a third in 1875. For various causes the condition of this church in recent years has not been prosperous, nor are its future prospects encouraging.

The German immigration followed the Welsh, and the origin of their churches dates from a correspondingly later period. Three denominations are represented—Lutheran, Reformed, and Mennonite. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hilltown first worshipped in a substantial stone building, forty by forty-four feet, with galleries around three sides, and three doors level with the ground, erected in 1805. For many years the long-handled cloth collection-bags hung unused beside the pulpit, though some of the present generation well remember the tinkle of the bells on their lower border as the deacons with becoming gravity passed them around. Among the names of the earlier membership were Erdman, Wasser, Hartman, Bader, Schemel, Triewig, Snyder, Eckert, Cope, Savacool, and Rohr. Reverend J. K. Rebenack instructed and received into the church his first catechetical class, numbering thirteen, in 1806. The next class, thirty in number, were received June 7, 1812, by Reverend John Wiand. Mr. Rebenack was the first pastor, and Mr. Wiand appears to have remained but one year. Tradition says that a Mr. Mensch was pastor for a time, but there is no record of his labors. Reverend William B. Kemmerer took charge in March, 1829, and served as pastor uninterruptedly until 1859, thirty years, in connection with a field that embraced nearly the whole of this county. Reverend F. Berkemeyer, the present incumbent, assumed the pastoral care of this congregation in 1859. During a ministry of twenty-seven years he has baptized three hundred and fifty, and confirmed two hundred and ten persons; although in regular connection with the Pennsylvania synod no written constitution had ever been adopted by this congregation until 1868. The church building, situated about a mile and a half from Line Lexington on the Bethlehem road, was built conjointly by Lutheran and Reformed. A new stone church was built in 1875 upon the site of the old basement; steeple, pulpit recess, bell, and organ render it complete in all its appointments.

The Reformed congregation (St. Peter's) was organized by Reverend Jacob Senn, who preached his first sermon April 1, 1805. Reverend George Wack was the first pastor. He confirmed a class of catechumens in 1810, of whom



Jonas L. Meyer

Henry Driesbach and Henry Leidy were the last survivors. His pastorate continued until 1827, excepting 1820-21, when Reverend A. L. Dechant preached. Successive pastoral changes from that time have been as follows: 1827-34, Henry Gerhart; 1834-39, Henry S. Bassler; 1840-42, J. M. Hangen; 1843, George Wack; 1843, A. Beckey; 1845-52, J. Naille; 1852-58, A. L. Dechant; 1860-76, W. R. Yearick; 1877 —, A. F. Seiple.

The partition deed of 1735 opening the manor of Perkasio for settlement was a strong inducement to Mennonite immigration. Henry Funk and Christian Lederach arrived in 1747, John Funk in 1748, Andrew Godshall in 1752, Valentine Kratz in 1748, Hoopert Kassel in 1758, those of the name of Moyer, High, Hunsberger, Kulp, Rickert, and others at a later period. The Perkasio or Hilltown Mennonite meeting-house was built in 1753 upon a small lot on Henry Funk's land, forty-four feet square in the rear being reserved as a burial-ground. This was a log church about as large as an old school-house. It stood for seventy years; it was rebuilt in 1823 on an adjoining lot about seventy-five feet from the original site; and this, sixty-nine years later, was replaced by the substantial and commodious edifice that marks its site. Among the first preachers were — Moyer, — Wismer, Jacob Hunsicker, and Jacob Hunsberger. The ministers living at this time are Isaac Overholt, Abraham F. Moyer, Henry B. Moyer, and Henry Rosenberger. Fifty or more years ago, Isaac Detweiler first preached in this county as a minister of United Brethren in Christ. A meeting-house was built by those of this faith at Lawndale in Hilltown in 1883, although meetings had been held in private houses since 1846. Henry Rosenberger and Joseph Detweiler are the preachers.

Trinity Evangelical church, Montgomery circuit, Philadelphia district, East Pennsylvania conference, numbers about fifty members. The first church building in Hilltown was erected in 1843; the second, a neat brick structure with tower and bell, was dedicated December 7, 1884, the corner-stone having been laid August 10th previously. Messrs. John Albright, Christian Sliefer, Elias Hecker, Abraham Gerhart, and Reverend J. S. Newhart, pastor, constituted the building committee. Jacob Albright, the founder of the Evangelical church, was a resident of the vicinity for several years.

CHAPTER XX.

RICHLAND—MILFORD—ROCKHILL.

RICHLAND is distinguished as the only one of the northern townships of which the Friends formed the early population. Under date of 4th month, 15th, 1773, Samuel Foulke thus explains the settlement and growth of the society: "The first settlement of Friends in this place was about the year 1710, by our ancient friend Peter Lester, from Leicestershire, in England, who, with his wife and children and their families, became members of Gwynedd monthly meeting, held at the said Peter Lester's house for several years. Friends lived in amicable intercourse with the Indian natives, who at that time were numerous in these parts and often helpful to the new settlers in furnishing them with necessary provisions, which is gratefully remembered by some yet living among us. About the year 1723 a small meeting-house was built and a preparative meeting there held by the assent of the said monthly meeting. And Friends continuing to increase in number by the youth growing up and the accession of several families of Friends from other places, it became necessary, in the year 1730, to build a new meeting-house, which was done on a commodious lot of ground near the center of the settlement. And our said meeting, through the blessing of divine Providence both spiritually and temporally bestowed, still continued to increase in strength and numbers until the year 1742, when Friends thought it expedient to make application to the quarterly meeting held at Philadelphia, the 1st of 9th month, 1742, to have a monthly meeting erected among themselves; which was granted them to be held the third fifth day of the week in each month and called Richland monthly meeting, which from that time has continued, and Friends here have since made considerable additions to their meeting-house to accommodate the meeting." It appears from this that the Friends were the earliest settlers of Richland. This was occasioned, not by the regular advance of that people from the lower townships, but by a flanking current of immigration, principally Welsh, which advanced by way of Gwynedd in Montgomery county. The language, social customs, and religious preferences of these first settlers are still retained in marked contrast with distinctive German characteristics of the surrounding territory.

At the time when this region was first invaded by the colonist it was known by no other name than "The Great Swamp," and the present designation would have been considered a misnomer. The proprietors were among the first to

become apprised that the land was better than its reputation, and by their order John Chapman and John Cutler surveyed the manor of Richlands, the area, according to their return, being sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine acres. The date of this survey cannot be definitely determined, and it is supposed that the earliest individual warrant for lands in this section was that of Griffith Jones, whose warrant was issued in 1701, and called for six thousand acres. In 1708 Abraham Griffith purchased a portion of this from his relative and removed thither within a few years. Joseph Growden and Joseph Gilbert were also early land-owners. The families of Roberts, Foulke, Gilbert, Nixon, Edwards, and Hyatt were prominent among those who formed the early community. The district had little need for local officers, and not until 1719 was it recognized in the appointment of constables and supervisors. At September court, 1734, the following petition was presented: "The petition of several of the inhabitants of that part of this county commonly called the Great Swamp or Richlands whose names are hereunto subscribed, hereby sheweth: That although that part of this county in which your petitioners dwell has for many years last past been reputed a township, yet having never been actually laid out by virtue of any order of this court many disputes have arisen touching the extent and boundaries thereof, so that your petitioners have found it extremely difficult to obtain an amendment of their highways when occasion required, and some of these are become almost impassable; for avoiding of which and many other inconveniences that may attend, your petitioners pray an order of this court for erecting and laying out a township by the name of Richlands, to begin at a corner white oak tree between David Jenkins' and Abraham Griffith's lands on the south side of the said lands, and from thence to run north five miles and a half, then east about four miles and a half (or so far as that a due south line may include James Logan's and Joseph Pike's lands), and from that corner south along the lines of the said lands five miles and a half, and so due west to the place of beginning." The signatures of Peter Lester, Sr., Thomas Mc——, Nora ——, Duke Jackson, Lawrence Growden, John Ball, George Hyatt, John Phillips, Edward Roberts, John Lester, and Thomas Herd are attached to this document. A draft of the territory to constitute the proposed township was also submitted to the court. The idea seems to have been to have its shape conform to that of a parallelogram, but this was partially frustrated.

Favorable action was taken by the court, and the township with due formality erected. Its extreme length is five and one-half miles, width four miles, and area fourteen thousand acres. The population in 1880 was one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four. The "rich lands" have not ceased to merit that name. Richland is one of the most wealthy, populous, and prosperous of the northern townships. Farming and dairying receive much attention, and for both the surface and soil are admirably adapted. There is a

scarcely perceptible rise of the land toward the western boundary, culminating in the water-shed which separates the basins of Swamp creek and the Tohickon. The latter here receives the waters of Licking creek, Beaver run, Morgan run, and other streams not so fortunate as to possess local names. If local names and the significance of the original name may be credited, these streams were once scarcely distinguishable currents in the surrounding bog. Through a process known only by its effects the stagnant water and decaying vegetation were at length separated, leaving a level plain of great fertility. There still lingered in the humid earth germs of disease which the first operations of the pioneer farmer speedily quickened into life; and so in the first years of the township's history sickness was frequent and often fatal. This condition of things ceased when the country was brought under general cultivation, and the locality is famous for its healthfulness and salubrity, and the remarkable longevity of its inhabitants.

The borough of Quakertown is situated at the center of an elevated elliptical plain (the basin of the swamp—the circumference being a belt of trap rock), the diameters of which are six and four miles respectively. In the immediate vicinity the owners of land, in 1715, were Morris Morris (one thousand acres), Michael Atkinson (two hundred and fifty acres), James McVaugh (one hundred acres), John Moore (two hundred acres); in 1737, John Bond (two hundred and fifty acres), John George Bachman (two hundred and thirty-four acres); in 1774, Hugh Foulke (three hundred and thirteen acres). The residents of this vicinity, in 1730, were Hugh Foulke, John Lester, John Adamson, Arnal Heacock, John Phillips, William Morris, John Richards, William Jamison, Edmund Phillips, John Ball, John Edwards, Thomas Roberts, William Nixon, Arthur Jones, and Edward Roberts. Scull's map of 1770 locates the public house of Walter McCool at the intersection of two well-known and much-travelled roads, one leading from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, the other from Milford to the southern part of the county, and within the present limits of the borough. The Friends' meeting-house completed the number of houses at that time, and but little change was apparent before the close of the century. But, as must inevitably occur at a place combining the advantages of cross-roads, hotel, and meeting-house, a hamlet eventually came into existence; and in 1803 it received a name and the appointment of its first postmaster in the person of William Green. For many years its growth was scarcely perceptible, and such houses as were built were not at a greater distance than necessary from the Red Lion hotel. The condition of the roads was not flattering; it is said that within the memory of persons now living the highway leading east from the village was almost impassable except in the summer months, and a dense forest lined it on either side.

And thus, until the middle of the present century, Quakertown was only a country village possessing few features of importance and almost without a

history as far as material growth was concerned. In 1856, it comprised sixty-two dwellings, an increase of twenty-two in thirty-four years. The North Pennsylvania railroad was constructed in that year; and the impetus thus given to improvement and expansion may be traced in the subsequent development of the town. However, old Quakertown was separated from the station of that name by a mile of mud road, thus modifying to a great extent the benefit it would otherwise have derived. The land about the railroad station was owned by John Strawn and Joel B. Roberts, by whom it was laid out into streets and building lots; and in a few years this was the site of a busy, active, and growing village. A post-office was established in 1867 under the name of Richland Center, by which it is still known. In the meantime a macadamized road has taken the place of the former indifferent highway to the old town. It is known as Broad street between Main and Front; west of the former it becomes the Bethlehem road, and east of the latter the Doylestown road. The intervening streets are twelve in number, and are named in order from Front, First, Second, etc. They are not parallel, a circumstance which should have been guarded against, as it prevents regularity in form and appearance. Juniper street is parallel with Broad to the south from it. Quakertown was incorporated as a borough in 1854. The corporate limits were so extended in 1874 as to include Richland Center, so that both are now under the same municipal government. The population in 1870 was eight hundred and sixty-three; in 1880, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, an increase of more than nine hundred persons.

Although the expansion so noticeable a decade ago has not continued in such a marked degree, the growth of the town at the present time is fully sustained by the development of its business and industrial interests, and has, therefore, a character of permanence and stability. There are quite a number of manufacturing pursuits—cigars, tools, boots, shoes, clothing, harness, spokes, felloes, handles, and stoves being the principal products of local industry. The Quakertown stove-works, operated since October 13, 1881, by Roberts, Scyces & Company, have contributed more to the prosperity of the town than any other of its industrial establishments. The business was originated by Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Company, in 1866, on a small scale, and gradually enlarged until 1882, when there were one hundred and two men on the pay-roll. On the morning of November 2, of that year, the works were completely destroyed by fire. February 8, 1882, the new firm first operated their recently completed works, the firm name becoming Rodgers, Scyces & Company, and so continuing until the present style was adopted. Sixty-eight operatives are employed, the yearly disbursements for wages aggregating thirty thousand dollars. The annual product approximates in value seventy-five thousand dollars, and consists exclusively of stoves, heaters, and ranges. The Quakertown harness-works, established in 1878, are also of considerable local importance. A large

brick building, one hundred and forty by fifty-seven feet in dimensions, has recently been erected to accommodate the expanding proportions of the manufacture. It was first occupied in December, 1886. Similar particulars might be given concerning other establishments, but their relative importance is not sufficient to justify this. Nearly every branch of business is represented. There are four drug-stores; but the vital statistics of the locality fail to explain whence they derive an existence. Business transactions, of every character, are greatly facilitated by the Quakertown National Bank, a well-sustained financial institution. It was organized June 27, 1877, and incorporated July 21, 1877, with one hundred thousand dollars capital. The original organization was constituted as follows: president, Joseph Thomas; cashier, Charles C. Herring, Jr.; teller, Byron Thomas; directors, A. B. Walp, J. D. K. Rinehart, R. B. Delp, S. B. Thatcher, R. J. Linderman, I. H. Shelly, John S. Stephens, Charles Fellman, and S. F. Sheetz. The annual dividends have uniformly been six per cent., and the surplus is equal to fifty per cent. of the capital stock. The predecessor of this was a state bank, established May 12, 1871. It paid enormous dividends, but was merged into the present concern, the usefulness of institutions of its character having become a thing of the past.

In social, as well as business circles, this place is second to no other in the northern part of the county. Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M., was chartered June 5, 1872, with Benjamin H. Senderlin, W. M., Joseph Thomas, S. W., and Joseph Hartman, J. W. A list of successive past-masters is herewith presented: Benjamin H. Senderlin, Joseph Thomas, Isaac S. Moyer, Charles E. Trausue, John A. Ozias, James M. Shaw, Ezekiel Thomas, Joseph Hartman, Simon Singer, George W. Keeler, and Milton K. Erdman.

Quakertown Council, No. 149, O. U. A. M., was instituted December 17, 1857, by Edward Ranch, state councillor, with the following members: William M. Jackson, E. T. Ochs, J. P. Jacoby, L. P. Jacoby, J. B. Edmonds, S. W. Miller, James Van Houten, William Van Houten, Tobias Grant, William H. Dengler, George O. Mangle, and William Bunstein, of whom Mr. Dengler is the only survivor. Upwards of five hundred persons have been initiated in the thirty years of its history.

Quakertown Lodge, No. 714, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 17, 1870. The following were original members: Thomas T. Ochs, N. G.; Joshua K. Wise, V. G.; J. H. Fulmer, secretary; Henry F. Hager, A. S.; Henry U. Erdman, treasurer; F. H. Hausman, Lewis H. Walp, Milton F. Wolf, S. U. Singmaster, William H. Bean, H. B. Fellman, David L. Reimer, William N. Loux, Charles D. Walp, William H. B. Diehl, Henry Bean, David R. Jamison, R. B. Slack, and Joseph Thomas. The present membership is sixty-four.

Quakertown Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was organized August 17, 1886, by C. G. Simon, G. M. of this state, with thirty-three members, of

whom the following were incumbents of their respective offices: William H. Dengler, P. C., A. R. Eidell, N. C., Samuel Hoffart, V. C., Owen Guzzman, M. R., A. Crouse, C. E., M. F. Miller, K. E., Elmer Jordan, V. H., Reuben Rupert, S. H., and Charles F. Wetter, H. P.

Secona Tribe, No. 263, Order of Red Men, was formed November 27, 1885, with fifty-five members, of whom Henry H. Miller, L. C. Raisner, J. S. Monroe, Thomas J. Ziegenfuss, and John M. Weidamoyer were the principal officers.

Marion Circle, No. 16, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., was instituted January, 1867, at the house of George Miller, in Quakertown, when the following members were initiated: T. P. Walters, Washington Snyder, John Laybold, Charles F. Miller, Elias Snyder, Charles M. Brunner, George Miller, Alfred Fackenthall, Thomas Morris, George Wolford, Everhart Fisher, Edward Roth, Michael Heitz, and Rufus Hoover. Two hundred and eight members have been initiated in the twenty years of its existence. The amount of money paid in benefits aggregates nearly four thousand dollars; present assets, about three thousand dollars.

General Peter Lyle Post, No. 145, G. A. R., was mustered April 3, 1880. The following names appear on the roll for that evening: Jeremiah S. Fluck, Joseph C. Harmer, Edward Carroll, William Clements, Robert E. Patton, A. M. Harmer, Levi K. Moore, Henry Seas, Evan H. Strawn, Joseph Gerbrohn, Charles Sigman, and Francis K. Saylor. The present membership is twenty-one.

Considerable interest has always been manifested in education. The Friends established schools at an early day, which were also attended by Germans, and exerted a healthful influence. The Richland Library was established in 1789, and has continued in active operation until the present time. The first teachers' institute in the county was held at Quakertown in 1860. A classical and normal school of advanced grade was opened in 1858 by Reverends F. R. Horne, D.D., and H. Louis Baugher, D.D., and continued five years. The originators subsequently engaged in other work, and the school was not so successful in the hands of their successors as it had been with them. The local public schools are well sustained and compare favorably with others of a similar character elsewhere.

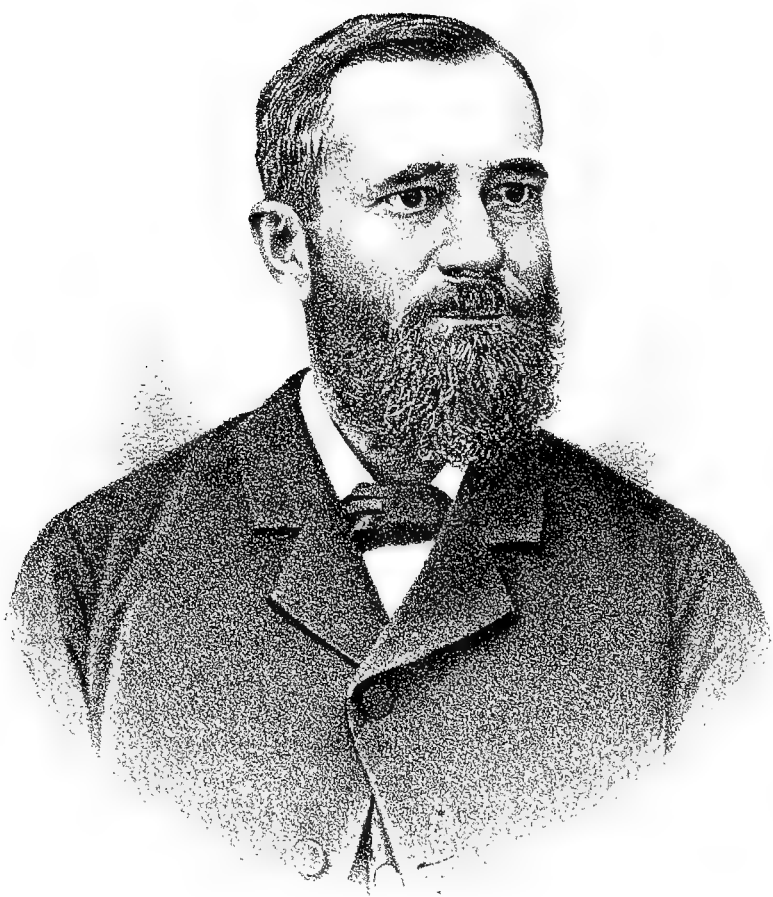
The oldest religious society at Quakertown and in the northern part of the county is the Friends' meeting, of which an account has been given. The present location of the meeting-house was chosen in 1730; and more than a hundred years elapsed before a second religious body appeared. The Lutheran and Reformed pastors of the vicinity preached occasionally in the village school-house, but no effort was made to effect organizations prior to 1860. In August, 1858, the "Union Tabernacle," under the management of Reverend E. M. Long, was brought to Quakertown from Philadelphia, where it had been dedi-

cated May 1, 1838. Services were begun in September and continued more than a month, and as a result a chapel was built for the use of the different churches, and dedicated November 7, 1858. Although not in the way intended, this effort effected much in arousing the latent religious activities of the people.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Quakertown was organized by Reverend F. Berkemeyer with about a score of members in the year 1860. The corner-stone of the present church edifice, situated on Roberts street, and owned jointly with St. John's Reformed congregation, was laid August 19, 1860, by Reverends P. S. Fisher and F. Berkemeyer. The basement was dedicated April 7, 1868, and the audience-room December 2, 1865. Having succeeded in establishing the congregation on a firm basis, Mr. Berkemeyer resigned the pastorate in 1867, and in August of that year he was succeeded by the Reverend George M. Lazarus, during whose ministry the congregation made great advances. The membership increased rapidly, the debt remaining on the church property was paid, a pipe-organ purchased, and English services became more frequent. In 1870 the Lutheran congregations at Applebachsville and "Keller's" church, Bedminster, were added to St. John's, forming the Quakertown charge. In the midst of his successful pastoral labors, Mr. Lazarus was suddenly called away under the most distressing circumstances. January 31, 1874, whilst in attendance at a funeral he was violently thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse, receiving injuries from which he died in an hour. He was greatly beloved in the community in which he labored and exerted an influence for good in many directions. In addition to his pastoral work, he took a lively interest in educational matters. For several years he conducted a private academy in the lecture-rooms of St. John's church, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Quakertown borough schools. It was largely through his efforts that the high school was established. He was followed by the present pastor, the Reverend J. F. Ohl, who has served the congregations without intermission since June, 1874. During his incumbency the church edifice has been twice remodelled, and is now one of the handsomest places of worship in the county. There has been a steady increase in the membership, which now numbers more than three hundred. The congregation has a most promising future.

St. John's Reformed church was organized in 1861 by Reverend P. S. Fisher. It has experienced much the same history as the Lutheran, with which it is united in the ownership of the church edifice. The present pastor is Reverend F. J. Mohr.

Methodism was introduced into Quakertown in 1872 by Reverend B. L. Sanderlin, who formed a class of twelve members. The present membership is seventy; value of property six thousand dollars. The first Evangelical class in the town was formed in 1879 by Reverend Anthony Ziegenfuss, then stationed



Israel S. Fox.

at Kulpville. He first held service, a prayer-meeting, at the house of S. Horne, in 1878. There were at this time but two families of this persuasion in the town. The frame church building on Juniper street was dedicated November 15, 1880. Philip Kuntzman was the first class-leader. The following clergymen have been pastors: Anthony Ziegenfuss, David Lutz, F. D. Geary, Frederick Kucker, and G. C. Knobel. The Evangelical Mennonite congregation originated in Haycock township, where in October, 1859, the first church building of this denomination was dedicated. This was torn down and rebuilt at Quakertown in 1872. Reverend Abel Strawn is pastor.

Richlandtown is situated three miles east from Richland Center, with which it is connected by the Quakertown & Richland turnpike. It has been known successively as Three Lanes' Ends, Ducktown, Frytown, Flatland, and its present name, which came into existence as the post-office designation in 1839. The first house was built in 1804. It comprises a population of about one hundred, several stores and shops, and two churches. The oldest of these, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed, was built in 1808 and rebuilt in 1860. It has not been ascertained whether or not religious services were held prior to 1808; it is known that there was a cemetery in the vicinity, and it is related that funeral services were sometimes conducted on the barn floor of a Mr. Groman. It is said that the person who hauled the first load of stones for the first church, Mr. Philip Stimmer, did so before daylight, so strong was his determination to secure that honor. Ludwig Fluck and Henry Massmer were the building committee. John Schaff gave the ground for its site and for the cemetery adjoining. Henry Stahler was the contractor and architect. He was paid one thousand two hundred dollars, in addition to which all the material was furnished. It was a stone building, in dimensions about thirty-five and forty feet, with galleries on three sides. The pulpit, in shape similar to a goblet or chalice, was artistically and profusely carved, as were other portions of the wood-work. The walls were substantially built, and after standing half a century were found to be in good condition. The cedar shingles of the roof were also in a good state of preservation. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Lutheran, Reverends Conrad Roeller, 1808-18; Frederick Waagi, 1818-60; Ferdinand Berkemeyer, 1860-62; Edwin Sell, 1862-64; Leonard Gerbe, 1864-66; Reuben Kistler, 1866-70; Joseph Hillpot, 1871-81; D. H. Reiter, 1886. Reformed, Jacob Senn, 1808-18; Samuel Stahr, 1818-42; Abraham Birkey, 1842-45; Samuel Hess, 1845-68; Henry Hess, 1868-74; F. J. Mohr, 1874. The Flatland Mennonite church numbers about twenty members, and is served by Reverend A. B. Shelly.

The only other villages of Richland are California, a small hamlet several miles north of Quakertown; Bunker Hill on the Rockhill boundary line, and Shelly station and post-office, near California.

MILFORD was the objective point of the first German immigrants to this county. It was here, at its extreme northwest corner, that this people first appeared upon its soil; and having gained a foothold, extended its occupation north, east, and south, adhering tenaciously to each new territory acquired, and pushing southward at a rate that may well cause the intelligent observer to inquire whether Bucks will not ultimately become a German county, unless the advancing column becomes Anglicized in its progress. It seems probable that the first settlement of Milford took place between 1720 and 1730; and in 1734 the following persons were among its residents: Peter Luer, Simon Rathnor, Peter Zay, John Heistand, Michael Roeder, Michael Rider, William Lauer, Jacob Wacket, Peter Wettlord, Joseph Heistand, John Bright, Peter Chook, Chilemon Robon, Caspar Kortess, Peter Eoser, Christian Climer, John Yoder, John Fisel, George Sain, Martin Weis, Peter Herz, Sander Dessert, John Huber, Philip Einhart, Joon Hoover, Henry Ditterer, George Samez. In a petition to the county court, June 13, 1734, they describe themselves as "settled between the county line and the body of that called Richland township;" and state that "Whereas there hath for a considerable time been settlements made within the above-mentioned bounds and inhabitants still increasing to the northward and southward at such a distance that it becomes a very great hardship and almost impossible for ye constable and collector duly to do their offices, with other inconveniences that attend in this case for want of a division and proper boundaries, which you [the court] can more fully conceive than we express; we, your petitioners therefore, humbly desire of your honors please to grant that a township be laid out bounded by ye county line the course whereof is southeast; then by a line due east about four miles and a half in length from the said county line through vacant land and on the line of the lands of William Jameison, Joshua Richards, John Edwards, and Thomas Roberts, including the said lands, and to continue the same course through vacant land to ye sd extent of about four and one-half miles; to join a north line that may touch and include the land of Peter Evans, and to extend thence northward through vacant land to ye land of William Nickson, and include ye same; and at ye north bounds thereof set off thirty perches east by ye land of Michael Lightfoot to take in the land formerly J. Growden's, and to run north by the same to ye extent thereof and three hundred perches further in vacant land (which will be northward from ye said east line in all about five miles and a quarter); and thence extend due west about nine miles and three-quarters supposed in vacant land to ye said county line; and which boundaries we believe will leave difference enough between ——— and Hilltown for another township and will accommodate the body of the inhabitants of Richland township to ye eastward of us, to which said north lines they agree with us." A survey of this territory was ordered and its boundaries changed, but not materially from those suggested as above described. When confirmed, the name "Bulla" was affixed, "now

and for the future (1734);" but within a short time "Lower Milford" was adopted, in distinction from the Milford in Lehigh county. The present name was a long time in gaining popular sanction.

The township is triangular in shape and ranks among the largest subdivisions of the county. The greater portion is fertile and well adapted to farming. The principal stream is Swamp creek, which rises in the vicinity of Zion's Hill, flows in a southerly direction, receiving the waters of Licking, Molasses, and Schmultz creeks; thus augmented, it affords the motive power for several mills, and is finally absorbed by the Perkiomen. In some parts the surface is hilly, rocky, and stony, not so valuable for the raising of farm crops, but fairly productive under careful tillage. Dairying and grazing receive much attention here. Besides these pursuits, the most important branches of industry are cigar-making and the manufacture of whip-stocks; the former is carried on in the towns at all seasons of the year, the latter principally in the winter by small farmers. Everybody is employed, and nobody seems to be in need of work. The result of patient, untiring industry is seen in the substantial appearance of farm buildings and the general air of comfort which seems to pervade the community.

As elsewhere in the county, the population is not concentrated to any extent, although small towns are numerous. The post villages are five in number, viz., Trumbauersville, Milford Square, Steinsburg, Geryville, and Spinnerstown. Trumbauersville is connected with Quakertown by a turnpike road, and is situated on the direct route from Philadelphia to Allentown. It was known years ago as the Eagle hotel, subsequently as Charlestown, and since 1822, when the post-office was established, by its present name, which is derived from that of one of the oldest families in the neighborhood. Some of the houses are quite old, and others have apparently been built quite recently, indicating that the growth of the place has been stationary until the last few years. The principal industry is cigar-making, which is extensively pursued. The estimated population is two hundred. Milford Square is situated on the Quakertown and Spinnerstown turnpike road, about midway between its terminal points, in the eastern interior of the township. It became a post-office in 1872. It ranks next to Trumbauersville in size and importance, the usual local industries, stores, and cigar factories being the only features worthy of notice. Geryville is in the extreme western part of Milford, and comprises hotel, store, and probably twelve houses. Spinnerstown is several miles farther west, six miles from Quakertown at the terminus of a turnpike leading thither. Henry Haring became the first postmaster in 1825. Steinsburg derives its name from that of George Steinman, who was appointed postmaster in 1852. Trumbauersville Lodge, No. 372, Knights of Pythias, was chartered June 28, 1872, the principal officers being the following: H. Pahlum, C. H. Wilson, William

Maguet, Charles Wonsidler, Benjamin Cressman, Jesse Reiter, Aaron G. Dubbs, Samuel Edelman, and Enos Shantz.

The Mennonite persuasion is strongly represented in Milford, and the Swamp church was one of the earliest of this denomination in the county. Among the early Mennonite settlers were the Clemmers, Shellys, Musselmans, Brechts, Hiestands, Yoders, and others, whose descendants are still living in this section and almost invariably adhere to the faith of their fathers. At what date the first church organization was effected cannot be definitely determined. Tradition asserts that meetings were held as early as 1737. Certain it is that there was an organized church prior to 1740. The first church building is said to have been erected in the year 1735 on land now owned by Christian Musselman. If this date is correct, its site was on land then owned by William Allen, an English land-holder, who was not a resident nor a member of this church, but is known to have performed similar good offices toward other churches elsewhere. In the year 1743, Jacob Musselman, ancestor of the numerous connections of the name, bought land from Allen to which the plot whereon this building stood belonged; and as he was either a minister in the church when he came from Germany or was soon afterward elected to that office, it is more than probable that the first Mennonite meeting-house was built on his land after he had purchased from Allen, and hence not before the year 1743. It is noticeable that no interments ever took place here, but that the dead were buried in the graveyard of the East Swamp church, about a mile to the east from the site of the first church building. The latter (East Swamp) church was built about the year 1771, upon a lot of ground conveyed for that purpose June 15th of that year by Ulrich Drissel, Abraham Taylor, and John Ledrach to Valentine Clemmer, Peter Saiger, Christian Bieler, and Jacob Clemmer, "trustees of the religious society or congregation of Mennonites in the East Swamp." To this original lot other tracts were added by indentures bearing dates August 17, 1818, April 3, 1848, April 13, 1850, and February 18, 1867. After the erection of this new house of worship services were held in both alternately. The new one was afterward destroyed by fire, and a second of logs, erected in its stead, which served the double purpose of school- and meeting-house, one portion being partitioned off for school purposes, as was the case with many churches at that early day. In later years, this feature of the building was discontinued, but it was used as a meeting-house until 1850, when it was replaced by the present large and substantial East Swamp church. Changes were also in progress with the older church building. In 1790 Michael Musselman, son of the above-named Jacob, owner of the land formerly belonging to his father and also a minister, conveyed a tract of eighty perches of land to Peter Zetty, Christian Hunsberger, and Michael Shelly, "elders or overseers of the Mennonite congregation." This lot is the site of the present West Swamp Mennonite church. The original meeting-house was removed thither and rebuilt, and services were

held therein until 1819, when a more commodious stone building was erected in its place ; and this, like the western building, was also used for school purposes, which arrangement was discontinued in 1839. A new and much larger church was built in 1873 in order to accommodate the increased number of worshippers and the demands of the Sunday-school.

It is not known who were the first ministers among the Mennonites, but it appears quite certain that Jacob Musselman was among the first. Other early ministers were Filly (Valentine) Clemmer, Michael Musselman and his son Samuel, of whom the last-named died in 1847 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, Jacob Nold, Christian Bleim, Christian Zetty, Jacob Heistand, John H. Oberholzer, William N. Shelly, Levi O. Schimmel, and Andrew B. Shelly, the present incumbent, have been pastors within the present century. Oberholzer was elected to the ministry in 1842. Being a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of liberal and progressive ideas, his views were in advance of those of some of his fellow-ministers, in consequence of which, with others who shared his opinions on matters of systematic theology, dress, etc., he was suspended from connection with the Franconia conference in October, 1847, whereupon the so-called "New" Mennonite conference of eastern Pennsylvania was organized. The Swamp church, of which Oberholzer was pastor at that time, adhered to him and associated itself with the new ecclesiastical body. A small portion, however, remained true to the old conference, separated from the church, and built a meeting-house in 1847. It is known as the Old Mennonite Swamp church, and its ministers have been three in number, viz., Jacob Beidler, John A. Beidler, and Abraham Young. The old churches constituted one congregation, services being held alternately at both places, retaining their individuality under the names of the eastern and western divisions. Their separate existence became more and more distinct in course of time, and finally separate organizations were formed, known as the East Swamp and West Swamp churches, which, with the church at Flatlands, constitute a charge under the pastoral care of Reverend A. B. Shelly. Its combined membership is about three hundred and twenty-five. A Sunday school was organized in 1857, this being the first Mennonite institution of this character in existence. The first number of "Der Religioese Botschaper," a Mennonite church paper, was issued August 23, 1852, by Reverend Oberholzer. The name was afterward changed to "Das Christliche Volksblatt," when the Mennonite Printing Union became proprietors. January 1, 1867, the name was changed to "Mennonitische Friedensbote," and Reverend A. B. Shelly became managing editor. The paper was published at Milford Square until January 1, 1882, when it was consolidated with another Mennonite paper published at Halstead, Kansas, and transferred to the Publication Board of the Mennonite General Conference, by which it is continued semi-monthly at Berne, Indiana, under the name of "Der Christliche Bundesbote."

The organization of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church at Spinnertown, though somewhat obscure, must have taken place between the years 1730 and 1740. In proof of this, it may be stated that baptisms and other items are entered in the church-book as early as 1734. From its origin to the year 1762 this congregation worshipped unitedly with Trinity Reformed congregation of Lower Milford, Lehigh county, where there was a log church. Owing to some dissatisfaction, the Lutherans withdrew in 1762; a parcel of ground was donated by Elder Scheetz, upon which a log building was erected in 1763; and from this circumstance the church has been popularly known as Schutzen Kirchen. In the year 1820 this log building gave place to a small but neat stone structure, which served for church purposes until 1874, when the present stone edifice, sixty by forty feet in dimensions, was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The present house of worship is therefore the fourth in the history of the congregation, which has existed at least one hundred and fifty years. For a large part of this period it was small in numbers and weak in influence. The membership has increased from one hundred and fifty in 1868 to four hundred at the present time. Nothing definite can be stated regarding the early pastors, as the records are silent on this subject prior to 1789. It has been connected with the Goshenhoppen charge for a hundred years, and if, as seems plausible, this relation was sustained from its origin, the successive pastors with the dates of their induction into office have been as follows: John Jacob Justus Birkenstock, 1739; John Conrad Andrea, 1743; Frederick Schultz, 1751; John Frederick Reis, 1756; George Frederick Neimeyer, 1764; Conrad Sebastian Roeller, 1771; John Schwarbach, 1775; F. Augustus Muhlenberg, 1778; Charles B. Dannapfel, 1789; Christian Espich, 1790; Frederick W. Geisenhainer, 1793; Jacob Miller, 1808; Frederick Waagi, 1829; Oswin F. Waagi, 1868.

The first church building at Trumbauersville, known as the Lower Milford church, was dedicated in 1769. It was a log structure, and conformed in architectural design to the ideas then in vogue. The second, a stone building for which Henry Stahler was contractor, was completed in 1805. The third and present edifice was built in 1868, close to the site of its two predecessors. In size it is sixty-two by forty-six feet, and comprises basement- and audience-rooms, organ, tower, and bell. The original building was exclusively Lutheran. The early pastoral record of this denomination coincides with that of St. John's.

ROCKHILL township was so named from the range of hills which forms its most striking natural feature. This ridge crosses its northeastern boundary and extends southwest quite across to the county line. It presents many curious geological formations. Ridge Valley creek passes through this rocky barrier in a deep gorge or cañon, but the bed of the stream is literally a mass of huge boulders which have never been completely submerged in the most violent freshets. The soil here is stony and sterile and inclined to be marshy,

although highly elevated. The fertile valley to the south presents a widely different aspect. Here the north branch of Perkiomen creek pursues its course through an unbroken succession of well-cultivated farms from Hagersville to Franconia. This comprises the larger part of the wealth of the township, though not of its area. Here successive generations of the same people who now form its population have established their homes or found in the heritage of ancestral acres or of an ancient homestead the quiet satisfaction of possessing the accumulated wealth of years that have passed since the first settlement. This occurred in the early part of the last century, but here as elsewhere traditional knowledge is very meager and correspondingly unsatisfactory. Among the early land-holders was John Furness, barber, of Philadelphia, who secured a tract of three hundred and fifty acres in the south corner of the township adjoining Telford. It was sold to Andrew Hamilton of the same city in 1723, and passed from him to Henry Hartzel, a native of the Palatinate, in 1727. He was the first to settle upon it. A log cabin was first erected, then a comfortable one-story log-house, and finally a two-story stone dwelling. This was improved and enlarged by its successive occupants, but it is not known that any part of the original structure was removed until 1881, when the whole was sacrificed to the spirit of improvement which seems to agitate this community. Although the date of its erection could not be accurately determined, it was undoubtedly the oldest house in West Rockhill. A Swiss barn of medium size, with stone walls, erected in 1754, is still standing on the old Hartzel farm. The family preserve a tradition that about the year 1750 Magdalene H., probably a granddaughter of the first settler, was sent to the Kulp woods, now Mr. Horning's, in search of the cows. She was then but a young girl, but well accustomed to the ways of the forest. Seeing a fawn asleep at the foot of a tree, she approached with noiseless tread, spread her long homespun apron over its head, and then ran home with it in all haste for fear of being pursued by the parent deer. The fawn was tamed and became a large and handsome buck, but his depredations in the garden and fields were of such frequent occurrence as to incur the displeasure of the farmer, and he was killed.

Conrad Deterer bought a tract embracing the site of Telford in 1737, but he lived at Franconia, Montgomery county. In 1730 Jacob Stout, an immigrant from Switzerland, purchased two hundred acres from the Perkasio manor tract, including the site of the village of that name. The two-story stone dwelling-house which he built prior to 1750 is still occupied as such. A stone barn built in 1752 was destroyed by fire in 1875. Abraham Stout, born on these premises in 1740, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1790. During the revolution he preserved such papers as he deemed of special value in a recess in a cellar wall of his house. It is related that during the whole of one summer the Doans and their confederates used his pasture-lands at night for their stolen horses. In the winter of 1777, after the battle of Ger-

mantown, a cavalry detachment numbering fifty-six men were quartered with Abraham Stout. In 1799, during Fries's rebellion, nine hundred United States troops with some light artillery encamped on the rising ground above Sellersville. Getman and Heany, two of the leaders in the house-tax rebellion, were inhabitants of this township. They were tried, convicted of treason, and sentenced to be hung, but pardoned by President Adams. Getman lived to an advanced age and is buried at Schlichter's church on the Ridge. Prior to 1750 the families of Cressman, Detweiler, Althouse, Schlichter, Wenhold, Stauffer, Kramer, Eckert, Rosenberger, Landis, Price, Harr, Bean, Frank, and others were represented in the southern part of the township. The earliest mill was Derstine's, and the earliest tannery Abraham Wambold's. The latter was located upon a tract near Sellersville which he seated in 1730. Wambold also built a grist-mill.

The name early applied to this section of country, as appears from old deeds, was Freetown. At June sessions a new district was ordered to be laid out, "the same to be bounded on the northeast by John Penn's manor of Perkasey, including the same, on the northerly side by Richland and Lower Milford townships, on the westward by the county line and southward by the township line, to be named Rockhill." It was surveyed in 1740 by Nicholas Scull, and is the largest as well as the most populous township in the county. In 1880 the population was three thousand two hundred and seven.

The township also ranks first as regards the number of incorporated villages within its limits. These are three in number, and all derive their importance from the North Pennsylvania railroad, upon which they are situated. Sellersville, the oldest and largest, is so named from Samuel Sellers, who established at this point on the Bethlehem road a wayside hostelry, the walls of which are yet intact. Thomas Sellers became postmaster in 1820, when the office received the name of Sellers's Tavern, which was changed to its present form in 1866. The village was incorporated in 1874, and had a population of four hundred and ninety, six years later. It comprises several large stores, two taverns, and a bank, Charles H. Miller's fertilizer manufactory, F. S. Deily's creamery, E. A. Hilton's woolen mills, John Schwartz & Co.'s chair-works, the vest factory of A. Toone, and a number of cigar factories. The Sellersville National Bank was incorporated April 28, 1882. The first movement in this direction was made January 27th previously, when a number of gentlemen favorable to the project held an informal meeting. A preliminary organization was effected February 28, 1882, when Henry C. Moore was elected president, Charles P. Althouse cashier, Elias Shellenberger teller, Eli Fretz, R. F. Stover, Levi Shellenberger, J. A. Schlichter, R. R. Cressman, J. G. Moyer, A. R. Cressman, and H. C. Moore directors. At the second annual election Daniel Clewell was chosen an additional director, and upon his death in 1885 his place was filled by Wilson B. Butterwick. With this exception the original



C. D. Fietz M.D.

organization remains as then constituted. The capital stock, fifty-five thousand dollars at first, was increased to seventy-five thousand in April, 1883. A brick building for banking purposes was built in 1882. The surplus fund amounts to eleven thousand dollars. Semi-annual dividends of two and one-half per cent. have been uniformly paid.

Sellersville Lodge, No. 658, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 9, 1869, with the following officers: George E. Hegeman, N. G., Mark Hartzell, V. G., J. Evan Zorns, S., Emanuel Hoeser, A. S., John G. Craik, T. Sellersville Encampment, No. 252, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 7, 1877; the first officers were C. D. Fretz, C. P., Joseph Thomas, S., W., R. W. Hengey, J. W., J. Evan Zorns, S., and M. H. Sellers, T. Both organizations are well sustained.

Perkasie is the second village in size and importance. The origin of the name is a matter of curious interest. It has generally been regarded as an Indian name, but this view is disputed by certain antiquarians who regard it as the Anglicized form of *Bargansee*, a German name meaning "the sea between the hills," applied to a settlement of that nationality in this locality at the middle of the last century. There was also a family of Perquises among the early settlers. Perkasie manor, a tract of some thousands of acres, comprised all of the southeastern portion of Rockhill and portions of Hilltown. The name as a post-office designation was first applied to the village now known as Blooming Glen in the latter township. At the time when Perkasie was laid out (1870) it consisted of a store, smithy, several houses, and a railroad station known as Comlyville, in honor of Franklin A. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania railroad company for many years. The town has improved rapidly since 1870. Local manufactures and business interests have come into existence, and a weekly newspaper, the "News," is well sustained. The town was incorporated in 1876, and the population at the next census was three hundred.

Perkasie Council, O. U. A. M., was instituted October 23, 1884, with twenty-three charter members, of whom the following constituted its organization: Henry C. Moyer, C., Samuel R. Kramer, V. C., Levi H. Leatherman, R. S., A. K. Reiner, F. S., Philip S. Cressman, T., F. W. Benner, A. R. S.

Telford comprised but one house in 1857, that of Isaac G. Gerhart, who opened the first store in the following year. It received its early impetus in the construction of extensive steam flouring-mills by Thomas B. Woodward. The town is regularly laid out, and although partly in Montgomery, may properly be considered a Bucks county town. It was incorporated in 1882. Bridgetown is a place of about two hundred inhabitants, a mile south of Perkasie. It is so situated as to be inaccessible by any public road except by crossing a bridge; hence the name. There are the usual stores and local industries at this point. Schlichter's, Argus, and several other post-office

names adorn the map of Rockhill, but are misleading so far as the existence of a village is concerned.

As in area, population, and boroughs, so in the number of its churches, this township ranks first among the political divisions of the county. The oldest religious body is Gehman's Mennonite church. The earliest recorded datum concerning it is a deed executed June 2, 1773, by Samuel Bechtel and wife to George Derstine and Abraham Gehman, trustees, for one-fourth of an acre of ground. The first meeting-house, built in 1773, was used for sixty-five years. It was built of logs, plank, and light weather boarding, but was quite substantial. Jacob Derstine, Samuel Horning, and John Moyer were the building committee in charge of the present stone edifice in 1838. Its dimensions are forty and fifty-two and one-half feet; the roof is slate, and seating capacity three hundred. The congregation also owns a house in which the sexton lives; it was built in 1883 from the proceeds of a legacy of the Reverend Samuel Landis. The above-named Samuel Bechtel was one of the first ministers. He was ordained prior to 1773, probably at the Franconia church, which was popularly known as Bechtel's, and his name is mentioned in connection with the Funk controversy of 1777. Samuel Gehman, his grandson and the grandfather of Reverend Abel Horning, was ordained in 1798 to a ministry which continued uninterruptedly until 1845. He was assisted by George Derstine, who was a minister about twenty-five years and died in 1837. Jacob Detweiler was ordained in 1840, and served about thirty-nine years, dying July 13, 1879, at an advanced age. Abraham Fretz was ordained in 1843, John Allebach in 1846; the former died in 1875, the latter, although past fourscore years, still attends meetings regularly. Abel Horning was ordained in 1862, and Samuel Detweiler in 1876. They are the present pastors. The following have been deacons in regular succession: Michael Derstine, John Detweiler, John Allebach, Samuel Souder, John F. Detweiler, and Joseph B. Allebach.

On the twelfth day of December, 1792, "a certain piece or tract of land situate in Rockhill township" was conveyed by deed to certain persons by one Henry Guittleman, "for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, in gold and silver coin *in trust* to and for the use of the congregations of the Lutheran and Reformed Calvinist societies, and their successors. . . . to erect and build a church on the said premises, with a graveyard for the use of the said congregations and their ministers and elders and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." This certain piece of ground lying on the Allentown road, north of Tylersport, one and one-half miles, and west of Sellersville about four miles, is the plat upon which Ridge Valley Church stands. A portion of the ground was originally set apart for a graveyard, and on the other portion a school-house was built, at the close of the eighteenth, or the beginning of the present century. At a later period, possibly between the years

1830 and 1840, an addition was built to the same in such manner that both apartments could be thrown into one on funeral occasions, and also for public worship, occasionally conducted here. In this school-house the children of the community received schooling, during the winter months, until 1854, when it was taken down, and the present church edifice built upon its site, since which time Lutheran and Reformed congregations have regularly worshipped here. The following have been Lutheran pastors: Frederick Waagi, 1854-67; O. F. Waagi, 1868-73; S. A. Ziegenfuss, 1874-76; James L. Becker, 1877. Reverend S. K. Gross has been the Reformed pastor since 1857.

Jerusalem Church is situated on the Ridge road, at the village of Schlichters, about a mile northwest of Sellersville. A number of old tombstones testify to the fact that interments were made here as early as the middle of the last century, at which time the ground adjoining was owned by George Getman, by whom, presumably, the graveyard was donated to the community. As there was neither church building nor school-house in the immediate vicinity, funeral services were conducted in winter at the house of mourning, and in summer upon the burial-ground, under the shade of trees which yet survive the storms of a hundred years. Among those who officiated upon these occasions were Reverends Roeller and Senn, of the Lutheran and Reformed churches respectively. A school-house was built in the year 1800; and in this the Reverend John Andrew Strassburger preached. In the year 1824 or 1825, Reverend Frederick Waagi, a young Lutheran minister, alternated with him in the place of Mr. Roeller, who had now become quite old. The Mennonites also met here for worship quite frequently, and the different clergymen organized congregations. There was at that time in this community no more influential citizen than Henry Beotel. He voluntarily began to agitate the building of a church, and urged the people generally to contribute liberally; upon which a meeting was held to consider the matter, and after due deliberation a favorable decision was formed. John Nase, Abraham Trumbore, and John Kinsey were constituted a building committee, representing the Lutheran, Reformed, and Mennonite churches, respectively. Ground for a church site was donated by Enos Schlichter, Sr. Peter Ott and John Zellner were engaged as master masons; John Nase and Conrad Wetzell as master carpenters. The corner-stone was laid on Ascension day, 1826, and the dedication occurred, in all probability, on Christmas following. The services on the latter occasion were conducted by Reverends Strassburger, Waagi, and Kemmerer. A music band from Bethlehem was present, and participated in the exercises. The expense incurred in building and finishing this structure was eighteen hundred dollars. It was built of stone, thirty-six by forty-four feet, with galleries on three sides of the audience-chamber. The earliest Lutheran organization consisted of Henry Beotel and John Nase, elders; John Zellner and John Getman, deacons. The first Lutheran pastor, Reverend William B. Kemmerer,

continued in this capacity until his death in 1860, a period of thirty-three years. Reverend F. Berkemeyer then became his successor ; but since his resignation in 1884, neighboring pastors have supplied the pulpit. Abraham Trumbore and Jacob Driesbach, elders, and Enos Schlichter and John Gerhart, deacons, constituted the first Reformed consistory. Reverend J. A. Strassburger was the first Reformed pastor ; but after preaching here, in connection with three other places, for twenty-seven years, he resigned. Reverend J. H. Derr was then pastor three years, when he removed to Lehigh county. Thereupon, in 1857, Reverend S. K. Gross, the present incumbent, became pastor. The first church edifice was in use fifty-five years, from 1826 to 1881. The board of control by which the present edifice was erected consisted of Jacob Schlichter, Reformed, and Jonas Nase, Lutheran. Work was begun in May, 1881, and concluded in January, 1882. The corner-stone was laid at Whitsuntide, June 5, 1881 ; the completed structure was consecrated October 23, 1882. It is built of stone, thirty-six by fifty-four feet, with an extension in the rear for Sunday-school purposes, and a well-proportioned tower in front.

St. Michael's Lutheran Church, of Sellersville, was organized in May, 1870, by Reverend F. Walz, who, with Reverend F. Berkemeyer, had previously preached in the village school-house. Reverend S. A. Ziegenfuss was pastor from April, 1873, to October, 1876. The present pastor, Reverend James L. Becker, took charge in 1877. The congregation is in union with the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, use the German and English languages in its service, and has grown from about twenty members at its organization (almost all from Little Zion Church, Indianfield, Montgomery county) to the number of two hundred and thirty-seven, the present numerical strength. St. Michael's Reformed congregation of Sellersville was organized May 21, 1870, by the venerated Reverend Peter S. Fisher, who officiated until his death, which occurred May 22, 1873. From that time it was regularly supplied by ministers from Tohickon classis, until June 8, 1874, when Reverend James G. Dengler, the present pastor, was called. The Union church edifice is a handsome stone structure, situated on an eminence which gives it a prominent appearance for miles around. It is jointly owned by a corporate body known as "The Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed St. Michael's Church and Cemetery Corporation." It is of stone, forty-two by seventy feet, with pulpit recess, central tower projecting, basement, and main audience-room with end gallery, built in 1870, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. In size, appointments, and appearance it ranks with the finest buildings of a similar character in the county.

St. Agnes', Sellersville (Roman Catholic), that for years had been attended from St. John's at Haycock, a distance of fourteen miles, was made a parish December 1, 1872, and received as its first pastor Reverend Hugh McLaughlin.

St. Stephen's Reformed church at Perkasio is the only one in that borough.

It was built during the year 1885, incorporated as an exclusively Reformed church, and dedicated November 14, 1886. The style is pure Gothic. The congregation was organized August 29, 1886, by Reverend J. G. Dengler.

At the same time that the people of Sellersville were agitating the building of a church, a similar movement was in progress at Bridgetown. Actuated no doubt by a friendly rivalry, the people at the latter place succeeded in being first ready to dedicate—in 1869. The result of their efforts is a stone building, substantial, plain, and comfortable. Reverend P. S. Fisher organized the Reformed congregation, and F. Berkemeyer the Lutheran, and by these denominations the church property is jointly owned.

The Bridgetown Evangelical church was originally known as Walter's class, one of the three organized by Albright himself, and therefore important in the history of the denomination of which he was the founder. It had a checkered career, became nearly extinct several times, worshipped in private houses and at an abandoned Methodist church on the Ridge road, and at length, in 1866, secured a permanent place of worship at Bridgetown. The following list of ministers has been compiled from reliable sources: 1844, Frederick Kracker; 1845, Christian Myers; 1846, J. L. Farnsworth; 1848, D. Wiend; 1852, M. Sindlinger; 1853, J. L. Gross; 1855, John Hachl; 1857, J. Frey; 1859, F. Lehr; 1861, F. Schott; 1864, S. Breyfogel; 1865, G. B. Fisher; 1866, W. H. Weidner; 1867, J. S. Shimer; 1870, H. Kempfer; 1871, H. Kindt; 1873, James Oplinger; 1874, W. A. Shoemaker; 1877, A. Ziegenfuss; 1880, G. D. Sweigert; 1883, J. S. Newhart; 1886, T. A. Hess.

CHAPTER XXI.

TINICUM—NOCKAMIXON.

THE triangular area partially included between Haycock and Tohickon creeks and the Delaware river comprises the only townships of the county of which the names are of Indian origin. The creeks mentioned separate them from Haycock, Bedminster, and Plumstead. Tinicum creek and its numerous branches drain the larger part of both townships, the course of the main stream being nearly parallel with that of the Tohickon until, at a distance of about five miles from its mouth, the direction changes to the east at a sharp angle and the river is reached at a point midway between the Nockamixon and Plumstead lines. It receives the waters of Nockamixon creek within the boundaries of

that township, and of numerous smaller tributaries at intervals in its progress. Gallow's run, mentioned in early records as Galloway's run, is a small stream which reaches the Delaware near the Durham line. The little Tinicum and Mill creeks drain the interior of Tinicum. All these streams unite with the Delaware through deep and narrow valleys. A ridge of hills parallel with its course begins above the mouth of the Tohickon, and assumes greater regularity of contour and elevation within several miles of Kintnersville, where the cliffs are known as the Narrows. These rock walls rise abruptly to the height of several hundred feet almost from the water's edge, confining the river to a narrow channel with scarcely sufficient space at their base for the canal and roadway. Few localities in Bucks county present greater attractions to the naturalist or tourist.

TINICUM was originally settled by the same nationality as Deep Run in Bedminster—the Scotch-Irish—a people who have virtually disappeared, leaving few memorials of their history. The families of Hughes, Lear, Haverford, Ross, Williamson, Campbell, Stewart, Shaw, and McFarland were represented in 1738. Herman Rosencrout, Bernard Schneider, Samuel McConoghy, William Richards, Henry Newton, Jacob Fox, Robert Stovart, John Wallace, and Martin Freyley were residents in 1762 upon a tract of nearly five thousand acres owned by Richard Stevens. The first grist-mill in the township was built by Henry Killian about 1740 upon Tinicum creek, over which two dams were constructed. The race was one hundred and seventy-five yards long, with a fall of twenty feet at the overshot wheel. There was one run of stones. A number of Indian implements and weapons have been found in the vicinity; among others a broken war-club, two and one-half inches thick and three feet long, of a coarse flint texture. The first saw-mill was built by the Pattersons on Mill creek some distance from the grist-mill of Henry F. Betz, which they also built. Among the early settlers there was no character more interesting than Edward Marshall, the celebrated walker of 1737. Having failed to receive the promised reward for his remarkable pedestrian feat, he continued his life as a hunter, and in 1754 removed to a settlement at Benjamin Stroud's mill, eighteen miles above Easton. Several years afterward a party of Indians attacked his cabin during his absence, killing his wife and wounding a daughter. His son suffered a similar fate from a savage ambush. For the greater protection of his life and property he removed to an island in the Delaware which yet bears his name. The Indians seem to have cherished an insatiate revenge against him on account of his connection with the "walk" of 1737. Forty years after that event, during the revolution, it is said that a party of Ohio braves journeyed the long distance from their hunting-grounds with the avowed object of taking his life, and that he escaped them only by being absent at the time. The inveterate hatred thus manifested was fully reciprocated; and after the tragic death of his wife and son Marshall neglected no opportunity for

retaliation. He died at his home on the island at the advanced age of ninety years. It may be further mentioned, in connection with the events in which he figured with such prominence, that at Red Hill (Ottsville), in this township, Jennings became exhausted after a walk of nineteen miles in two hours and a half, leaving Marshall and Yeates to proceed alone.

The erection of Tinicum as a township occurred in 1747, although an ineffectual effort in this direction was made nine years earlier, and a constable appointed in 1741. The following is extracted from the minutes of March session, 1747: "A petition from divers inhabitants settled on lands adjoining to Plumstead that to remove sundry inconveniences they at present labor under the court would erect the following land into a township and that it may be called Tinicum township, viz., Beginning at the lower corner of the township of Nockamixon on the river Delaware, thence by same township southwest two thousand one hundred and forty perches to Tohickon creek, thence down the said creek by the townships of Bedminster and Plumstead to Delaware aforesaid, and thence up the said river Delaware to the beginning," was read and a commission appointed to consider the subject. It was favorably reported and the organization of the territory in question forthwith ordered. At September session, 1761, a petition for the division of the township was presented. The reasons urged were its "extensiveness," and the distance necessary to travel to work on the highways. The court set aside the petition without comment, and the boundaries as originally established continue in force. The area approximates eighteen thousand acres, and the population, by the census of 1880, was two thousand three hundred and forty-six.

Villages occur with the frequency characteristic of thickly settled farming communities. Point Pleasant, the town of greatest size, is situated on both sides of Tohickon creek at its mouth. John Van Fossen was the first land owner on the peninsula between the creek and river. He built the first tavern at the point, established the fishery, and was otherwise prominent in local affairs. The river is here spanned by a bridge, which thus secures to the inhabitants in a measure the railroad facilities afforded by the Belvidere Delaware railroad. The site presents few claims as an eligible location for a town. Steep hills ascend on every side, and the narrow strip of level land at their base is crossed by the creek, the canal, and several public roads. The scenery is beautiful. The village comprises a population of several hundred, several stores, a school-house, and church. Erwinna is situated about the center of the township. The name is derived from that of a family once quite influential. Arthur Erwin is referred to in 1807 as the richest man in the county. Wormansville, about midway between Erwinna and Point Pleasant, is a post-village in expectation, and should become such in reality, as it is located in the midst of a thickly settled region. The Wormans have been a prominent family in the vicinity for many years. Uhlertown is on the Delaware opposite French-

town, New Jersey, with which it is connected by a bridge. Ottsville became a post-village in 1814, when Michael Ott was appointed postmaster. It is a hamlet of uncertain limits, and derived some importance in past years from its location upon the Durham road. That highway was opened through this section in 1745. Several miles south of Ottsville at the crossing of the Tohickon the first bridge over that stream was built. It was then known as John Orr's ford, from the inn of which he was proprietor on the Bedminster side. When a petition for the bridge was presented to the court in 1763, the following report was made thereon: "The grand jury is of opinion that a bridge is necessary where it is prayed for, but that the petitioners for such bridge ought first to receive by subscription as large a sum as convenient they can agreeable to the practice heretofore followed by this county." At the next session (June), Tinicum, Bedminster, and Plumstead reported having appointed managers for their bridge and secured subscriptions to the amount of eighty-four pounds. The court was asked to confirm the managers. September 11, 1764, William Yardley, Joseph Watson, and Henry Jamison were appointed to inspect the bridge and the accounts of the managers. In December following, they reported that the entire cost was two hundred and eighty-five pounds, sixteen shillings, ten and one-half pence; the amount of subscriptions, one hundred and one pounds, thirteen shillings, six pence; leaving one hundred and eighty-four pounds, three shillings, four and one-half pence to be provided by the county commissioners. It is not necessary to state that the present substantial stone structure at this place was built by a different method of procedure.

The village of Smithville might also have been mentioned in this connection fifty and more years ago. At a secluded spot along the Delaware two and one-half miles above Point Pleasant there was located an industrial establishment of more than ordinary importance and interest to the farming community. Here, in 1783, Joseph and Robert Smith began the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1797 they made the first cast-iron mould-boards in the state. Patents on their inventions were secured. Prominent men became interested in the success of their projects. President Jefferson wrote to them requesting the best plow they could make, for his Virginia farm; when Joseph Smith read the letter, he replied in simple Quaker phrase that they were "all best." The Smiths were the first to introduce the use of anthracite coal for heating purposes into Bucks county. They were also active in farming clover and plaster for farming purposes. Joseph Smith died suddenly in Solebury, September 28, 1826, at the age of seventy-three. Few men have served their day and generation better than he.

A degree of historic interest attaches to Red Hill in connection with the early Scotch population of Tinicum. It was here that their religions actively centered. Though now extinct, the Presbyterian church at this place was once a flourishing organization. It was founded in 1766. The property, by deed



Michael Wheeler

of November 16, 1762, was noted in a session composed of William Wear, Robert Patterson, John Howey, and James Patterson. Its recorded history begins with 1785, when (August 8th) Reverend Nathaniel Irwin presided at a meeting of sessions of which Thomas Stewart was clerk. The Longs, Kelleys, Wilsons, Barclays, and Flemings were among those who formed the congregation at this time. At a meeting of Presbytery in 1786 Red Hill was united with Deep Run and placed under the pastoral care of Reverend James Grier. The church was incorporated in 1787. Reverends Hannah, Peppard, and Irwin preached occasionally during the next five years. Reverend Nathaniel Snowden was called in 1792 and Uriah DuBois in 1798. In the latter year there was an unusual spirit of improvement manifested. A well was dug, twenty-five apple-trees planted in the church-yard, and an addition to the same purchased. Mr. Boyd, from Newtown, was stated supply from 1820 to 1826. The Presbyterians having become very weak numerically their trustees deeded an undivided half interest in the property to the Lutheran and Reformed in 1843. The old church building, "Founded, 1766," was rebuilt and dedicated on Whitsunday, 1844. The pastors here have generally been the same as at Christ's. Neither of the congregations is in a very prosperous condition. This arises from no failure of the pastors in their duties, but from certain conditions which may be briefly explained. Some of those families once prominently identified with the religious activity of the community are no longer represented; in order to engage in other pursuits there is a constant migration of young men from farming regions to the towns and business centers; a still stronger reason is found in the tenacity with which families living in the neighborhood of the church and frequently attending its services retain their membership at other points. It remains to be seen whether in future years these congregations may not share the fate of their Presbyterian predecessor.

Ruth's church, Upper Tinicum, originated in the evangelistic labors of Reverend Mr. Wilcox, Lutheran pastor at Riegelsville, who held occasional services in the school-houses of the vicinity. As a result there was a general desire for a house of worship in the neighborhood. Ground was at once offered by two persons, George Ruth and Jacob Frankenfield. The location of the former was regarded as more accessible and therefore accepted. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on Whitsunday, 1851, and the dedication occurred in the autumn of that year. The Lutheran church was organized by the pastor from Riegelsville, and has been served in connection with that church, the present pastor being Reverend D. T. Koser. The following Reformed clergymen have officiated here: H. Daniel, 1852-55; William Philips, 1856-61; G. W. Aughinbaugh, 1862-63, 1864-73; D. Rothrock, 1873-74; William H. Bates, 1874-76; G. W. Roth, 1876-84.

The Point Pleasant Baptist church originated in the labors of Reverend

Joseph Matthias, who missioned extensively in this section years ago, preaching in groves, houses, barns, and school-houses. The church was organized in 1849. A building erected there three years later was dedicated Saturday, September 17, 1853. Reverend John C. Hyde was the first pastor, and his successors, among others, were W. B. Strobe, E. S. Widener, J. H. Appleton, George Young, and W. P. Hile, the present incumbent.

Christ church is the oldest now in existence in Tinicum. The first church building, a rude log structure, was built at some time during the ministry of Reverend Jacob Senn at Tohickon, and, in the simplicity which characterized everything at the time, was regarded as amply sufficient in all its appointments. But as the neighborhood became more thickly settled, the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, though weak in numbers, decided to unite in the erection of a house of worship better adapted to that purpose; and in 1808 the Union church of Tinicum was built upon a site nearly identical with that of the present building. The Reformed congregation extended a call to Reverend Samuel Stahr in 1811, in which year he had been ordained. He accepted and became pastor of a charge embracing Durham, Springfield, Nockamixon, and Tinicum. The church record was begun by him as follows: "Kirchen Buck. Der Hoch-Deutsch Evangelisch Reformirten Geniende in Tinicum, Bucks county, in Staat Pennsylvanien, den 13th Tag November, 1813." Services were held once a month. The entire German element of the population attended without regard to the denomination of the preacher. The names of John N. Solliday, the Wormans, Kilners, and Wagners are conspicuous in the business transactions of this period. This was before the present system of fixed salaries, and the dominie was content with "was fallt," what the people chose to give, which was not always a liberal allowance. As shown by the receipts for seven consecutive years, the average annual salary was sixty dollars eighty-seven and one-half cents. Mr. Stahr continued in this, his first charge, until his death, September 27, 1843. Reverend W. T. Gerhart became his successor in the spring of the following year. At his first communion, May, 1844, the names of forty-five persons appear upon the records. The first class confirmed numbered twenty-two. Mr. Gerhart labored under many disadvantages throughout his ministry of fourteen years. A strong element favored the introduction of English into the public worship, while others adhered tenaciously to the German. His successor, Reverend D. Rothrock, preached his introductory sermon May 3, 1859. The principal event of his ministry was the building of a new church. The building of 1808 was somewhat antiquated, contracted, and uncomfortable. The prospect was discussed at a number of congregational meetings; in the spring of 1862 the completed structure was dedicated. It is built of brick, fifty by seventy feet, with basement and audience-room, and a spire that forms a prominent object in the surrounding country. Cost, eleven thousand dollars. Building committee: Lutheran—Mahlon C. Lear, William

Reep, Jacob Hofford, John N. Solliday, Abram Frankenfield, and John Clemens; Reformed—Abram Wolfinger, Samuel George, Tobias Worman, Isaac Summers, and Samuel Lerch. Mr. Rothrock introduced English preaching on alternate Sundays, and although this action was severely criticised, it resulted favorably to the interests of the church. Upon the redistribution of charges by Tohickon classis at its first session, November 19, 1873, this church became vacant, having been detached from the charge of which it formerly was a part. November 19, 1874, Reverend William H. Bates was ordained and installed; and Reverend G. W. Roth, October 26, 1876. Since the resignation of the latter, July 1, 1884, the pastorate has again been vacant. Reverend W. S. Emery was the Lutheran pastor for many years.

St. Rosa's chapel, Piusfield, is a mission of St. John's, Haycock. Mass had frequently been said at private houses, but as the number of Catholic families increased, it became necessary to provide better facilities for worship. Ground was selected at a most beautiful spot, which, having no proper name, was called in honor of the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., "Piusfield." By special delegation the corner-stone of the new church was laid on Rosary Sunday afternoon, October 5, 1873. It was dedicated on Sunday, December 28, 1873, to the honor of St. Rosa, of Lima; and mass was celebrated in it for the first time on that day.

NOCKAMIXON was settled by the same class of people as Tinicum. The names of Thatcher, Weaver, Richards, Dickson, Wilson, Ramsey, and Blair indicate English or Scotch nationality, and they were familiar names among the early settlers. The German element appeared before the revolution, with what result in establishing itself need scarcely be stated. Among the early families of the latter class were those of Frankenfield, Buck, Kintner, Stover, Trauger, Keyser, and Cruchler. Some of these are no longer represented, thus indicating that even a German community may experience changes. The English were most active in moving for township organization. This was a long time under consideration. It was petitioned for in 1742, and in the following year a survey was made, which is thus described: "Beginning at a black oak on ye bank of Delaware by a corner of Durham tract; thence by said tract and land of Thomas Blair, south seventy degrees, west one thousand and forty perches; thence by land of William Ware, southeast two hundred and forty perches; thence southwest five hundred and forty perches to Haycock run; thence down said run to Tohickon creek; thence down the said creek to a tract of land laid out to James Sterling; thence by that and the London Company's land northeast two thousand, one hundred and forty perches to the river Delaware; thence up the same to place of beginning." At March term, 1744, a report embodying this was presented to court, but for some reason it was not confirmed until 1746. It is a large township, the area being about seventeen thousand acres. The population in 1880 was one thousand five

hundred and fifty-four. For convenience in voting it is divided into two election districts, of which the one of most recent origin is known as Bridgeton district. The village of that name is the largest in the township. It is situated on the Delaware, opposite Milford, with which communication is established by a bridge. The post-office is known as Upper Black's Eddy. Some distance farther north, a hamlet in the rear of the river hills bears the appropriate name of Narrowsville. Kintnersville, so named from Major Jacob Kintner, sheriff of the county in 1825, is situated north of Gallows run. Several miles farther inland and within the valley of that stream is Rum corner, the seat of Nockamixon post-office. Bucksville, founded by Nicholas Buck, is located on the Durham road, and was a stopping-place for stages half a century ago. There is little in its present appearance to suggest the activity and importance once derived from this source.

The almost exclusively German population of this section is shown by the fact that until recent years the only church organizations within the township limits were connected with the two great denominations with which that people usually affiliate. St. Luke's church, Lutheran and Reformed, dated its origin from the period of the revolution. Some time prior to 1773, a log church building was erected upon a half acre of ground obtained from a Mr. Shoup. As was then customary, a school-house was also built upon the same lot. This church stood near the road or immediately adjoining it, below the brick church, removed several years ago, and the school-house occupied the site of the present church. This was owned exclusively by the Reformed congregation. About 1797, a half acre was purchased from Lawrence Pearson, for burial purposes, and still later half as much more from his heirs. About the year 1804, a narrow strip of land adjoining the original purchase from Mr. Shoup was secured from Adam Sheetz; about this time also the Lutherans, who had previously worshipped in a log building on a hill near Center Hill school-house, obtained permission to worship in the Reformed church, and from this time separate denominational ownership was obliterated. It was resolved to build a new church in 1814, for which purpose the following persons were constituted a building committee: Nicholas Kruger, George Adams, Henry Leidig, Abraham Fullmer, Philip Leidig, and Henry Miller. The corner-stone was laid on Easter Monday, April 19, 1813.

This church was forty by fifty feet in dimensions, with galleries on three sides, the pulpit at the east end, toward the cemetery, and quite elevated until 1852, when it was lowered, thus bringing the minister into the same atmosphere as his congregation. The carpenter work was superintended by John George Hager. Upon the whole, this was one of the best church edifices in the northern part of the county at the time it was built. The same may be said of its successor, the third and present church, the corner-stone of which was laid July 3, 1875. The dimensions of this building are seventy-eight

feet, with gallery, basement, tower, bell, and seating capacity of about six hundred; it was dedicated May 20, 1877. The debt of seven thousand dollars then remaining has since been liquidated. The following Reformed pastors have officiated here: Reverend Caspar Wack, 1782; Frederick William Von Der Sloom, 1787; John Mann, 1792; Hoffmeyer, 1796; Jacob William Dechant, 1808; Samuel Stahr, 1811; W. T. Gerhart, 1844; D. Rothrock, May, 1859. The Lutheran church was organized about 1752. Reverend J. Michael Enderline (1766) is the first pastor of whom there is any record. He was succeeded by the following: Jacob T. Miller, 1773; — Sanna; Peter Ahl, 1789; Augustus Herman Schmidt, 1798; Kramer, 1801–1803; John Nicholas Mensch, 1803–23; Henry S. Miller, 1823–38; C. F. Welden, 1838–42; C. P. Miller, 1842–65; W. S. Emery, 1865–79; O. H. Melchor, 1880. In February, 1880, the ecclesiastical connection of this congregation was changed from the general council to the general synod.

St. Joseph's, Marienstein, is a mission of St. John's Roman Catholic parish, Haycock. Ground for the chapel was broken August 10, 1882, the cornerstone was laid the following day (Sunday), and the dedication occurred December 8th of the same year. The solemn blessing was administered September 21, 1873, by Right Reverend Augustus Trebbe, Bishop of Covington, Kentucky, after which Father Rosenbauer, C. S. S. R., of Philadelphia, celebrated high mass. Confirmation was then given for the first time in the chapel by Bishop Trebbe.

CHAPTER XXII.

SPRINGFIELD—HAYCOCK.

THE northern central portion of Bucks county is characterized by a great diversity of natural features. It is a region of rapid alternations of hill and valley, of numerous streams, of curious and interesting geological formations, of wooded slopes, and fertile meadows. Here the foot hills of the Blue mountains, deeply seamed by centuries of attrition, form rapid water-courses, and, still retaining something of that aspect of wildness and desolation associated with an uninhabited region, mark the gradual transition from the majestic heights of the parent range to the lower level of that part of the great Atlantic plain west of the Delaware. The general direction of these hills is best indicated by reference to the boundary line between Bucks and Northampton counties, with which it coincides for some distance westward from the Delaware. The point of greatest elevation, known as Flint hill, is situated in the northern

part of Springfield township, overlooking the valleys of Durham and Saucon creeks. It commands a widely extended prospect. Easton and the mountains beyond are visible to the north, the valley of the Schuylkill to the west, and all the northern portion of Bucks county to the south. Immediately north of Bursonville and adjoining the Durham line is Buckwampum, one of the highest hills in the county. Its summit and northern exposure are still covered with forests, while deeply furrowed glens mark the less abrupt descent upon the opposite side. Here a number of small streams take their rise. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "a hill with a swamp on top." Many local superstitions are associated with this hill. The most conspicuous landmark, however, is Haycock mountain. The ascent is gradual and the contour regular. Its appearance is strikingly that of an immense sugar-loaf or haycock, and hence the name. Isolated elevations of its height are rare. In Luzerne county, this state, there is a mountain of similar size and appearance known as the Sugar-loaf; and with equal propriety the nearest approach to a mountain peak that dignifies the surface of Bucks is known as the Haycock. This name is also applied to a small stream that rises in its northern slope. It is absorbed by Tohickon creek after an uneventful career of about five miles. The latter stream also receives several tributaries from the western and southern slopes of the mountain. The principal stream to the north is Durham creek, which drains a large section of country.

It was by the valley of this creek, in all probability, that the first settlers reached Springfield. The early influx must have been quite rapid, for in 1743, nine years before the erection of Northampton county, upwards of forty residents petitioned for township organization, among whom were the following: James Green, Stephen Twining, William Crooks, Brien Ceruillin, Hugh Oelton, Joseph Blair, Richard Jonston, Jacob Wason, Samuel Hillborn, Jacob Ohl, John Lester, Conrad Duru, Christian Fry, Peter Lester, John McCoy, Thomas Foltz, Francis Adamson, Joseph Bond, Joseph Unthank, Conrad Clares, James Williams, Peter Ashton, Peter Leatherman, Michael Didart, Christian Shook, Michael Dort, Peter Oldenrose, Simon Carey, John Greazly, George Hazly, Daniel Stout, Stephen Acreman, Henry Hormel, Philip Rous, Jacob Maure, and Michael Gould. It is seen from the orthography of these names that many were English; and while there may have been others not of this nationality who were not interested in the movement for the township, the fact remains that the early population of this, as of other localities where the German element predominates, was originally English. In this instance there were two currents of immigration. There were some English Friends who came over from Richland, but the majority ascended the Delaware to Durham, and followed Durham creek to its sources. Germans entered the township from the north and west. But little is known individually concerning these early settlers. The usual method of purchasing land was to locate a tract,

secure a warrant for its survey, and then procure a patent. Richland manor, or lottery lands adjoining it, was in this township.

In the petition above mentioned the territory in question is described as the settlement between Richland, Lower Saucon, and Durham. It was presented at the June term, 1743. Although a remonstrance was presented at the following session (September), the court ordered "that Springfield township begin at the northeast corner of Richland, and run thence north sixty-six degrees east eighty perches so as to intersect a line from the southwest corner of Durham tract, running south twenty-four east and then back the last-mentioned line to Durham corner north twenty-four degrees east, and along Durham line the same course eight hundred and seventy-eight perches, thence a line intended for another township, now called Lower Saucon, south sixty degrees north to the corner of Saucon township, and thence by Saucon line to Richland township, and thence along the head of Richland township to the beginning," comprising, as enlarged on the north and south, a present area variously estimated at from seventeen to eighteen thousand acres, and a population in 1880 of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five.

The towns of this section are of that general provincial type best described as never having been famous for anything or given birth to any one of note, or possessed any local celebrities or staple industries, and of which the population is so stationary that any addition from the great outside world would create quite an effervescence of excitement. Springtown, the most important, and one of the most flourishing in upper Bucks, is a notable exception to the general rule. It is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on the left bank of a branch of Cook's creek, and within a mile of the line of Northampton county. It is supposed that the first house was situated in the northern part of the town near or upon the site of Frederick Warner's. Caspar Wister, of Philadelphia, was the owner of six hundred acres in this vicinity in 1738, five hundred of which he sold to Stephen Twining the same year, and the latter at once built thereon the first mill in the township, which was on the exact site of H. S. Funk's mill. Twining afterward sold this land and improvements to Abraham Funk, and in 1782 a new mill was built. The property has descended from father to son by will since 1738. The third mill was built in 1863 at a cost of more than twenty-five thousand dollars. This burned down shortly afterward, but was immediately rebuilt, and is at present the principal manufacturing establishment in the place. Among others of lesser note are extensive handle-works, carriage-shops, lime-kilns, and local mechanics' shops. Several streams of water in the immediate vicinity might be advantageously utilized for manufacturing purposes, as the fall is considerable and the volume of water is seldom affected by the summer drought of recent years. Springtown is a local business center. Two of the largest stores in the upper end of the county are located here. Much of the produce from the surrounding farms

finds its way to the markets of Bethlehem, Allentown, and Easton. The principal street, extending east and west, is Main street, and upon this the stores and business houses are located. North of this is Berks street, so called, it is said, from the name of a mason who built several of its first houses. Seifert and Collis streets cross these at the eastern and western extremities of the town; and College street, so named from the educational institution lately opened upon it, extends northward from Main to Berks. Walnut street is parallel with Main and south of it, but has not yet asserted its right to a continuous existence from Seifert to Collis. Center street is in the central part of the town. There are two public school buildings, one in the east and one in the west end of the town. The former scarcely merits a complimentary notice, but the latter has but recently been erected and is well adapted to the purposes of a primary school. The academy building was erected in 1885 by a body of reliable men who have organized themselves into a joint-stock company. The first term opened October 19, 1885, with Professor T. C. Strock, an alumnus of Ursinus college, as principal. Its success has given the projectors abundant reason for mutual congratulation; and the results of such an institution in moulding character and directing public sentiment in the community cannot fail to be salutary. Another indication of progress recently manifested is the "Springtown Times," a weekly newspaper, edited and published by Mr. H. S. Funk, the first number of which appeared October 10, 1885. Two thriving local insurance companies are represented. The Springtown Horse Company was organized and incorporated more than a century ago. In order to extend its workings it has quite recently been merged into the "Globe Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company." The latter was incorporated April 29, 1887, with Joseph Schlieffer president, Henry S. Funk secretary, and George A. Hess treasurer. The Farmers' American Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated May 5, 1855, and organized in September following with Aaron Laubach president, David W. Hess secretary, and Hugh Kintner treasurer. Both have sustained prosperous and useful careers. David Conrad was appointed first postmaster at Springtown in 1806. Mail facilities have been greatly improved since then; there are now four daily mails from Quakertown, Bingen, Riegelsville, and Bucksville. The telegraph line has been operated through the town since 1882. With railroad facilities Springtown might become a place of considerable importance. The present population is estimated at five hundred.

Pleasant Valley is the site of one of the oldest hotels in the northern section of Bucks county. It was kept as an inn when Lafayette passed over the old Bethlehem road in 1777, and here he stopped on his return from hospital service at Bethlehem. The tract upon which the village is located was patented by Michael Dunhart in 1757, and came into possession of Joseph Santz in 1773. The latter established the inn, and conducted it until 1785, when Isaac



Henry F. Hamblower.

Burson succeeded to the proprietorship. The garden attached was the site of the first Lutheran Reformed church in this part of the county. The inn derived its importance from the travel over the Bethlehem road, which was opened from Philadelphia to the Lehigh in 1745. The first stage-wagon passed over this route in 1763, George Klein proprietor, and John Hoppel driver. A post-office was established here in 1828, with Lewis Ott postmaster. Bursonville derives its name from that of the first hotel proprietor, Isaac Burson, an English Friend from Abington. It was known as Bursontown in 1804; Archibald Davidson was postmaster. This was probably the earliest post-office in the northern part of the county. Stony Point, an inn in the vicinity, has been known by that name since 1833, when Jacob E. Buck placed it upon his sign-board. It was known as the "Three Tuns" as early as 1758. Zion Hill is a hamlet in the extreme western part of the township, partly in Milford. The North Pennsylvania railroad passes within a mile of the village.

The Union church idea is fully exemplified in the ownership of churches in this region. Of the early history of Trinity church, Reformed and Lutheran, Springfield, but little is known. Prior to the year 1745 both the congregations, if the history of Lutherans goes back to that date, worshipped in a log building, which was used for church as well as school purposes. The first church building was erected in 1763 upon ground given by Christian Schuck for this purpose. This was followed by a second in 1816, and a third in 1872, the corner-stone of which was laid May 20th of that year. It is a handsome structure, with steeple and organ. Reverend J. C. Wirtz is mentioned as the Reformed pastor in 1747, John Egiduis Hecker in 1756, J. Daniel Gross, D.D., in 1772, John Henry Hoffmeyer, 1794-1806, Samuel Stahr, 1811-43, Henry Hess, and J. H. Hartzell, the present incumbent. There is no record of any Lutheran pastor prior to 1763, when the name of Reverend John Michael Enderline appears. He was followed by Reverend Augustus Herman Schmidt, — Sanna, Peter Abel, 1789-97; John Conrad Yeager, 1797-1801; beginning with the latter years, the pastoral record coincides with those of Nockamixon—Reverends John Nicholas Mensch, Henry S. Miller, C. F. Welden, C. P. Miller, W. S. Emery, and O. H. Melchor, the present pastor.

Christ Church in Springtown is owned conjointly by the Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, and Mennonite persuasions. The corner-stone was laid May 18, 1872. The Presbyterians never had an organized congregation, nor regular preaching. The Lutheran congregation was organized April 6, 1874, by Reverend W. S. Emery, who continued as pastor five years. April 11, 1879, Reverend O. H. Melchor was called as pastor; and soon afterward this organization, with others of the charge, passed into the General Synod of the Lutheran church. It has prospered under Mr. Melchor's administration, and now numbers one hundred and fifteen members. Reverend J. M. Hartzell is the present Reformed pastor. Elder Jacob Moyer conducted Mennonite ser-

VICES until 1880. The Evangelical church at this place was built in 1842, and rebuilt in 1868, the pastors at present being Reverends J. F. Heisler and T. L. Wentz. There are several organizations of this character in the township. The Mennonite church, Springtown, was built in 1885, the present pastor being Reverend Abel Strawn. The Springfield Mennonite church was founded about 1750; at least, the early Mennonite settlers—Moyers, Funks, Landis' Gehmans, Schlieffers, etc.—were here at that time. George Schimmel emigrated from Germany in 1753. The first church may be supposed to have been built prior to the revolution. The meeting-house in use at present was built in 1826, and is the second structure upon its site. Among the ministers there have been Peter Moyer, Jacob Gehman, Peter Moyer, Jr., Jacob Moyer, and Abraham Geissinger, the last of whom was ordained in 1836. A division in the church took place in 1847, resulting from differences of views on questions of discipline and doctrine. John Geissinger was ordained as the New School pastor in 1849, and Samuel Moyer in 1851. The present numerical strength of this branch is about eighty members, with Jacob S. Moyer pastor, and Peter A. Moyer deacon. A Dunkard church has recently been built at Fairmount, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. Trinity church at Zion Hill was built in 1840 by Lutheran and Reformed, the pastors of the former denomination having been Reverends William B. Kemmerer, A. R. Horne, L. Groh, R. B. Kistler, J. Hillport; of the latter, J. Stahr, S. K. Gross, — Bassler, and J. F. Mohr.

Two religious bodies once represented are now extinct, viz., the Friends and English Baptists. The former were granted permission to rent for worship at the houses of Joseph Unthank and John Denuis, in Springfield, in 1743, but these meetings were discontinued in 1759. The Baptist church at Zion Hill is still standing, but there is only one family of that connection in the vicinity, and services have not been held for years.

HAYCOCK, in 1743 (or, properly speaking, the unorganized territory between Richland, Rockhill, Bedminster, and Nockamixon, and the proposed township of Springfield), had a population of thirteen families, the names of eleven of which were as follows: Joseph Dennis, Edwin Bryan, John Balzar Hubner, James Sloan, Griffith Davis, Dennis Onan, John Doan, Michael Weinich, Silas McCarty, George Shuman, and Henry Hauk. This was the first generation of actual settlers. The Bethlehem road was opened through this territory in 1738, and it is not probable that their appearance preceded that date by any considerable interval. Two years later (1745) the families of McCarty, Nicholas, Henche, Steinbach, Scheiff, Steuber, and Decch were represented. From that time to the present the population has been almost exclusively German. That language prevails to a great extent, and has not, as in localities reached by railroads, given place to English.

Although separated from the county-seat by a long distance, the community

immediately north of the Tohickon was watchful of its interests, and did not hesitate to appeal to the courts when stronger settlements endeavored to secure measures not liable to promote its advantages. Thus, in 1743, they state to the court that "James Green and Stephen Twinen, with others of their neighbors, has purposed for a township" from which they were excluded, that being so few in numbers they were not equal to the labor of repairing their roads; and therefore prayed that the court would have their settlement comprehended in the proposed new township of Springfield. The following is endorsed upon the back of this petition: "Ordered that Springfield township begin at a corner of Durham township and run thence south twenty-four degrees east till it comes to Bedminster township line." No mention of this appears in the records of the court; and in the light of future results the probability of Haycock having been thus joined to Springfield is very slight. A supervisor was appointed for the roads in this territory in 1745. At June term, 1754, Joseph Dennis, on behalf of himself and others, petitioned that a large tract of land on which they resided (corresponding to Haycock) might be laid out as a township and called Mansfield. In 1758, at September court, a supervisor was appointed for "the adjacents of Rockhill and Springfield, or the Haycock," because the Bethlehem road between Michael Ditter's and Samuel Dean's was in such a condition as to be unsafe in many places. March 17, 1763, a petition in these words was presented for the consideration of the court: "Whereas the Haycock is large and contains as great a number of inhabitants as any township within this county, there now being upwards of seventy persons taxable within the said adjacents, and it (as not being properly a township) is subject to many and great inconveniences which would be needless here to mention, we, the said inhabitants, humbly prayeth that this honorable court may take the same into consideration that we may have the said adjacents properly a township."

This was from inhabitants of "the Haycock and places adjacent." They were directed to produce at the next court a draft of the proposed territory. At June term following two drafts were submitted; one endorsed "a draft of the jacence of Springfield township," containing a number of courses and distances said to begin at a large rock on the Tohickon in the line of Bryant's and Pike's lands; the other was similarly endorsed, but with correct orthography, as James McLane's survey. The courses in his draft were found to cross each other, while a vacancy was painfully apparent between the places of beginning and ending. The court declined to render judgment; "but if the said petitioners are desirous of having a township laid out, the court recommend to them to employ a surveyor who understands his business and can survey a piece of land and make a plan of it himself, and return it to the next court." September 13, 1763, a draft was produced, the description of the boundaries read, approved, ordered to be confirmed by the name of Haycock, and recorded. And thus through much tribulation the township of Haycock was finally

erected. Its area is about twelve thousand acres, a large part of which is not under cultivation. The population in 1880 was one thousand three hundred and thirty-two. With the exception of a few Welsh families in the extreme western part, and a number of Irish about Haycock run, the population, past and present, has consisted exclusively of Germans. They are a frugal, industrious, and provident people. The extremes of wealth and poverty are less apparent here than in any other portion of the county. Farming is the principal occupation. The farms are not large, ranging in size from forty to seventy-five acres. The utmost attention is given to careful tillage, and although the soil is not of superior fertility, farm products in quantity and quality compare favorably with those of more favored localities.

Applebachsville is the metropolis of Haycock, and was for many years the residence of her most distinguished citizen, General Paul Applebach. He built the first new house in 1848, and laid out the land on both sides of the old Bethlehem road with building lots. The village comprises about thirty houses and a population of more than a hundred. The founder was a major-general of the state militia, an active politician, and several times the candidate of his party for important offices. The post-offices of Tobickon and Haycock Run are also located within this township.

St. John's parish (Roman Catholic), Haycock, Reverend Gearhart H. Krake, pastor, dates its origin from the latter part of the last century, when the pastors at Goshenhoppen included the seated population of that faith in this section in their pastoral labors. The families of McCarty, Garden, Doren, Sanders (Irish), and others of German nationality were among those of this persuasion. Services were first held at the house of Nicholas McCarty, in Nockamixon, at irregular and infrequent intervals. These annual services were occasions of great interest and importance. Many attended from a distance, and the most hospitable attention was bestowed upon the assembled people. As the congregation increased, mass was celebrated at intervals of three or four months. Fathers Malone, Bready, Herzog, Reardon, George, Hispuley, Reply, Wachter, Newfield, Koppernagel, Loughren, Narstersteck, Stommel, Istwan, Walch, and Krake have successively performed the pastoral functions. Father George was the first resident pastor. He assumed charge in 1850, in which year the rectory was built. The first parish church was a primitive log structure, built at an early period. Reverends Theodore Schneider officiated here in 1743, J. B. DeRitter in 1787, and Boniface Corvin, under whose administration a stone church was built upon the site of the present one. The latter was completed in 1855, and is a stone structure. The parish school building was erected in 1861 and incorporated as St. Theresa Academy. It was begun under the Blue Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, but the location was found to be inaccessible and it was suspended as an institution of the character at first proposed. It was opened September 1, 1873, by the

Sisters of St. Francis, St. Stephane, St. Clotildis, and St. Gregoria, and has since been continued as a parish school. Reverend Henry Stommel was pastor from October 6, 1871, to November, 19, 1875; Father Krake took charge July 30, 1876. The parish comprises the missions of St. Lawrence, Durham, St. Joseph's, Marienstein, and St. Rosa, Piusfield, and numbers about one thousand souls. It was for many years the only Roman Catholic organization in the county.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Applebachsville, was organized in 1855. The following clergymen have successively held pastoral relations with this church: Reverends C. P. Miller, A. R. Horne, L. Groh, R. B. Kistler, George M. Lazarus, and J. F. Ohl, the present incumbent. The congregation has never been large, owing to the nearness on every side of older and more influential organizations. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and services are held alternately in the English and German languages. The church edifice, erected in 1855, is owned jointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was remodelled in 1881-82, and is now an attractive place of worship.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DURHAM TOWNSHIP.

IN the extreme northeastern part of Bucks county, a nearly rectangular area about ten square miles in extent is inclosed between Northampton county and the Delaware river on the north and east, and Nockamixon and Springfield on the south and west, differing widely from the surrounding country in the nature of its resources, the circumstances of its settlement, and the characteristics of its population. It is a region of great natural beauty. Durham creek flows through the valley of this name, which is about two miles in breadth, bounded on either side by high hills, the ascent of which is sufficiently gradual to permit cultivation almost to their summits. From the highest point of one of these elevations the observer beholds a scene spread out before him which rivals the most famous landscapes in this country. The protecting convolutions of South mountain form the northeastern horizon; while spurs of every variety of contour, elevation, and direction radiate from the primary range. The Delaware sweeps into view at a point to the north, gradually widening in its approach until it becomes the broad expanse of water immediately beneath the observer's gaze. Following its course to the southeast, it describes a bold,

semicircular curve, entering the "Narrows" beneath the shadows of overhanging and perpetual foliage. These rocks of new red sandstone rise in perpendicular bluffs about three hundred feet above the level of the river, comparing favorably in height with the famous "Palisades" of the Hudson.

There are evidences of the existence of the prehistoric man in these cliffs that line the Delaware. It does not require any great effort of the imagination to conceive of a rounded stone having been used as a hammer, a sharply pointed one as the point of an arrow or a spear; a cave may have been a habitation, and the loose fragments of its rocky sides the implements and weapons of primeval man. The progress of his rude civilization through the successive periods of the stone, bronze, and iron ages can be as clearly traced in the cabinet of the archæologist as the political development of the races that have succeeded him from the records of the historic page. The frequent discovery of Indian relics suggests the occupation of the Indian race. The location of several towns in Durham has been accurately determined by the presence of these silent but interesting relics of former generations.

The site of an extensive village has been traced from the Riegelsville Delaware bridge southward as far as the Durham iron-works, and inland a distance of a half-mile with the course of Durham creek. The remains of earthen fire-places, pottery, and stone implements were quite numerous a half-century since, but have steadily disappeared under the frequent drafts of relic-hunters. This town existed in 1727 under the name of Pechoqueolin, at which time it was presided over by a chieftain, who bore the euphonious name of Gachgawatchqua. He was accountable for the deeds and misdeeds of his people to the Lenni Lenapes, and held the land by a tenure which bore some resemblance to the feudal system of the middle ages. His people were Shawanese. They were a brave, active, turbulent, and warlike people. They seem to have been comfortably established here.

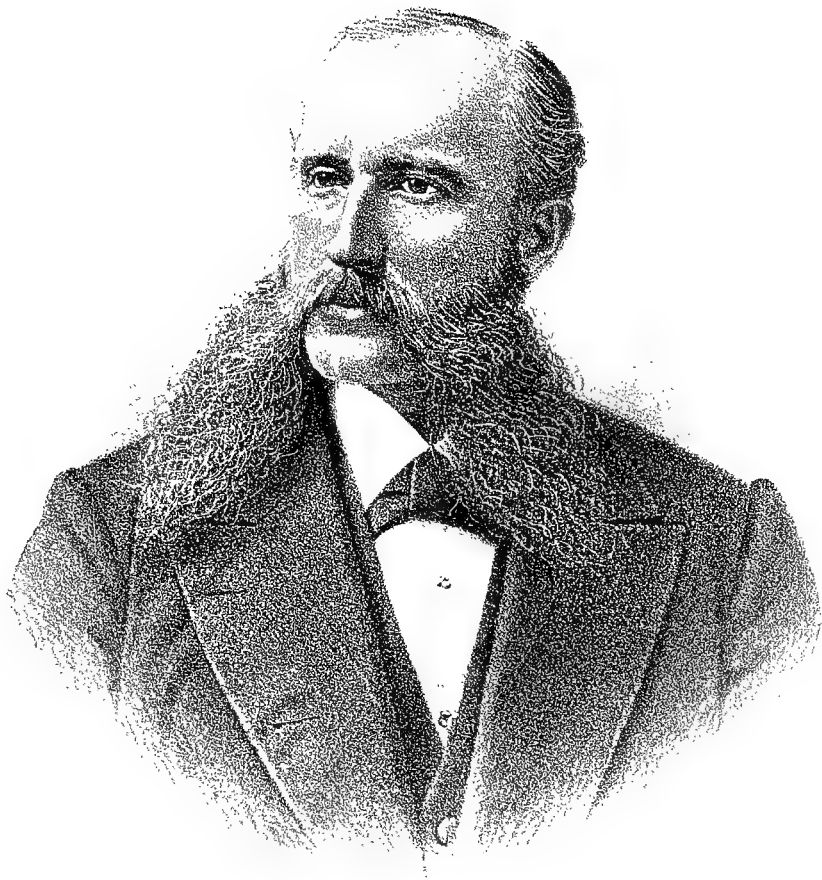
About a mile west from the principal town, on an elevated plateau, was an opening in the forest about seven acres in extent, still remembered by the older citizens. It is remarkably free from the loose stones scattered promiscuously over the surrounding fields. It is supposed that this was an Indian corn-field. In support of this theory it may be stated that the soil within well-defined limits had apparently been exhausted by years of cultivation before the arrival of the German farmer who first applied the plow, and endured the disappointment of ill-requited toil. To the west of this about two miles, on the second spur of the South mountain and overlooking Fry's run, there is another traditional Indian field. Its area is about five acres, and it was completely circumscribed by a dense forest until 1875. About the center stood a solitary tulip-tree, fully five feet in diameter. Numerous little mounds or ridges everywhere mark the effects of cultivation by the Indians. These mounds have been ob-

served throughout the west, and are seen in the corn-fields of the Indians to-day, where the plow has not superseded the use of his simple implements.

The ostensible occasion of their residence at Pechoqueolin is explained by James Logan, who states in one of his letters that, upon their arrival from the south, "they were placed by the Delawares at such places where there was something to watch over." One band was sent to Wyoming to guard the supposed silver mines there; another was stationed in the Minisinks near Stroudsburg to guard the copper ore; and a third division was intrusted with the protection of the iron of Durham. This was in 1698. It has been inferred from this that the existence of iron ore here was certainly known at this time; and it seems probable that the mining of ore had been begun equally early, but such supposition is purely a matter of conjecture. It had already enlisted in its development the efforts of a powerful London syndicate, "The Free Society of Traders." The powers and privileges conferred by Penn upon this remarkable corporation were most unique. It was organized in March, 1682, with Nicholas Moore as president, and received a grant of twenty thousand acres of land, which were to constitute "The Manor of Franks." Officers of the province were restrained from interfering with its affairs. Taxes were to be assessed and collected within the manor by such process as its officers should direct. It was stipulated in behalf of the proprietary that the society should establish factories, transport tradesmen and artificers, manumit slaves after fourteen years' service, and signify their allegiance to him by the payment of one shilling annually upon the day of the vernal equinox.

Five thousand acres of the grant of 1682 were surveyed at some time before the close of that century, and located under the name of Durham, comprising the whole of the township of that name and a considerable area in Northampton county. The seating of a tract of land fifty miles distant from any important settlements when it could have been procured in the vicinity of Philadelphia at equal cost, and possessing the advantages of greater fertility and accessibility, proves conclusively that the mineral resources of the region were already known. One hundred men were to be sent to Durham; but there is no evidence in regard to the carrying out of this plan. In a metrical composition entitled "A Short Description of Pennsylvania," which appeared in 1792, the author, Richard Frame, states "that at a certain place about some forty pounds of iron had been made." No particulars as to where, or how, or by whom this was done are given. In the history of New Albion, published in 1648, allusion is made to the existence of lead in the hills some distance above the falls of Delaware. The Indians early learned the nature and value of that metal. It is possible that their information on the subject induced investigation and led to the discovery of iron. And thus in the wealth of the mineral resources of its hills is found the explanation of the comparatively early settlement of Durham.

The recorded history of the furnaces dates from the year 1727. On March 4th of that year a stock company was formed for the purpose of working iron, by Jeremiah Langhorne, Anthony Morris, James Logan, Charles Reed, Robert Ellis, George Fitzwater, Clement Plumstead, William Allen, Andrew Bradford, John Hopkins, Thomas Linsley, Joseph Turner, Griffith Owen, and Samuel Powell. These persons had succeeded to the interests of the Free Society of Traders, who derived their title from the Indians direct before their right had been extinguished by formal purchase of the constituted authorities. An act of assembly was passed in 1700 declaring void all subsequent private purchases. The fact that Teedyuscung acknowledged this purchase and the title of the society to their land proves that it must have been acquired before that time. If any iron was made by them, it must have been in bloomeries, as no furnace was in existence at the time of the formation of the new company in 1727. The first furnace of which anything authentic is known was put in operation in that year. It occupied the site of the mills of R. K. Bachman & Bro. on the Durham creek about one mile and a half from its mouth, and in the center of a rich metalliferous deposit. It is said to have been between thirty-five and forty feet square and about thirty feet high. The casting-house was built of stone, facing toward the west. Upon the site of Bachman & Bro.'s store was the stamping-mill, a building in which the cinders were crushed and the iron that had been wasted with the slag was separated from it. In digging the foundation for the grist-mill, the workmen encountered a huge lump of iron ("salamander") of about six to eight tons in weight, which had evidently escaped from the furnace through the hearthstones. All endeavors to remove it proving futile, they were at length compelled to dig a pit at the side and thus lower it out of their way. The water-power of the creek was utilized in various ways, principally in operating a number of forges and in working an enormous bellows that produced the blast. The dam was situated about a mile farther up the creek, and the timbers constituting the dam in the bed of the stream are still sound and may remain so for another century. The course of the race can still be plainly traced. There were three forges along the creek, all below the furnace. The uppermost was situated about a half mile distant from it, where the foundations are still distinguishable, and the cinders and *débris* were screened about forty years ago. The middle or second forge was located about the same distance farther east, and its foundations can also be traced. The third, of which every vestige has been obliterated, occupied a site near the present furnace. In addition to these, numerous forges elsewhere were also supplied, among which were those located at Mount Pleasant, in Berks county; Chelsea, on the Musconetcong creek, one mile north-east of Riegelsville, New Jersey; Changewater, near Washington, N. J.; on the same stream in Warren county, New Jersey, ten miles east of Belvi-



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dere ; Greenwich, near Chelsea ; Green Lane, on the Perkiomen, in Montgomery county.

Another industry already associated with the furnaces was the burning of charcoal. The improved methods now in vogue had not then been introduced. That it was an important industry may be inferred from the number of pits of which the remains may yet be seen in the valleys of the Durham and Musconetcong. In those early times, when the howling of the wolves broke the stillness of the forest, and the red man was the frequent visitor of his white neighbor, the occupation was interesting and adventurous as well as lonely and dangerous. The method usually employed consisted in selecting a location easy of access and sheltered from the prevailing winds ; the site chosen was carefully levelled and a stake was driven into the ground with a height of a foot or more above the surface, around which a quantity of small wood to ignite the pile was placed until it attained a radius of two or three feet from the stake. Horizontal layers were added to this to the height of nine or ten feet, thus forming an opening for a chimney. Outside of this and inclining inwards the material of the pit was placed in vertical layers until it attained the required size. The whole of the exterior surface was then covered with turf. While in process of burning or charring the pit required constant attention during a period ranging from seven to ten days. The process reduced it to about half its original size. The charcoal was then hauled to the furnace in wagons drawn by four and six horses. Such, in brief, was one of Durham's "lost arts."

The manufacture of stoves may be classed in the same category. As far as known, the earliest effort to dispense with the open fire-place, once universally in use, and to substitute an appliance similar to the common stove, was made in 1678 by Prince Rupert of England. It was he who first demonstrated the feasibility of applying heat through the medium of a radiating surface. The most important improvement upon this was made by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The following instructions, written by himself, were given to those who should use his stove : "To use it, let the first fire be made after eight o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, for at those times there is usually a draft up a chimney, though it has long been without a fire ; but between these hours in the day there is often in a cold chimney a draft downward, when, if you attempt to kindle a fire, the smoke will come into the room ; but to be certain of your time, hold at the top of the base over the air-hole a piece of lighted paper. If the flame draws strongly down, the fire may be lighted." Franklin perfected his invention in 1745. The published account of it gives abundant and conclusive reasons why those previously in use should be abandoned in its favor. It does not appear whether the Durham proprietors secured the right to manufacture it or not, but from 1745 to 1791 a stove combining its advantages with such improvements as experience proved necessary was manufactured by them to an extent sufficient to give the works a wide reputation.

The Franklin stove sold at the furnace for four pounds ten shillings. The Philadelphia stove, a contemporary innovation, was disposed of at the rate of eighteen pounds per ton, the price varying with the cost of the material of which it was made. In 1790 a Mr. Pettibone, of Philadelphia, patented a heating apparatus for use in churches, halls, hospitals, and similar large rooms. It is not probable that many of these were made at Durham, as the furnace blew out the following year. The earliest pattern of a stove known to have been made here was called the "Adam and Eve," from the character of the embellishments on its side. The date, 1741, is inscribed in raised characters, and in the background appears a representation of Adam, Eve, the serpent, several animals and trees well executed and in good artistic taste. The Back-house pattern, so known from the proprietor of the works during the revolution, was the most popular among those who used it. It combined the fixtures of a heating, baking, and cooking stove. The most superbly finished pattern was that made by George Taylor, who had an elaborate model constructed with the inscription, "Durham Furnace, 1774," that being the year in which he assumed control of the works the second time. A portion of a stove bearing this inscription was to be seen for many years in front of the post-office at Easton in a conspicuous position. A noticeable peculiarity in connection with this branch of the iron business is the fact that shipments were always made by land and never by boats, when the consignment was to Philadelphia. It required a full week for a team of four or six horses to make the journey to the city and return. And yet, under a combination of unfavorable circumstances such as this, the requirements of the age were fully met as far as Durham stoves were concerned. The machinery that could thus be adapted to the peaceful pursuits of the people could be used with equal success in furthering their efforts when at war. The shipments of shot and shell during the month of November, 1780, when the revolution was drawing to a close, amounted to upwards of two tons, and the price was twenty-five pounds per ton; the total value of shipments during the year was one thousand and seventy-six pounds one shilling two and one-half pence. In the following year, the different consignments of shot and shell for the continental army aggregated in value one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two pounds eight shillings eight and one-half pence. The product throughout the war was correspondingly large. A large proportion of the shot were three and nine pounders, but double-headed shot were also cast and shipped. The shell weighed from twenty to sixty or more pounds apiece. In 1782, August 12th to 17th inclusive, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-seven solid shot, ranging in weight from one ounce to nine pounds, were shipped to Philadelphia. Mementoes of this stormy period are yet to be found in the cabinets of persons interested in local history.

The course of events during this period was marked by important changes in the ownership, management, and control of the furnaces. The copartnership

of 1727, although originally intended to continue fifty-one years, was dissolved by mutual consent some time before the expiration of that period. To facilitate a division of the property, the eight thousand five hundred and eleven acres one hundred perches composing it were divided into forty-four tracts of varying size; and in the allotment which followed, tracts numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 33, embracing the site of the furnace and forges, and the principal sources of ore, became the property of Joseph Galloway and Grace his wife, and was confirmed to them in a deed of partition executed December 24th, 1773, to which are affixed the names of the Galloways, Abel James, John Thompson, trustees of Thomas Nickleson, and Elizabeth his wife; Joseph Morris, and Hannah his wife; the Honorable James Hamilton, Cornelia Smith, relict of George Smith, and James Morgan, an iron-master. Joseph Galloway thus became the first individual proprietor of Durham Furnace.

He was born in Maryland in 1730, of respectable parentage, but removed to Philadelphia in early life, and engaged in the study and practice of law, but after marrying Grace Growden, the daughter of Lawrence Growden, proprietor of Trevoise, he made the latter place his residence. He was a man of fine talents, but lacked strength of character. During the earlier troubles with Great Britain, he was prominently, and probably sincerely, identified with the interests of his native country. But when misfortunes and reverses appeared upon the American political horizon, he proved unworthy of the cause he had espoused, joined the British at New York, and became the persistent defender of the crown. By act of assembly of March 6th, 1778, he was required to surrender himself under pain of being attainted of high treason. He deemed it advisable for his personal safety not to comply with the mandates of the law, and was accordingly attainted, and his estates declared forfeited to the commonwealth. Richard Backhouse succeeded to the title thus vested in the State authorities, but his possession was of short duration. Legal complications ensued, the heirs-at-law of Galloway protesting that his property had been acquired by marriage, and was not therefore subject to seizure as the penalty of treason, as his wife had not shared his political views. The courts decided adversely to Backhouse,* whose heirs were dispossessed in 1799, when Elizabeth (Galloway) Roberts succeeded to the possession of the property. Her daughter, Grace Ann (Roberts) Burton, was the next owner of the furnaces. She died in 1837, when her son, Adolphus William Desart Burton, became proprietor under his mother's will. He was the last descendant of the Growdens in whom the title to their ancestral estates was vested.

During this time the management and operation of the works were princi-

* This case, *Jenks vs. Backhouse's Heirs*, is reported in 1 Binney, 97; it was argued in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in June, 1798, and again December 7, 1798, and was decided December 23, 1799.

pally intrusted to lessees or superintendents. The James Morgan, "iron-master," and owner of a sixteenth interest in the works, prior to the partition sale of 1773, was one of the latter class. The son, General Daniel Morgan, rose to distinction as a revolutionary soldier. He was born in Durham township in the winter of 1736, and has justly been given the place of honor as the most distinguished of her citizens. In early life he assisted his father in the multitudinous duties of his position. He began his military career as the driver of a baggage-wagon in the disastrous expedition of 1755 against Fort Duquesne, having run away from his home two years previously. The following year he held an ensign's commission, and endangered his life on several occasions while the bearer of important despatches. In one instance, when accompanied by two companions, both were killed by an Indian ambuscade, while he escaped with a wound in his cheek, and the loss of several teeth. At the close of the seven years' war he married, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clark county, Va., where he remained until the outbreak of the revolution, when he recruited the famous brigade known as "Morgan's Riflemen," from among the backwoodsmen of Virginia and western Maryland. Their achievements at Stillwater and Cowpens have received merited praise from the most competent military critics. But the exposure and privations of repeated campaigns at length affected the iron constitution of their gallant commander. He returned to his home upon the cessation of hostilities, was elected to congress, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He died at Manchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802, at the age of sixty-seven years.

A scarcely less distinguished personage, whose connection with the furnace was still more intimate, was George Taylor, a signer of the declaration of independence. He was born in 1716, the son of an Irish clergyman, who designed to educate him for the medical profession. His nature was not adapted to the pursuit of a calling requiring such assiduous attention, and he deserted his studies at the earliest opportunity, taking ship for America as a redemptioner. Arriving at Philadelphia, he indentured himself to Mr. Savage, the lessee of the Durham works at that time, who paid the expenses incurred on his voyage. He accompanied Mr. Savage to Durham, there to redeem the money thus advanced by labor scarcely as pleasant as studying medicine. He was employed for some time as a "filler," but, giving evidences of intelligence and ability, was promoted to the position of clerk, and eventually became a member of the firm. Upon the death of his employer, in 1738, he married his widow, and became sole lessee of the Durham iron works. He again assumed control from 1774 to 1779, during the ownership of Galloway. He amassed a considerable fortune, and was interested in industrial pursuits of a varied character at other places. He early manifested an interest in provincial politics. He represented Northampton county in the assembly for the first time in 1765, and again on several occasions. In 1763 he was appointed treasurer of a board of trustees

which superintended the erection of a court-house at Easton. In June, 1766, he was one of a committee which drew up the remonstrance against the "Stamp Act." He was a member of the continental congress of 1776, and in that capacity signed his name to the declaration of independence. The following year he was active and energetic in urging the legislature of Pennsylvania to provide for its defense against threatened invasion. In March, 1777, he retired from public life. His death occurred February 23, 1781. One of the most prominent objects in the Easton cemetery is a graceful shaft of Italian marble, the pedestal of which bears the arms of the state of Pennsylvania, while the American flag, draped in crape, is suspended at the top. It was dedicated to the memory of George Taylor November 20, 1855, with proper civic and military observances. The work is both significant and appropriate. It recalls the worth and public services of a useful citizen and an unswerving patriot.

The construction and appearance of the furnaces changed with much less frequency than their proprietors. Tradition asserts that iron was made at Durham long before the works of 1727 were erected; and if this be true, it may safely be assumed that the blomary or stuckofen was in use for this purpose. The process of smelting was attended with much difficulty (owing to the crude process thus employed) and without the knowledge of chemistry. The operation was frequently repeated several times, in order to secure a product free from cinder and other foreign substances. In the transition from the primitive machinery at first used to modern appliances, the first step was increased height in the blomary. One of the two blomaries in operation in 1750 was probably erected on this principle. It was about ten feet high, with an opening about two feet square in front and another three feet in diameter on top. The former was not closed until the blast had been applied, when the charcoal and ore were thrown in at the same time. The product was a mass of conglomerate iron and steel, malleable, and yet more fibrous and dense than is usually produced at more modern furnaces. The annual product of a blomary of this character was about one hundred and fifty tons. The weekly capacity of the regular furnace was twenty-five tons. The furnace of 1727 was in operation from that year until 1791, with occasional intervals of suspension from various causes. The following extract from Richard Backhouse's journal shows some of these causes during his administration:

"Tuesday, May 30, 1780; at eleven o'clock in the morning, Durham Furnaces began to blow. July 18, Tuesday, at $\frac{3}{4}$ after three o'clock, blew out—blew seven weeks. September 1, 1780; Friday night, at half after ten o'clock, began to blow. November 15, Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, blew out—blew ten weeks and five days. Sunday morning, May 13, 1781, at 10 o'clock Durham Furnace began to blow. June 18, Monday morning, stopt up for want of coals occasioned by the excessive floods of rain. June

25, Monday morning, began again to fill with mine, etc. 27, Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock, the mine came down. July 17, Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning, blew out. June 9, 1782, Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, began to blow. December 16, 1782, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the furnace blew partly off, and then finished by heaving off the rest, as the wheel froze fast—blew 6 mo. 1 week. Put fire in the furnace on Thursday, May 15, 1783, about three o'clock in the afternoon; put on mine Saturday about 12 o'clock at night; blowed on Tuesday morning, 20th, about 6 o'clock; made the first casting on Wednesday the 21st, about 7 o'clock in the evening; the average amount of Pig Iron per week was 18 tons."

But Mr. Backhouse, although his business transactions were characterized by thoroughness and precision, had nevertheless been injudicious in purchasing Durham from the commissioner of confiscated estates. The legal proceedings instituted against him in 1791 resulted unfavorably to his interests two years later, and although the action of the state authorities in conveying the property to him was then set aside, it does not appear that he was ever reimbursed, save in the miserable pittance of four hundred and fifteen dollars appropriated by the legislature in 1808 for expenses incurred in defending his title. But with his nominal possession and active management the active operation of the works also ceased in 1791. Immense piles of bomb-shells and solid shot were removed from the premises in 1806, and the deserted buildings were then allowed to decay, having outlived several generations of those who had been sheltered in their daily toil by their walls. The furnace was not then suffered to die a natural death (if it may be thus personified); it was removed in 1819, when the grist-mill that marks its site was erected. A stone having date "1727" was preserved from the accumulated rubbish, and was an object of interest at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876; it now occupies a conspicuous corner in the office of the iron-works. Adolphus William Desart Burton disposed of the property in 1847 at public sale, consisting of eight hundred and ninety-four acres divided into several farms, to Joseph Whitaker & Co. Deed dated March 16, 1848, when possession was given for fifty thousand dollars. They built two new furnaces adapted for the use of anthracite fuel on the site of the present one in 1848-50, and thus, after the lapse of more than one-half a century, the sounds of peaceful industry were again echoed and re-echoed from the Durham hills. Hon. Edward Cooper (son of Peter Cooper), and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York city, purchased the works from Joseph Whitaker & Co., in 1864, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but disposed of them the following year to Lewis Lillie & Son of Troy, New York. The plant was enlarged and improved by the latter and adapted to the manufacture of Lillie's chilled iron safes on an extensive scale. Failing to meet their obligations to Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt, the property reverted to the latter in 1870, and the manufacture of safes was then abandoned; they continued, however, to operate

the two blast furnaces until 1874, when they were demolished and the erection of one large furnace commenced which was first put in blast February 21, 1876.

The two furnaces erected in 1848 and 1850 were 40 feet high. One was 13 feet and the other 14 feet in diameter. They were afterward enlarged to 48 and 50 feet high by 15 and 16 feet internal diameter respectively; they were built of stone and lined with fire-bricks in the usual way, had open tops, and were equipped with iron pipe stoves or ovens for heating the blast. It is estimated that the entire output of these two furnaces from the time of their erection was 178,000 gross tons of pig-iron, with an average weekly output during the actual time in blast of 100 gross tons for each furnace. It required about two tons coal, two tons three cwt. of ore, and seventeen cwt. of limestone to produce one ton of pig-iron. The total stock consumed by these furnaces can therefore be estimated as follows:—

356,000 tons coal,

382,700 “ ore,

151,300 “ limestone.

Coal was brought to Durham on boats from Mauch Chunk through the Lehigh and Delaware Division canals; the limestone was quarried from the property. The ore mixture contained about sixty per cent. of primitive ore from the Durham mines and forty per cent. of brown hematite, part of which was also mined from the Durham furnace tract and the balance from other mines in the neighborhood of Durham.

The present furnace, completed in 1876, is 19 feet diameter or bosh by 75 feet high. It is built of sheet-iron supported by heavy cast-iron columns. It has a closed top and is equipped with six hot-blast ovens which were designed by Hon. Edward Cooper. This particular form of oven, first in use at these works, is very economical, and has been adopted by many other furnaces throughout the country. Blast is supplied by two upright blowing engines of 4 feet stroke with 44 inch steam cylinders and 84-inch blowing cylinders. Each engine therefore blows 308 cubic feet of air per revolution.* In the present practice they are run to their capacity, 30 revolutions, and deliver 18,472 cubic feet of air per minute. The boilers are of the ordinary cylindrical type of furnace-boilers, 24 in number, 12 steam-boilers 36 inches diameter by 60 feet long, and 12 mud-boilers 30 inches diameter by 40 feet long. The plant further consists of pump-house, foundry, and machine shops, blacksmith shops, wood-working shops, saddler shop, office, laboratory, and other necessary buildings. The employees number 350 men and boys. Some of the men employed in the erection of the furnace in 1848 have worked continuously here ever since.

* This could be compared to the blowing machines used at the old furnaces, 1727-1791, when bellows operated by water-power were used.

The present furnace was put in blast February 21, 1876, and up to February, 1882, divided into four blasts, produced 99,992½ gross tons of pig-iron, being a weekly average of 388 tons during the actual time in blast. The fifth blast, lasting 151 weeks, commenced April 1, 1882, and produced 90,450 gross tons, or a weekly average of nearly 600 tons. The sixth blast commenced July 1, 1885, and up to July 1, 1887, had produced 66,779 gross tons, or a weekly average of over 642 tons. At present writing the furnace is still running successfully in her sixth blast. The coal required during the fifth and sixth blasts is a little less than 1 ton 4 cwt. per ton of pig-iron. The output in one month has reached 3,135 tons, in one week 752 tons, in one day 129 tons, while the lowest weekly fuel consumption is one ton per ton of pig-iron.

Since 1876 the Durham mines have produced about 34 per cent. of the ores used in the mixture. 11 per cent. was brown hematite from Durham and Springfield townships, and from Williams township, Northampton Co. The remaining 55 per cent. of the mixture was from properties belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Hewitt, situated in Morris and Passaic counties, New Jersey; but when making iron suitable for Bessemer steel large quantities of ore are imported from Elba, Spain, Africa, and many Mediterranean ports. To bring this ore and other material necessary to supply a plant with the increased production, it was found necessary in 1876 to build a ferry across the Delaware in order to get connection with the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania railroad; tracks were put down on both sides of the river and the cars carried over into the works without transferring; the ferry-boat, 20 feet wide by 80 feet long, is operated in the usual old-fashioned way by the current of the stream, and a stationary wire-cable. The cars are run on the boat over an iron truss bridge 30 feet long, which is lifted from and lowered on the boat by cranes erected for that purpose, one end being hinged to the dock, thus making a continuous track. It requires two locomotives to deliver the cars to and from the boat, one on each side of the river. The entire output of pig-iron is taken across and shipped in this way. When the river is in favorable condition the capacity of the ferry is about 500 tons daily, or 250 tons in each direction.

No small part of the operation of a blast furnace is the handling of the slag or cinder. At Durham this amounts to 100 tons every 24 hours. It is run into cast-iron cars and carried away over a narrow-gauge track by means of a narrow-gauge locomotive. All the available space around the furnace and around the river front having been filled, the present dump is on the northeast end of Rattlesnake hill.

As we have already shown, the mining of ore probably commenced as early as 1698, and that in 1727 ore was regularly mined to supply the blast furnaces which continued in operation with the usual interruptions until 1791; it is probable that the ore mined from the Durham hills during this time aggregated 150,000 tons. The entire quantity furnished by the Durham mines up to the



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present time would therefore approximate 550,000. This, however, does not include the brown hematite mined from the furnace tract or from other properties in Durham.

The ore from the Durham hills is primitive and not magnetic; it is found on two hills, one called "Rattlesnake," situated nearest the furnace and about 1500 yards from the Delaware river, the other, called "Mine hill," situated further to the west, extending beyond but south of the village of Durham where the original furnace was located. The mining operations of 1727-1791 were evidently confined to "Mine hill." In 1846 this entire hill was leased to the Glendon Iron Company, which worked it in connection with their adjoining tract. Their lease expired in 1848, when Joseph Whitaker & Co. took possession; when the mine was reopened after having been idle for more than fifty years, some of the timbers were sound and some old tools were found. This opening was known as "old tunnel;" it started on the western end of the hill running northeast, and was the principal source of ore supply for some years; a shaft was put down intersecting this "old tunnel," and the ore worked out at a depth of 250 feet, being 70 feet below the level of the old tunnel.

The Glendon Iron Company continued to work their own mines (shipping the ore by canal to their furnaces at Glendon, Pa.) until 1857, when they abandoned them; in 1875 their property on Mine hill known as the "Glendon lot" was purchased by Messrs. Cooper and Hewitt, and thus again became part of the Durham furnace tract.

In 1859 a tunnel was commenced on the north side of Mine hill, near the Creek level, running southwest. This is known as the "new tunnel," and was intended not only to drain the "old tunnel mines," and make the expensive machinery for pumping and hoisting no longer necessary, but also to cut the shoot of ore at a greater depth; and further to fully test the ground on the north side of the hill several small shoots of ore were intersected, but they were not large enough to justify working. Work was not carried on regularly, and it was not until 1874 that the old workings were reached, the new tunnel having attained a length of 2000 feet. Since then drifts have been run in every direction, and considerable ore mined. In 1858 an opening was first made on the south end of Mine hill, the ore outcropped on the surface, and the mine was therefore called "surface mine." Work at this point was suspended in 1862, and resumed in the fall of 1878, when a slope or inclined plane 200 feet long was sunk. This led to the discovery of a new shoot of ore, which was 30 feet wide at the largest place, and richer in iron than the old surface ore. The shoot was 500 feet long, and had a maximum height of 40 feet. There are two other shoots of ore at this place, one 75 feet to the south, which was 300 feet long and at places 12 feet wide. The other shoot is 100 feet to the north, outcropping at the surface, has a maximum width of 18 feet, and is 350 feet long. Since re-opening this mine in 1878, it has been the principal source of supply from the

Durham hills. There are several other openings on this hill, from which small quantities of ore are mined.

Operations on Rattlesnake hill commenced in 1851 on top and near the center of the hill. The ore outcropped and was worked as an open cut. In 1853 a tunnel was commenced on the north side of the hill near this open cut some 200 feet above the Creek level. At this place two "veins" of ore were intersected, the first one called "Rattlesnake vein," the other overlying vein called "Back or South vein." The general strike of the ore is northeast and southwest, pitching southeast and dipping south. A slope from the end of the tunnel was put down on the "Rattlesnake vein," following the dip of the ore. At intervals of 50 and 100 feet levels were made and the ore stopped out. At present there are five levels, and the slope or incline is 350 feet long.

In 1854 a tunnel, called "Hollow tunnel," was put into the eastern end of the hill, about eight feet above the Creek level, and a larger quantity of ore produced at a cost of 90 cents per ton delivered at the furnace. The pocket of ore having been worked out, this tunnel was abandoned in 1862, but in the fall of 1878 operations at this point were resumed by the driving of another tunnel about 75 feet farther to the south. This is also called "Hollow tunnel." After drifting some 500 feet the "Back or South vein" was intersected, and the vein followed on its course some 500 feet more. The ore varies in thickness from six inches to ten feet. A cross-cut running north was then started at a point 500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel (where the "Back vein" was first cut), and after drifting 175 feet the "Rattlesnake vein" was intersected, and the tunnel of 1854-1862 explored; it was found to be five feet lower than the present "Hollow tunnel," and running on the course of "Rattlesnake vein." This course was then followed, and work pushed vigorously to connect with Rattlesnake mine. At the same time the lower level in Rattlesnake mine was continued going east. The connection was made September 8, 1885, at a point about 500 feet from where the vein was first intersected, being 1000 feet from the mouth of the "Hollow tunnel." The drift in the bottom of Rattlesnake mine was 500 feet from the slope where the connection was made, and was 50 feet above the Hollow tunnel. At the point where the connection was made the vein is 12 feet thick, and the ore richer in iron than any other ore on the Durham property. The Rattlesnake vein varies in width from two feet to 50 feet, with an average width of ten feet. There are several openings in Back or South vein on the eastern end of the hill, which consists of shafts, small tunnels, and open cuts. In 1872 considerable ore was mined under contract from one of the surface openings.

The principal brown hematite opening on the Durham tract, or in Durham township, was the "Orchard mine," on the northeastern end of Rattlesnake hill, 800 feet north of the Hollow tunnel. Operations here commenced as early as 1849, and continued for some years until the mine was exhausted. In 1876

the mine was re-opened, but no appreciable quantity of ore taken out. The primitive ore from the Durham hills is quite low in phosphorus and sulphur, and contains no other objectionable impurities. Comparatively speaking, they are not rich in iron, but are admirably adapted to mix with other ores, and produce a mill iron of unusual strength. They are also suitable chemically for making pig-iron for Bessemer steel, and are at present being used largely in the mixture for that purpose. Analyses of the Durham ores are shown by the following table :—

	MINE HILL.			RATTLESNAKE HILL.	
	OLD TUNNEL. Average of 2 analyses, in 1869 and 1870.	NEW TUNNEL. Average of 3 analyses, 1875, 1880, 1885.	SURFACE. Analysis made in 1885.	RATTLESNAKE MINE. Average of 2 analyses, 1881 and 1885.	BACK OR SOUTH VEINS. Made in 1881.
Oxide of iron . .	74.27	56.72	66.73	71.66	66.37
Silica	20.39	35.84	30.45	24.80	32.82
Lime		.47	.07	.16	.08
Magnesia . .	4.27	1.22	.17	.82	Traces.
Alumina . . .		3.33	.96	2.22	.61
Phosphoric acid .	.117	.07	.06	.096	Traces.
Sulphuric acid .	.190	.35	.32	.260	.01
Combined water .		1.64	1.15	1.00	
Total . . .	99.237	99.64	99.81	100.756	99.89
Metallic iron . .	53.630	41.02	47.15	51.51	48.02
Phosphorus . .	.050	.034	.026	.042	Traces.
Sulphur . . .	.076	.140	.127	.105	.004

Settlement in Durham followed the discovery and development of its mineral resources. Europeans were living within the limits of this township as early as 1723, and their settlement was the outpost of civilization along the Delaware at that time. It seems probable that immigration thither began some years earlier, but of this there is no conclusive evidence. The English element predominated for some years, and until farming began to receive some attention. While the first settlers arrived by way of the Delaware, the Germans who followed reached Durham valley through Springfield and from Williams and Allen townships on the north. And thus, while the agricultural pursuits of the township are almost exclusively in the hands of persons of Teutonic descent, the population at the furnace has always been made up mostly of English, Scotch, and Irish. It does not appear that the corporate ownership of the land encouraged immigration; and hence it was not until after the partition of 1773 that the population had increased sufficiently to warrant the erection of this township. Efforts had been made much earlier than this, however, and it

seems probable that the Durham tract was recognized as a municipal division long before its organization as such. Constables and justices of the peace for this section were appointed by the court as early as 1738. The agitation for local government culminated in the northern part of Bucks county in 1743, when Springfield was erected, and like action may have been taken with regard to Durham but for the conflicting wishes of its people, some of whom desired to be annexed to it, while others, including the furnace proprietors, petitioned for separate municipal privileges. June 13, 1775, a petition with this latter end in view, signed by Jacob Clymer, Henry Hout, George Taylor, George Heinline, Wendell Shank, Thomas Craig, Michael Deemer, William Abbott, and others, was presented to the court, and the importunity of the agitators was at length successful. Durham township was erected with metes and bounds identical with its present limits and an area of five thousand seven hundred and nineteen acres. It is the smallest township in the county with a single exception, but one of the most important in wealth and resources.

The roads first opened in Durham were characterized by a general convergence toward the furnace. The "Durham road," one of the principal thoroughfares of the county, was so named from the northern terminus, toward which it was slowly completed for nearly three-quarters of a century. It was begun in 1693 and completed from Bristol to Newtown. With successive additions at irregular intervals, it was extended to Durham in 1745 and to Easton ten years later. Roads had also been opened westward to intersect the Bethlehem road prior to 1755. In 1767, the court was petitioned to disregard applications for any more roads, as there were enough already. The river continued to be a most important highway. Durham boats were quite as well known as Durham stoves. These boats were about twenty feet in length, and manned by five men, one of whom was at the helm, while two with stout poles in their hands stood at each side and propelled the craft by pushing against the bottom of the stream. When moving against the current, it was possible to progress at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. It is said that the first boats were built on the river bank, near the cave, by one Robert Durham, from whom the name was derived. They were found to be remarkably well adapted to river navigation, and were extensively used until canals rendered them unnecessary.

In every part of the world and at every period in its history, population has concentrated under well-defined laws, to which Durham has not been any exception. Its villages, Durham, Monroe, and Riegelsville, have become such because of the advantages of their geographical situation, the energy and persistence of their founders, or the industrial enterprises which attend and sustain their population. Riegelsville may be said to combine these conditions of healthful expansion. It is the most northern village in the county, twenty miles from Doylestown, and ten from Easton, situated upon an alluvial deposit,

which was formerly an island in the Delaware river. At a period anterior to its settlement by Europeans, it was the site of an Indian village known as Pechoqueolin. Upon the partition of the furnace lands in 1773, it was included in tracts numbers 32 and 33. The latter embraced one hundred and ninety-three and one-half acres, and became the property of Joseph Galloway, from whom it passed successively to Joseph Morris, Thomas Long, Michael Boyer, Abraham Edinger, Jacob Uhler, John Leidy, and Benjamin Riegel. Plot number 32, south of the main street of the town, came into possession of James Hamilton, who disposed of it to Wendell Shank in 1774. Either through improvidence or because of unfavorable surroundings the Shanks suffered greatly during the first years of their residence here. It is related that they were compelled to feed the thatched roof of the barn to famishing cattle during two consecutive winters. Their house was situated near the river bank, upon the site of Abraham Boyer's residence. They were the first proprietors of the Riegelsville ferry. The only neighbor near enough to be called such was Jacob Moser, who kept a cake and beer shop for the accommodation of ferry hands. Three Shank brothers lived at the ferry which bore their name. Practically the growth of the town began in 1814, when Benjamin Riegel (farmer) erected the large stone barn still standing. The stone house was built in 1820; and in 1830 Benjamin Riegel (miller) located upon the plot number 33, which he had purchased from John Leidy the same year. In 1832 he erected a brick mansion occupied at this time by Mr. W. F. Adams. About this time he first began to see the advantages of the place as the location for a town; and on the 15th day of January, 1834, by his direction, Michael Fackenthall surveyed twenty-four building lots, twelve of which fronted on the canal, and an equal number on the Easton road. Among the first purchasers of these lots were W. H. Townsend, Thomas Brotzman, Daniel Landa, and Benjamin Walters.

The opening of the canal in 1832 gave an impetus to mercantile and industrial pursuits. The first store was opened in the year previous (1831) by Messrs. Jesse Heany and Jacob Leaver, and a second in 1832 by Messrs. Heany and Riegel. In 1831 the village comprised this first store, a tavern, and these dwellings. The tavern was kept by Benjamin Riegel (farmer), who applied for license soon after completing his commodious dwelling in 1820. He erected the large hotel building at the river bridge in 1837 or 1838. Isaac H. Bush was landlord here from 1841 to 1848. John Dickson was proprietor from 1851 to 1868, David Walters from 1868 to 1871, and Joseph Rensimer from 1871 to the present time. In 1841 Tobias Worman removed from Tinicum and engaged in merchandising here, and in 1845 he was appointed first postmaster by President Polk. He was succeeded in 1848 by Benjamin Riegel, but the latter retained him as deputy, so that the change was merely nominal. Mr. Worman continued as the incumbent of the office until 1859, a period of twenty-

four years. Frederick M. Crouse succeeded him in that year, but was removed in favor of G. W. Fackenthall under the present national administration. Riegelsville became a money-order office in 1879. Prior to 1869 there was but one daily mail; but about that time a tri-weekly service was established between Quakertown and Riegelsville, which, in 1878, was merged into a daily mail. There are also direct overland mail communications with Doylestown, and numerous daily arrivals of mails from points on the Belvidere Delaware railroad. The Riegelsville post-office has always been in honest, capable, and energetic management, and in an existence of forty-two years has become the most important post-village in this section of the county.

Besides numerous local roads (the first of which was opened in 1815 or 1816) and the canal, the village is connected with Riegelsville, New Jersey, on the Belvidere Delaware railroad, by a substantial wooden bridge, and enjoys many advantages from that line of traffic. The ferry flats had long been inadequate for the constant stream of travel before the project of building a bridge assumed tangible form. A company was formed in 1837 with Hon. William Long president, and Benjamin Riegel secretary. The structure first erected was swept away in the great freshet of January 8, 1841, and the present one erected. In 1850 Riegelsville comprised one store, one tavern, and eleven dwellings. A draft of the village in that year locates the residences of Benjamin Riegel, farmer; Benjamin Riegel, miller; Anna Bush, John Clymer, C. W. Fancher, Tobias Worman, Samuel Dilgard, John Boyer, Hannah Riegel, Peter Uhler, and William B. Smith. The site of Clark & Cooley's hardware store was then occupied and for a long time previously by a limekiln. The building area was greatly increased in 1877 by the sale of several tiers of lots south and west of the town from land formerly owned by Mr. Abraham Boyer. The present population approximates five hundred. The principal industrial establishment is the carriage manufactory of Mr. W. P. Helms, which has been in successful operation since 1875. Religious and educational interests are well represented. A number of secret and benevolent societies are also sustained.

Peace and Union Lodge, No. 456, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted September 11, 1851, with Michael Uhler, N. G.; Christian Hager, V. G.; Christopher Wykoff, secretary; Samuel Dilgard, assistant secretary; and Smith Clark, treasurer. A large hall built in 1861 belongs to this association.

Colonel Samuel Croasdale Post, No. 256, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized June 14, 1882, with the following members: Frederick Crouse, Solomon Wolfinger, L. Quintus Stout, G. W. Fackenthall, Andrew J. Crouse, Samuel Shaffer, William W. Clark, Edward Renseimer, Jacob E. Saylor, Robert Brodt, M. S. Maguire, Henry Warford, C. E. Hager, John Y. Bougher, Joseph Leister, Aaron Miller, Isaac M. Smith, Edward Deemer, Jeremiah Transue, Christian Bratzman, Adam Bigley, William H. Crouse, Franklin

Lehr, William Marsteller, William S. Mettler, William Taylor, and S. D. Bigley. Among the other valued contributions to the Post is a portrait of Colonel Croasdale, executed by Miss Elizabeth Croasdale, his sister, and a former superintendent of the Philadelphia School of Design.

Fraternal Council, No. 158, Order of United American Mechanics, was chartered April 26th, 1858. First officers were John J. Campbell, Solomon Wolfinger, Michael Wolfinger, and Samuel Dilgard. A fine hall valued at three thousand dollars is owned by this association.

Prosperity Lodge, No. 567, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted September 4, 1886, with Edward W. Lerch, W. M.; Dr. Alexander S. Jordan, S. W.; Dr. Newton S. Rice, J. W.; and nine other charter members. The warrant for its organization was granted July 16, 1886.

The village of Monroe is situated at the mouth of Rodger's run, about two miles below Riegelsville, and is embraced within the boundaries of plot No. 13 of the Durham lands. This embraced one hundred and seventy-six acres, and came into the possession of Thomas Purcell some time prior to 1780. He first erected a log-cabin; then a saw-mill, the first in this region, and afterward excavated a large mill-pond, and also built a second mill. He established a ferry in 1785, which at once became an important thoroughfare from Sussex, in Jersey, to Philadelphia. He opened a road from the ferry to the Durham road by way of Gallows run, and thus increased the patronage of his mills. He was a man of invincible energy and remarkable sagacity. He died at Musconetcong, New Jersey, and is buried in a deserted graveyard near that place. The Monroe post-office was opened in 1832 with John H. Johnson as postmaster, which position he held twenty-six consecutive years. In May, 1858, William Bennett was appointed, and in June, 1866, Matthias Lehman superseded him. In 1841, however, the name of the office had been changed to Durham, and in 1869 it was discontinued at Monroe, and removed to the store at Durham iron-works, and in 1876 (Feb. 5) it was removed to Bachman's store with Hon. R. K. Bachman as postmaster, where it still remains.

Durham village is about equidistant from the Springfield and Nockamixon boundaries. It comprises the grist-mill of R. K. Bachman & Bro., store, post-office, and about ten dwellings. Postal facilities to this place have had a checkered history. It is said that the furnace managers established a mail service at an early date. Richard Backhouse was the first proprietor who reduced this to a system, and about the time of his death (1792) the first United States postal law was passed. James Backhouse, 1798-1805; George Heft, 1805-1813; Dennis Reilly, 1813-1818; Nathan Reilly, 1818-1825; Thomas Long, 1825-1836, were successively landlord or storekeeper, and as such postmaster. The office was discontinued in 1836, and in 1876 the Monroe post-office was removed to Durham, when R. K. Bachman became postmaster as above

described. He was nominated for congress several years afterward, and Edward Lerch succeeded him.

Durham schools compare favorably with those in other sections of the county. The first school-house in this section of the county was the "Old Durham Furnace school," built in 1727. It was a small log-house on the east side of the road leading from Easton to Philadelphia, about one hundred yards north from Durham creek. The only teachers of whom any record exists were James Backhouse, whose proficiency in mathematics was extraordinary; John Ross, subsequently a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKeen, afterward president of the Easton National Bank; and Richard H. Horner, who taught in 1784 at a salary of seven shillings sixpence per day. The singing school was an important adjunct under his administration. This school-house, the educational pioneer of northeastern Bucks county, was demolished in 1792. The Laubach school has probably influenced the farming community more than any other in the township. Among the teachers here were Jacob Lewis in 1813; Dr. Drake, a man of great scientific acquirements, in 1815; Michael Fackenthall, a proficient surveyor, in 1817; James Rittenhouse, a relative of the great mathematician, in 1822; and Mr. Stryker, a rigid disciplinarian, in 1833. The first school-house in the Rufe district was of logs, built in 1802. The ground necessary for its erection was donated by Samuel Eichline. In 1861 the old house was burned and the present stone building erected. Among those who have taught here were Dr. Joseph Thomas and Hon. C. E. Hindenach.

The new Furnace school-house was built about 1855, and destroyed by fire in 1876. A graded school built on land donated by Cooper & Hewitt was opened in February, 1877, with N. S. Rice principal, and C. W. Fancher assistant. The McKean Long school-house, a typical structure of the olden time, was built in 1802 to accommodate those families who were not convenient to Rufe's or Laubach's. It is a long, low, stone building and many of the older residents of the township point to it with just pride as the place where the foundation of their future usefulness was laid. The first school-house in the Monroe district, a small frame building, was erected in 1838 upon ground donated by George Trauger. The more pretentious structure in use at the present was built in 1865. Among those who have taught here were Dr. S. S. Bachman, John Black, Reverends L. C. Sheip and C. H. Melchor, Dr. B. N. Bethel, Dr. C. D. Fretz, and D. R. Williamson. The Durham Church school-house was built in 1844 upon ground donated by John Kuecht, Sr. Jacob Nickum was the first teacher; Aaron S. Christine and Carrie Fackenthall were among his successors. The present school-house is a commodious building, and compares favorably with any other in the county. The first school-house in Riegelsville was built in 1846 and opened with Dr. R. Kressler as teacher. G. F. Hess, H. H. Hough, Rebecca Smith, and David W. Hess were



Aaron D. Atherholt

among its teachers. August 3, 1857, C. W. Fancher opened an academy in the Presbyterian church. D. R. Williamson took charge September 1, 1869; Dr. George N. Best, September 13, 1871; John Frace, September 30, 1872; but for want of support the project was abandoned. After a suspension of ten years the effort to establish a school of advanced standing was renewed. Through the efforts of John L. Riegel, Esq., Professor B. F. Sandt, a former student of Lafayette college, was induced to open an academy. It has outgrown the accommodations at first provided, and since September 3, 1886, has been conducted in a large stone building erected mainly through the munificence of Mr. John L. Riegel and deeded in trust for educational purposes to the trustees of St. John's Reformed church in the United States. A circulating library is one of its most valuable features. The institution reflects credit upon its projectors and cannot fail to exert a favorable influence upon the social and intellectual life of the community.

The earliest account of any religious services being held in this township places it in 1728 at the school-house connected with the iron-works. The Presbytery of New Brunswick sent supplies to Durham in 1721. The Durham Presbyterian congregation was fully organized in 1742, and supplied from different Presbyteries, principally the one above mentioned. There was a considerable influx of Germans from Easton, and in 1790 a German Presbyterian congregation was organized and services held in a log barn belonging to George Henry Knight, about five hundred yards west from Durham church. Reverend John Jacob Hoffmeyer preached here in 1794 to 1806. German services were also held in the log school-house, popularly known as Laubach's by preachers from Easton. The religious complexion of those who worshipped at this latter place was principally Reformed and Lutheran. In 1812 these three congregations united in purchasing land from William Long, and appointed John Jacoby, Michael Zearfoos, Morgan Long, Anthony Trauso, John Boyer, Jacob Uhler, and Jesse Cawley trustees for the erection of a church building, which was completed in 1813. The altar was three feet high and three feet square, surrounded by a railing of equal height, twelve feet square. The deacons passed long poles with black velvet bags at the ends to receive contributions. There were three doorways, and an equal number of stairways ascending into the galleries. This church is said to have been exceedingly uncomfortable in cold weather. It was replaced in 1857-58 by the Durham Union church of the present, one of the most beautiful edifices in the county. From a distance only the white spire is visible above the surrounding trees. The following Presbyterian pastors have officiated here: Stephen Boyer, Bishop John Gray, Joseph McCool, 1833; Joseph Worrel, 1836; John W. Yeomans, D.D., 1843; Charles Nassau, D.D., 1844; John Carrol, 1849-53; William C. Cattell, D.D., LL.D., 1856-60; John L. Grant, 1860-65; and G. W. Achenbaugh, D.D., 1866-67. The numerical strength of the Presbyterian congrega-

tion has declined steadily since 1843. A Presbyterian church was built at Riegelsville in 1849. This was subsequently sold by order of the county court, and the congregation disbanded. And thus, after a checkered experience of one hundred and thirty years, all efforts to maintain Presbyterian services in Durham have finally been relinquished. The first German Reformed pastor was Reverend Samuel Stahr, who preached at the Union church from 1812 to his death in 1843, when he was buried in the graveyard adjoining. He was succeeded the following year by Reverend W. T. Gerhard, who introduced English preaching. The present pastor, Reverend D. Rothrock, succeeded him in 1859. The first Lutheran pastor was Reverend John Nicholas Mensch, who preached from 1811 to 1823, and was succeeded by the following: 1823-1838, Henry S. Miller; 1838-1842, C. F. Welden; 1842-65, C. P. Miller; 1865-79, W. S. Emery; 1879, O. H. Melchor. Upon his accession the congregation severed its connection with the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and united with the general synod of the Lutheran church.

The Lutheran church of Riegelsville was organized in 1850 by Reverend John McCron, D.D., then pastor at St. James' church, near Phillipsburg, N. J. His pastorate continued but a few months. Rev. J. R. Wilcox was pastor from 1851 to 1860; Rev. C. L. Keedy, in 1862; Rev. Nathan Yeager, in 1863; Rev. Theophilus Heilig, in 1864-76; and Rev. D. T. Koser, 1877 to 1887; Rev. C. L. Hech is the present pastor. The church building was erected as a Union house of worship in 1851. Believing that the only ground upon which the divided state of the Christian church can be justified is that each denomination has its peculiar and individual work, an amicable division of this property was effected in 1871, by which the Lutherans became its exclusive owners. July 7, 1872, the corner-stone of a new Reformed church was laid with impressive ceremonies. The church is substantially built of brown stone, and is beautifully frescoed. This congregation was organized by Reverend John H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL.D., December 21, 1851. Dr. Bomberger was then pastor at Easton. He was succeeded in 1854 by Reverend Thomas G. Apple, D.D., LL.D.; in 1856, by Rev. William Phillips; in 1862, by Rev. George W. Achenbaugh, D.D., LL.D.; in 1873, by Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart; in 1879, by Rev. J. Calvin Leinbach; and Rev. B. B. Ferer, the present incumbent, preached here for the first time, October 31, 1884. The membership now numbers 250, and owns much valuable and substantial church property as before mentioned. It holds in trust the academy building and teachers' residence for educational purposes, besides possessing a commodious stone parsonage and a comfortable sexton's house. The congregation has also received an endowment of \$5000, which is to draw perpetually an annual interest of six per cent. from Mr. John L. Riegel. It is also a fact worthy of note that three of these Reformed pastors subsequently became college presidents, and two of the Lutheran pastors became principals of leading ladies' seminaries in the country.

The Roman Catholic persuasion has been represented by its membership from an indefinite period, but no public religious service was held until 1849, when Father Reardon, of Easton, celebrated mass in private houses. He was the first priest to officiate at Durham. The following clergymen have succeeded him: Wachter, Newfield, Koppernagel, Laughran, Marsterstech, Stommel, Walsh, and Krake. A chapel was erected in 1872 near the furnace on property donated by the furnace company, during Reverend Stommel's incumbency.

Methodist Episcopal services were held in houses along the Rattlesnake as early as 1850, but it was not until 1865 that a degree of regularity was observed. Reverend Robert C. Wood was pastor during part of this time. When the new building for a graded school in the Furnace district was built in 1872, one of the old school-houses comparatively new was purchased by the congregation, and after undergoing alterations it was dedicated as a place of worship, J. Bowden being pastor at that time. Services have been conducted regularly since then. The original Methodist population was small, but it has been increased in recent years by the arrival of English people, mostly miners from Cornwall, of that denomination. The society is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXIV.

APPENDIX.

THE "Book of Arrivals" was a record provided for in the "Frame of the Government," but Phineas Pemberton appears to have been the only one of the early officers to discharge the duty thus assigned. As no regulations were adopted to aid the register in making it complete, the list is not so complete nor so accurate as was probably intended, but with all its imperfections it has been of great value to historians. The original record, time-worn and barely legible, is still to be seen in the register's office at Doylestown, but in the natural order of things will soon fall into utter decay. It has never before been published, and is here preserved for the future historian. The register of births and deaths is copied in full. Of the register of marriages the certificates are omitted.

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania that have come to settle the said county.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>George Pownall & Ellenor</i> , his wife, of Leylock, in the county of Chester, in old England, yeoman, came in the ship Called the Friends Adventure, the Mr. Thomas Wall, arrived the 28th of the 7 mo. 1682.	Reuben, } Elizabeth, } Sarah, } Rachel, } Abigail. } Pow-nall.	John Brearley, } Thos. Leister. }	To serve 4 years. Loose the 29 of the 7 mo. 1686.	50s. at the end of their time, & 50 acres of land a piece.
<i>William Yardley and Jane</i> , his wife, of Ransclough, in are Leeke, in the county Staford, in old England, yeoman, came in the ship called the Friends Adventure, the Mr. name Thomas Wall, arrived in Delaware River the 28th of the 7 month, 1682.	Enoch, } Thomas, } William. }	Martha Worral.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 86.	50 acres of Land.
<i>Lake Brunley</i> , of Leeke, in the county of Staford, mason, came in the ship aforesaid, arrived the 28th of the 7 month, 1682.		Andrew Heath.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 28th of the 7 mo. 1686.	50 acres of Land.
<i>John Clous</i> , Junior, of Gosworth, in the county of Chester, and <i>Joseph</i> , his brother, & <i>Sarah</i> , his sister, came in the ship aforesaid. Arrived the 28th, 7 mo. 1682.		Henry Lingart.	To work his passage money at p. the day, & then to be free.	
<i>John Brock</i> , near Stockport, in the county of Chester, in old England, yeoman, came in the ship called the Friends Adventure, the Mr. Thomas Wall. Arrived in Delaware River the 28th, 7 mo. 1682.		Job Houle. Elleca Eaton.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of land a piece.
<i>Ann Milcom</i> , of Arnaugh, widow, in Ireland, came in the ship called the Antlop, the Mr. Edward Cooke. Arrived the 10th of the 10 mo. in this river, 1682.	Jane Greaves, Mary Milcom.	William Morton, his servant, came in the ship called the Freeman, the Mr. Jon. Southren.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 6th, 6 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of land.
<i>William Venables</i> , Elizabeth, his wife, came in the ship the Friends Adventure. Arrived in Delaware River the 28th, 7 mo. 1682. He came from Chathill, in Eccleshill parish, in the county of Staford, husbandman.	Joyce, } Frances. }	Francis Sanders.	To serve 4 years. loose the 10 of the 10 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of Land.
<i>John Heycock</i> , of Slivo, in Eccleshill parish, in the county of Staford, husbandman, came in the Friends Adventure. Arrived in Delaware River the 28th of 7 mo. 1682.		James Morris.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 28th of 7mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of land.
<i>Henry Marjorum</i> , Elizabeth, his wife, of Cheverell, in the county of Wilts, husbandman, arrived in the Bristol Marchant, the Mr. name William Smith, in the 12th Mo. 1682.				
<i>William Beakes</i> , husbandman, of the parish of Backeville, in the county of Summerset, came in the Bristol Marchant, the Mr. William Smith. arrived in Delaware River the 12 mo. 1682.	Abraham Beakes.			

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>Andrew Ellet</i> , a seller of small wares, & <i>Ann</i> , his wife, of the parish of Trifolds, in the county of Somerset. Arrived in Delaware River in the ship called the Factor of Bristol, the Mr. Roger Drew, the <i>John Woods</i> , of Alfterclife, in the parish of Shafeld, in the county of Yorke, husbandman, arrived in Delaware River in the Shield, the Mr. Daniel Tods, in the 10th month, 1673.	John, Joseph, Esthet, Mary, Sarah Woods.	John Roberts. Mary Sanders.		
<i>John Purstone</i> , of Dublin, in Ireland, husbandman, arrived in the Delaware River in the Phenex, the Mr. Mathew Shanes, in the 6th month, 1677.				
<i>John Rowland</i> , of Billingshurst, in Sussex, husbandman, arrived in the Delaware River with his <i>Wife</i> Pricilla, in the Welcome, the Mr. Robert Greenaway, in the 8 mo. 1682.				
<i>Thomas Rowland</i> , of Billingshurst, in Sussex, came in the Welcome at the time above said.				
<i>Josuah Boare</i> , of Draine field, in Darbyshire, husbandman, arrived in Delaware River in ye Martha of Hull, the Mr. Thomas Wildcup, the 7 month, 1677.	Josuah Boare, born the 29, 4 mo. 1681.	Hannah Mogeridge.	Loose in the 3 mo. 1684.	To have fifty shillings per annum, & 50 acres of land.
<i>Margaret</i> , his now wife, of Norton Bavent, in Wiltshire, arrived in the Elizabeth and Sarah, the Mr. Richard Friend, the 29th, 3 mo. 1679.	Sarah, } Mary. }			
<i>William Buckman</i> , of the parish of Billingshurst, in the county of Sussex, carpenter, arrived in Delaware River in the Welcome, the Mr. Robert Greenaway, with his wife <i>Sarah</i> , in the 8 month, 1682.				
<i>Gideon Gambell</i> , of the [illegible], in the county of Wilts, slater, arrived in Delaware river in the Bristol Factor, the Mr. Richard Druce, in the 10 month, 1681.	John, his son, born the 11th, 11 mo. 1654.			
<i>Robert Lucas</i> , of Deverall, Lingbridge, in the county of Wilts, yeoman, arrived in this river the 4th of the 4th month, 1679, in the Elizabeth & Mary, of Weymouth.	Giles, Edward, Robt., Elizabeth, Rebecka, Mary, Sarah.			
<i>Elizabeth</i> , his wife, arrived in the ship the Content, of London, the Mr. Willm. Jonson, in the 7 month, 1680.				
<i>Daniel Brinson</i> , of Membury parish, in the county of Devon, arrived in this river the 28th, 7 mo. 1677, in the Willing Mind, of London, the Master name was Lucome.	Maryed the 8th day of the 8th month, 1681, to Frances Greenland, of East Jersey.			

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>John Hough</i> , of Hough, in the county of Chester, yeoman, and <i>Hannah</i> , his wife, arrived in this river in the 9 month, 1683, in the ship the Friendship, of Liverpool, the Mr. Robert Crosman.	John Hough.	George Gleave, } Isabell, his wife. } George Gleave, } their child. } Nathaniel Wat- } mough, } Thomas Hough. }	To serve 4 years. Loose in 9th mo. 1687. To serve to the age of 21 years. To serve 4 years. Loose the 9th month, 1687.	
William Dark, aged about 58 years, of Chipping, Camden, in the county of Gloster, arrived in this river about the middle of the 4th month, 1680, in the Content, of London, the Mr. Willm. Jonson.	John Dark, their son, born the 4th of 3 month, 1667, arrived with his mother.			
<i>Allis</i> , his wife, aged about 63 years, came in the ship the Charles, of London, the Mr. Edward Paine, arrived in this river the latter end of the 6 month, 1684.				
<i>Randolph Blackshaw</i> , of Hollingree, in the county of Chester, and <i>Allis</i> , his wife, arrived in Maryland, the 2d of the 9th Month, 1682, in the ship the Submission, of Liverpool. Randolph arrived in this Province at Appoquimene the 15th, 11th month, 1682. <i>Allis</i> , his wife, arrived at Appoquimene the 9th, 8 mo. 1683.	Phoebe arrived in this province with her father. Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Nchemiah, Martha, arrived in this province with their mother. Abraham dyed at sea, 2d, 8 mo. 1682.	These servants below Friends Adventure, arrived in this river the 23th of the 7 month, 1682, and are servants to Randolph Blackshaw. William Bervsy. Ralph Nuttall. Ralph Cowgill. — Roger Bradbury. — Sarah Bradbury. — These arrived in this province with Randolph. — Elinor, the wife of the said Roger Bradbury, & Roger, Jacob, and Joseph, sons to the said Roger & Elinor, the said Randolph sold in Maryland. Martha Bradbury arrived with his wife.	came in the ship the Mr. Thos. Wall, or the 23th of the 7 month, 1682, and are servants to Randolph Blackshaw. To serve 4 years. To serve 4 years. To serve 4 years. To serve 4 years. Loose the 9th mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 9 mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 9th mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 9th mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of land a piece. To have 50 acres of land. To have 50 acres of land. To have 50 acres of land.

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>James Harrison</i> (aged about 57 years), of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, shoemaker, and <i>Ana</i>, his wife (aged about 61 years), sailed away from Liverpool town for this Province in the ship the <i>Submission</i>, of Liverpool, the Mr. James Settle, the 5th, 7 mo. 1682, and arrived at Choptank, in Maryland, the 2d, 9 mo. following, being brought thither through the dishonesty of the Mr., & arrived at Apouquimene, in this Province, the 15th, 11 mo. following. <i>Robert Bond</i> came at ye same time. <i>Agness Harrison</i>, his mother, came at ye same time, aged about 81 years. <i>Phinehas Pemberton</i>, aged 33 years, of Bolton, aforesaid, grocer, came at the same time, with <i>Phebe</i>, his wife, aged 23 years, and arrived at the same time as above in Maryland. <i>Phebe</i>, his wife, arrived at Apouquimene, in this Province, the 9th, 3 month following, 1683. <i>Ralph Pemberton</i>, father of the said <i>Phinehas</i>, aged 72 years, arrived at the time above said in Maryland, & in this Province 9, 3 mo. 1683. <i>Robert Bond</i>, son of Thomas Bond, of Waddicar Hall, near Garstang, in Lancashire, came aboard the ship <i>Submission</i>, of Liverpool, at the time aforesaid, aged about 16 years, being left by his father to the tuition of James Harrison. <i>Ellis Jones</i>, of Wales, in the county of Denby or Flint, and <i>Jane</i>, his wife, came in the said ship <i>Submission</i>, and arrived at the time aforesaid. <i>Jane Mode</i> and <i>Margery Mode</i>, daughters to Thomas Winn (of Wales); his wife came and arrived at the time aforesaid. <i>Lajdia Wharmby</i>, of Bolton, aforesaid, came in the said ship <i>Submission</i> at the time aforesaid, aged about 42 years. <i>James Clayton</i>, of Middlewich, in the county of Chester, blacksmith, and <i>Jane</i>, his wife, came in the said ship <i>Submission</i> at the time aforesaid.	<i>Phebe</i>, his daughter, wife to <i>Phinehas Pemberton</i>.	Joseph Steward, Allis Dickenson. Jane Lyon.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 2d, 9 mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 2d day of 9 mo. 1686.	P. P. To have 50 acres of land. To have 50 acres of land.
<i>William Smith</i> came in the ship <i>Friends Adventure</i>, arrived the 28, 7 mo. 1682. Joseph Mather. Elizabeth Bradbury.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 28, 7 mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 2d of the 9 mo. 1686. To serve 4 years. Loose the 2d day of 9 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of Land, being the governor allowance. To have 50 acres of Land, as above. To have 50 acres of Land, as above.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 2d day of 9 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of Land, as above.
The said <i>Robert Bond</i> dyed, and was buried in the record of burials. Barbara, Dorothy, Mary, & Isaac.	Servants to the Governor these came. Hareclif Hodges, servant to the said Thomas Winn.	Servants to the Governor these came. Hareclif Hodges, servant to the said Thomas Winn.	Servants to the Governor these came.	Servants to the Governor these came.
his children, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Josuah, Lydia.	his children, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Josuah, Lydia.	his children, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Josuah, Lydia.	his children, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Josuah, Lydia.	his children, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Josuah, Lydia.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>Jacob Hall</i> , of Maxfield, in the county of Chester, shoemaker, and <i>Mary</i> , his wife, arrived in Maryland the 3 day of the 12 mo. 1684, in the Friendship, of Liverpool, the Mr. Edmund Croston, and afterwards transported to this river where his family arrived the 28th, 3d month, 1685.	Jacob, born 8th, 12 mo. 1679. Sarah, born 23, 5 mo. 1686. Joseph, born 11th, 12 mo. 1686.	Ephraim Jackson.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 24, 12 mo. 1688. To serve 4 years. Loose the 25, 1 mo. 1689.	To have meate, drink, washing, & lodging, & 6£ p. ann. To have meate drink, washing, & lodging, & 2£ 10s. p. ann. To have necessarys, as above, & 4£ p. ann. To have necessarys, as above, & 6£ p. ann.
<i>Sarah Charlesworth</i> , sister-in-law to the said Jacob Hall, came in the said ship & att the said time with her brother-in-law.		John Reynolds.	To serve 4 years, to be loose the 30th, 10 mo. 1688.	To have for 3 of the last years 5£ 8s. 8d. p. ann., & other necessarys, as above, during the term.
		Joseph Hollingshead.	To serve 2 years, to be loose 24th, 12 month, 1686.	To have necessarys during the term.
		Jon. Evans.	To serve 4 years, to be loose 22, 12 mo. 1688.	To have necessarys during the time.
		William Fowler.	To serve 4 years, to be loose the 25, 1 mo. 1689.	to have meate & drink, washing & lodging, & 35s. p. ann.
		Isaac Hill.	To serve 7 years, to be loose the 25, 1 mo. 1691.	To have onenew suite of apparell & other necessarys during the said term, & at the expiration thereof to have one new suite of apparell and 100 acres of Land.
		Jon. Jackson.	To serve 2 years, to be loose 28th, 3 mo. 1687.	To have apparell & other necessarys during the term, & ye land allowed by the governor.
		Isaac Gibbons.	To serve 3 years, to be loose the 28, 3 mo. 1688.	To have necessarys
		John Boldshaw, to serve 4 years, dyed & was buried att Oxford, in Maryland, the 2 mo. 1685.	To serve 4 years, dyed & was buried att Oxford aforesaid, in the first month, 1685.	To have necessarys
		Thomas Ryland, to serve 4 years, dyed & was buried att Oxford aforesaid, in the first month, 1685.	To serve 2 years, to be loose 28th, 3 mo. 1687.	To have necessarys
		Joseph Hull.		To have necessarys
		Willm. Hazelhurst.		To have necessarys
		Randolph Small.		To have necessarys

The servants of Jacob Hall aforesaid & Thomas Hudson.

Servants to the said Thomas Hudson & Jacob Hall, since arrived in the ship the Amity, of London, Richard Dymond, Mr., in this river the 28th of the 3 month, 1685.

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
More <i>servants</i> to the said <i>Thomas Hudson</i> and <i>Jacob Hall</i> , came in ye ship ye <i>Richard & Micheal</i> , of Boston, & arrived in this river the 24 of July, 1685.		William Thomas.	To serve 4 years, to be loose the 24, 5 mo. 1689.	To have the necessarys, & land accustomed.
More <i>servants</i> to the said <i>Hudson & Hall</i> , came in the <i>Francis & Dorothy</i> , of London, arrived in this river the 10 of 7 mo. 1685.		Daniel Danielson van Beck, and his wife Elenor Brand van Beck.	To serve 3 years & a half a piece, to be loose 24, 12 mo. 1688.	To have necessarys & land accustomed.
<i>Richard Lundy</i> , of Axminster, in the county of Devon, son to Sylvester Lundy, of the said towne in old England, came in a catch from Bristol (the Mr. Willm Browne) for Boston in new England, in the 6th month, 1679, & from thence came to this river the 19th of the 3 month, 1682.		Pollicarpus Rose.	To serve 4 years, loose the 10th of the 7 mo. 1689.	To have necessarys during the term, and land accustomed.
<i>Elizabeth Bennett</i> , daughter to Willm Bennett, late of this county of Bucks, & now wife to the aforesaid Richard Lundy, came from Longford, in the county of Middlesex, in the ship the Concord, of London, the Mr. Willm Jefferey, and arrived in this river the 8th month, 1683.				
<i>William Biles</i> , of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, vlemonger, <i>Johanah</i> , his wife, arrived in Delaware River in the <i>Elizabeth</i> and Sarah, of Waymouth, the 4th of 4 month, 1679.	William, George, John, Elizabeth, Johanah, Rebeckah, Mary Biles.	Edward Hancock.	To serve 8 years. Loose the last of the 3 mo. 1687.	To have 50 acres of Land.
<i>Charles Biles</i> , of the town and county next above, arrived in the ship aforesaid at the time aforesaid.		Elizabeth Petty.	To serve 7 years. Loose the last of the 3 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of Land.
<i>Thomas Janney</i> , of Stiall, in the county of Chester, yeoman, and <i>Marjery</i> , his wife, arrived in Delaware River the 29th, 7 mo. 1683, in the Endeavor, of London, the Mr. George Thorpe.	Jacob, Thomas, Abell, Joseph Janney.	John Neild.	To serve 5 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 1688.	To have 50 acres of Land.
		Hannah Falkner.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 1687.	To have 50 acres of Land.
<i>John Clows</i> , of Gosworth, in the county of Chester, yeoman, and <i>Marjery</i> , his wife, arrived in the aforesaid ship at the time aforesaid.	Marjery, Rebeckah, William Clows.	Joseph Chorley.	To serve 2 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 1685.	To have 50 acres of Land.
		Samuel Hough.	To serve 4 years. Loose the 29, 7 mo. 1686.	To have 50 acres of Land.

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>George Stone</i> , of Frogmore, in the parish of Charlton, in the county of Devon, serge weaver, arrived in Maryland in the Daniel and Elizabeth, of Plymouth, the Mr. William Ginney, in the 9 mo. 1683, & from thence transported to this river in the 10 month, 1683.		Thomas Dyer.	To serve 4 years. Loose in the 9 mo. 1687.	To have 50 acres of Land.
<i>Richard Hough</i> , of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, chapman, arrived in the Delaware River in the Endeavor, of London, George Thorp, Mr., the 29th, 7 mo. 1683.		Francis Hough.	To serve 2 years. Loose 29, 7 mo. 1685.	To have 50 acres of Land.
		Thomas Wood.	To serve 5 years. Loose 29, 7 mo. 1688.	
		Mary Wood, his wife.	To serve 4 years. Loose 29, 7 mo. 1687.	To have each of them 50 acres of Land.
		James Sutton.	To serve 4 years. Loose 29, 7 mo. 1687.	To have 3£ 15s. 0d. p. annum, & 50 acres of Land at end of time.
	William Briant, Martha Wheeler.	Charles Thomas. Robert Benson. Katherin Knight.		
<i>Gilbert Wheeler</i> , of London, fruiterer, and <i>Martha</i> , his wife, came in the ship Jacob & Mary, the Mr. Richard Moore, arrived in this the 12th of the 7 mo. 1679.	Marah, born the 12th, 2 mo. 1671. Ann, born the 18th, 3 mo. 1676. John, born the 9th, 11 mo. 1679. Jane, his daughter, came at the same time, and died at sea.			
<i>John Chapman</i> , aged about 58 years, & <i>Jane</i> , his wife, about 42 years, came from Staunah, in the parish of Skelton, in the county of York, yeoman, came in the ship the Sheild of Stockton, the Mr. Daniel Tods, arrived in Maryland in the beginning of the 8th month, 1684, and arrived in this river in the latter part of the same month.				
<i>Ellin Pearson</i> , of Kirklydam, in the county of York, aged about 54 years, came att the above-said time in the above-mentioned ship.				
<i>Ann Peacock</i> , of Kirkdeale, in the county of York, came at the same time in the same ship above mentioned.				
<i>Henry Paxon</i> , of Bycot house, in the parish of Slow, in the county of Oxford, aged about 37 years, came in the ship the Samuel, of London, the Mr. John Adee, arrived in the middle of the 7 mo. 1682.	Elizabeth, his daughter, born the 5th, 9 mo. 1675.			
His wife came at the same time, and died at sea in the last week of the 5 mo. 1682. His son Henry died at sea the day before his mother.				
John Paxon died about the middle of the 5 mo. aforesaid.				

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
Thomas Paxon, brother of the said Henry, came in the same ship and died at sea about the beginning of the 7 mo. 1682. <i>Richard Ridgway</i> & <i>Elizabeth</i> , his wife, of Wellford, in the county of Bucks, taylor, arrived in this river in ye ship Jacob & Mary, of London, in the 7 month, 1679.	Thomas, born 25th, 5 mo. 1677. Richard, born 27th, 2 mo. 1680.	James Crafts.	To serve 4 years, the 2, 12 mo. 1682.	Had in hand 10 bushels of corn. At the expiration of the time to have one cow, 1 calf, & 50 acres of Land. To have 4£ wages.
<i>Samuel Dark</i> , of London, calenderer, arrived in this river in the ship the Content, of London, the Mr. Willm Jonson, in the 8 month, 1680.		Mary Crafts.	To serve one year. Loose the 10, 8 mo. 1683.	
<i>Ann Knight</i> , arrived in the ship the Society of Bristol, the Mr. Thomas Jordan, in the 6th month, 1682. <i>John Palmer</i> , of Cleiveland, in Yorkshire, husbandman, and <i>Christian</i> , his wife, arrived in this river in the ship the Providence, of Scarborough, the Mr. Robert Hopper, the 10 of the 9th month, 1683. <i>Josuah Hoops</i> , of Skelton, in Cleiveland, in Yorkshire, yeoman, & <i>Isabel</i> , his wife, came in the above-mentioned ship, the Providence, & arrived at the time above said in this river.	Daniel, Margaret, & Christian. Rebecca, Ann, & Sarah, his children. Elizabeth, his daughter, dyed as they came up the Bay, and was buried att Burlington. Thomas & George, his children.			
<i>William Bennett</i> , of Hammondswoth, in ye county of Middlesex, yeoman, & <i>Rebecca</i> , his wife, arrived in this river the 9th month 1683, in the ship the Jeffery, of London, the Mr. Thomas Arnold.				
<i>Lyonell Brittan</i> , of Alny, in the county of Bucks, blacksmith, & <i>Elizabeth</i> , his wife, arrived in this river in the Owners Advice, of Barmoodoes, the Mr. George Bond, in the 4th Month, 1686. <i>Thomas Fitzwater</i> , of Hammoorth, in the county of Middlesex, near Hampton Court, husbandman, arrived in this river the 28th day of the 8 mo. 1682, in the Welcome, of London, the Mr. Robert Greenaway. Mary, his wife, & Josiah & Mary, his children, dyed sea coming over.		John Ottey.	To serve 6 years. Loose 28, 8 month, 1688.	To have 50 acres of Land.

A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks.—Continued.

ARRIVALS.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.	TIME OF SERVICE AND FROM WHEN.	WAGES AND LAND.
<i>Edmund Cuttler</i> , of Slateburn, in Bowland, in Yorkshire, webster, came in ye ship the <i>Rebecka</i> , of Liverpool, the Mr. James Skinner, arrived (with his wife Iscable Cuttler) in this river the 31 day of the 8 Month, 1685.	Elizabeth, born the 14th, 7 mo. 1680. Thomas, born the 16th, 9 mo. 1681. Willm, born the 16th of 10th month, 1682.	Cornelius Nettlewood. Richard Mather. Ellin Wingreen. William Wardle.	to serve one year, loose the 31 day of the 8 mo. 1686. To serve two years. Loose the 31, 8 mo. 1687. To serve 4 years. Loose the 31, 8 mo. 1689. To serve 4 years & a half. Loose the 30th of the 2 mo. 1690. about 3 years of age, & is to serve to the age of 22 years. Loose the court Rolls.	To have necessarys during the term. To have necessarys during the term. To have necessarys and 16s. wages at the expiration of the term.
<i>John Cuttler</i> , brother to the said Edmund Cuttler, came att the time above said in the ship aforesaid & from the place aforesaid.	I have give C. Tayl	James Molinex, son to James Molinex, late of Liverpool.	for an acct. thus far	
<i>David Davis</i> , son of Richard Davis, of Welchpoole, in the county of Montgomery, chirurgcon, came in the ship the <i>Morning Star</i> , of Liverpool, the Mr. , arrived in this river the 14th day of the 9th month, 1683. <i>Richard Amor</i> , of Buckelbury, in Barkshire, husbandman, came in the ship Samuel, of London, John Adce, Master, arrived in this river the 22d day of the 7th month, 1682. <i>James Ditworth</i> , of Thornley, in Lancashire, husbandman, came in the ship the <i>Lamb</i> of Liverpool, the Master John Teuch, arrived in this river in the 8th month, 1682. <i>Edward</i> , the son of George <i>Stanton</i> , of Wooster, Joiner, came in the ship the Francis & Dorothy, of Lond., Mr. Richard Bridgman, arrived in this river the 10th day of the 8th mo. 1685. <i>Peter Worral & Mary</i> , his wife, of Northwich, of the county of chester, wheelwright, came in the ship the Ann & Elizabeth, of Liverpool, the Master Thomas Gatler, arrived in this river 7th day of the 8th month, 1687.	William, their son.	Stephen Sands.	22, 8 mo.	To have 50 acres of land.

A Registry of all the Births and Deaths of all within the county of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania.

BIRTHS.

Their name and whose child.	Days of the month.	The year.
<i>George Pownall</i> , son of George & Ellinor Pownall, in the county of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania.	Born the 11 of 9 month,	1682.
<i>Henry</i> , the son of Henry & Elizabeth <i>Marjorum</i> , born	the 12th, 7 mo.,	1683.
<i>Hannah</i> , the daughter of John & Christian <i>Palmer</i> , born	the 23, 1 mo.,	1684.
<i>Elizabeth Ridgway</i> , daughter to Richard & Elizabeth <i>Ridgway</i> , born	the 17, 12 mo.,	1682.
<i>Thomas</i> , the son of Samuel & Ann <i>Dark</i> , born	the 11, 8 mo.,	1683.
<i>Mary</i> , the daughter of Lyonell and Elizabeth <i>Brittain</i> , born	the 13 day of 10 month,	1680.
<i>Rebecka</i> , the daughter of the said Lyonell & Eliza., born	the 19th day of 11 month,	1683.
<i>Mary</i> , the daughter of Josua <i>Boare</i> & Margaret, born	the 31 of the 6th month,	1685.
<i>Lawrence</i> , the son of Lawrence & Elizabeth <i>Banner</i> , born	the 20th day of the 9th month,	1685.

Thus far I have given an acc't to C. Taylor, the 1, 3 mo., 1686.

<i>Robert Bond</i> , son of Thomas Bond, neare Garstang in Lancashire in old England, dyed and was buried near William Yarleys	the 3d day of the 7 month,	1684.
<i>Ralph Smith</i> , the governor's gardiner, was buried at the burying place in the point	the 5th day 3 mo.,	1685.
<i>Henry Gibbs</i> , the governor's carpenter, was buried in the point	the 21 day of the 9th month,	1685.
<i>William Hiscock</i> was buried at Gilbert Wheeler's burying place	the 23 day of 10th month,	1685.

Thus far I have given C. Taylor an acc't the 1, 3 mo., 1686.

<i>David Davis</i> of Neshaminah, chirurgion, dyed and was buried att the burying place at Nicholas Walne	the 23 day of the 1 month,	1686.
Richard Amor of Neshaminah, formerly of Buckel Burry in Barkshire, was buried about the latter end of the 9th month, 1682, at Neshaminah,		1682.

A registry of all marriages within the county of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Richard Hough to Margery Clows, the 17th day of 1st Month; — year illegible; probably 1683-4.

William Sandford & Frances Hummer, both of Bucks County, 31st, 3 month, 1684.

Samuel Dark & Ann Knight, 4 Mo. 17, — 1683.

Richard Lundy & Elizabeth Bennet (6 Mo. 24, — 1684).

Mauris Leiston, of Black Bird's Creek in New Castle County, and *Jane Greaves*, daughter to Ann Milcome, of Bucks County, 6th month 8th, 1685.

John Bainbridge and Sarah Clows, daughter of John Clows, both of Bucks County, 15th 6th Month, 1685.

Thomas Rutter, of Philadelphia, and *Rebecca Staples*, of Bucks County, 10 Mo. 11th, 1685.

Samuel Dark & Martha Worrall, both of Bucks County, 12 Mo. 6, 1685.

David Davis, of Neshaminah, and *Margaret Evans*, of the same place, 1 mo. 8th, 1685/6, at the house of the said Davis.

Joseph English, of Poqueston Creek in Philadelphia County, and *Jane Comley*, of Bucks County, 26th 2 mo., 1685.

Henry Paxton & Margary Plumly (13th 6 mo., 1684).

John Nailer, of Neshaminy, and *Jane Cuttler*, of Neshamineh, 11th of 5 Month, 1685, at the house of James Dillworth, of Neshaminah.

Stephen Sands & Jane Cowgill, of Neshaminah— 25th 8 month, 1684, at the house of Nicholas Walne, of Neshaminah.

Edmund Bennet, of Bucks County, & *Elizabeth Potts*, of Philadelphia, 22 10 Mo., 1685 at the house of John Otter.

Joseph Charley and Mary Akerman, both of Bucks County, the 2d month y^e 6th day, 1686

James Rothwell & Ester Rothwell, both of Bucks County, 12th 2 Month, 1686.

William Berry, of Kent County, and *Naomy Walley*, of Bucks, — at Pennsbury, 9th month, 1686.

Nehemiah Allen and Mary Earlysman, both of Bucks Co., 29th 8 mo., 1683, at the house of Edmund Bennet.—

Daniel Pegg, of Philadelphia, & *Martha Allen*, of Neshaminah Creek, in Bucks County, 22d of 2d month, 1686, at the house of Samuel Allen, on Neshaminah Creek.

Walter Bridgman and Blanch Constable, both of Neshaminah, Bucks Co., 26th 6 month, 1686, at the house of Stephen Sandes.

Abraham Cocks and Sarah Woolfe, both of Bucks Co., 26th 9 mo., 1686.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The original officers of the county were a sheriff, clerk of the court, deputy register, deputy register of wills, deputy master of rolls, coroner, deputy surveyor, and "inferior receiver" of taxes. The clerk of the court performed clerical service for both the county court and the orphans' court, and until 1770 received the commission and did the business of deputy register, register of wills, and master of rolls. On the temporary institution of the court of common pleas in 1707 the office of prothonotary was also instituted, but the new title brought no additional duties. In 1777 the duties of prothonotary and

clerk were devolved upon one officer, and the duties of register and recorder upon another. In 1808 the clerical duties of the orphans' court and court of common pleas were divided between the prothonotary and the clerk of the orphans' court, and in 1836 the prothonotary was relieved of duty in the court of quarter sessions. In 1829 the clerk of the orphans' court was commissioned as clerk of quarter sessions, but this arrangement does not appear to have been continued beyond that year. The duties of register and recorder were performed by one officer from 1777 to 1830, when two officers were appointed. The list which follows indicates the probable date at which the other offices were established. This list is not absolutely complete, but great pains have been bestowed upon it, and it is believed that it is as perfect as the records now existing will permit.

PROTHONOTARIES.—1683–1700, Phineas Pemberton; —, Robert Cole; 1700–1742, Jeremiah Langhorne; 1742–1770, Lawrence Growden; 1770–1772, William Hicks; 1772–1777, Isaac Hicks; 1777–87, James Benezet; 1787–95, Samuel Benezet; 1795–1800, William Linton; 1800–1808, Thomas Ross; 1808, T. G. Kennedy; 1809–18, William Watts; 1818, Samuel D. Ingham; 1819–21, John S. Benezet; 1821–24, Crispin Blackfan; 1824–29, John S. Benezet; 1829, Peter Gwinner;* 1830–34, William Purdy; 1834–36, Charles H. Mathews; 1836–39, Elias Gilkyson; 1839, John B. Pugh; 1839–42, John S. Bryan; 1842–45, William D. Ruckman; 1845–48, James G. Hibbs; 1848–51, Isaiah James; 1851–54, Levi O. Kulp; 1854–57, Andrew W. Gilkyson; 1857–60, John W. Fry; 1860–63, Samuel B. Thatcher; 1863–66, Reading B. Slack; 1866–69, Reuben F. Sheetz; 1869–72, William H. Cook; 1872–75, S. C. Van Pelt; 1875–79, James Barrett; 1879–82, Thomas S. Folwell; 1882–85, John R. Bitting; 1885 —, Elwood W. Minster.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.—1808–14, James Boyd; 1814, William W. Hart; 1815–21, Uriah DuBois; 1821–24, Francis B. Shaw; 1824–29, Charles E. DuBois; 1829, Eli Kitchen;* 1830–36, William Carr; 1836–39, John W. Stover; 1839, George F. Wagner; 1839–42, Samuel Darrah; 1842–45, William Addis; 1845–48, James Cummings; 1848–51, James M. McNair; 1851–54, Edwin Fretz; 1854–57, Jonathan White; 1857–60, Robert Ramsey; 1860–63, Aaron B. Rosenberger; 1863–66, I. Coulton Thomas; 1866–69, David Swain; 1869–72, Michael R. Ott; 1872–75, Isaac G. Thomas; 1875–7, Martin V. B. Vanartsdalen; 1878–81, John Roberts; 1881–84, Josiah W. Leidy; 1884 —, Michael Dougherty.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER.—1836–38, John Dungan; 1838, James Kelly; 1839–45, Manasseh H. Snyder; 1845–48, William Beck; 1848–51, Rynear T. Donatt; 1851–54, Andrew C. Worthington; 1854–56, Edwin Fretz; 1856, Thomas B. Hartman; 1857–60, John H. Stern; 1860–63, Samuel R. Hiller; 1863–66, Julius Kuster; 1866–69, Francis S. Mann; 1869–72, John G. Randall; 1872–75, A. Smith Dudbridge; 1875–78, Joseph A. Fluck; 1878–81, Eugene Highland; 1881–84, Francis Bartleman; 1884 —, Charles D. Bigley.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—1683–1700, Phineas Pemberton; 1700–42, Jeremiah Langhorne; 1742–70, Lawrence Growden; 1770–77, William Hicks; 1777–88, Joseph

* Also clerk of quarter sessions.

Hart; 1788-1802, James Hanna; 1802-5, Nathaniel Irwin; 1805-10, William Hart; 1810-21, John Pugh; 1821-24, Benjamin Field; 1824-29, Samuel A. Smith; 1829, William H. Rowland.

REGISTER.—1830-36, Andrew Heller; 1836-39, John Fackenthall; 1839-42, David Marple; 1842-45, David White; 1845-48, William Percy; 1848-51, Joseph Carver; 1851-54, William Thompson; 1854-57, Joshua Stackhouse; 1857-60, Patrick McEntee; 1860-63, Jonathan Davis; 1863-66, Howard K. Sager; 1866-69, Samuel H. Heany; 1869-72, John T. Murfit; 1872-75, Jesse H. Atkinson; 1875-78, Benjamin W. Pursell; 1878-81, Hugh B. Campbell; 1881-84, William H. Barton; 1884—, John F. Fosbenner.

RECORDER.—1830-36, Michael Dech; 1836-39, Samuel Atkinson; 1839-42, David Drissel; 1842-45, Robert Stoneback; 1845-48, John C. Mangle; 1848-51, Morris Mathews; 1851-54, Joseph Morrison; 1854-57, Hugh Kintner; 1857-60, James Ruckman; 1860-63, Isaac Van Horn; 1863-66, Allen H. Heist; 1866-69, Asher Cox; 1869-72, Philip J. Hawk; 1872-75, J. Watson Case; 1875-78, Silas H. Beans; 1878-81, James W. Bartlett; 1881-84, Austin McCarty; 1884—, Milton D. Althouse.

SHERIFF.—1682, Richard Noble; 1683-85, John Brock; 1685, Nicholas Walne; 1686-89, Abraham Wharley; 1689, William Beakes; 1690-92, William Yardley; 1693 (April 29-July 30), Israel Taylor; 1693-95, Thomas Brock; 1695-1701, Samuel Beakes; 1701-05, William Biles, Jr.; 1705-11, William Croasdale; 1717-18, John Hall; 1719, John Abraham Denormandie; 1720-23, John Hall; 1723-28, Thomas Biles; 1728-30, Timothy Smith; 1731-32, Isaac Pennington; 1733, John Hall; 1734-36, Timothy Smith; 1737-39, John Hart; 1740-42, Joseph Jackson; 1743-45, John Hart; 1746-48, Amos Strickland; 1749, John Hart; 1750-51, Joseph Hart; 1752-54, William Yardley; 1755-56, Benjamin Chapman; 1757-58, Timothy Stackhouse; 1759-61, Joseph Thornton; 1762-64, John Gregg; 1765-67, William Buckman; 1768-70, Joseph Ellicott; 1771-72, Richard Gibbs; 1773-75, Samuel Biles; 1776-78, John Thompson; 1779-81, George Wall; 1782-84, Samuel Dean; 1785-87, William Roberts; 1788-90, Jacob Bennet; 1791-93, William Chapman; 1794-96, Joseph Fell; 1797-99, David Thomas; 1800-2, Nathaniel Shewell; 1803-8, David Thomas; 1809-11, Elisha Wilkinson; 1812-14, Samuel Sellers; 1815-17, Thomas G. Kennedy; 1818-20, George Burgess; 1821-23, Stephen Brock; 1824-26, Jacob Kintner; 1827-29, Stephen Brock; 1830-32, Benjamin Morris; 1833-35, William Field; 1836-38, Cornelius Sellers; 1839-41, Rutledge Thornton; 1842-43, Thomas Purdy; 1844, Samuel Darrah (vice Thomas Purdy, deceased); 1845-47, Charles H. Mann; 1848-50, Jonas Ott; 1851-53, Albert Phillips; 1854-56, Charles Fellman; 1857-59, Joseph S. Ely; 1860-62, John T. Simpson; 1863-65, James M. Wilkinson; 1866-68, John E. Corcoran; 1869-71, Elias Hogeland; 1872-74, John M. Purdy; 1875-77, J. D. K. Reinhart; 1878-80, Samuel L. Ely; 1881-83, Allen H. Heist; 1884—, Elias Eastburn.

TREASURER.—1684, William Biles; 1724-32, Jeremiah Langhorne; 1747-50, Timothy Smith; 1750-57, John Watson, Jr.; 1757-62, Thomas Janney; 1762-67, Abraham Chapman; 1768-71, Paul Preston; 1772-76, Joseph Chapman; 1777-79, Henry Wynkoop; 1780-85, John Hart; 1786-88, Henry Wynkoop; 1789-90, Joseph Chapman; 1791, Isaac Chapman; 1802, T. Hicks; 1804-5, Isaac Hicks; 1806, Enos Morris; 1810, Jonathan Smith; 1812, Thomas Jenks; 1813-15, John Courson; 1815, Jonathan Smith; 1816, John McNair; 1817, George Burgess; 1818, Thomas Stewart; 1819, Christopher Vanartsdalen; 1820, Jacob Kooker; 1821, Nathaniel Shewell; 1822, William Watson; 1823, Samuel Palmer; 1824, Benjamin Smith, Jr.; 1825, John Ruckman; 1826, Aaron Larue; 1827,



Joseph K. Dobbin.



Henry W. Fried

Samuel McNair; 1828, Daniel Boileau; 1829, Andrew Apple; 1830, John Ruckman; 1831, Alexander Van Horn; 1832, William Strawn; 1833, Jesse Johnson; 1834, Michael H. Jenks; 1835, Frederick Lutz; 1836, William D. Ruckman; 1837, Moses Larue; 1838, John Harpel; 1839, Moses Gibson; 1840, Joseph Morrison; 1841, Abraham Fretz; 1842, George W. Closson; 1843, Joshua Wright; 1844, Jesse P. Carver; 1845, James R. Boileau; 1846, John Barnesley; 1847, Thomas Dungan; 1848, John McEntee; 1849, Edward Baker; 1850, David Todd; 1851, Samuel M. Hager; 1852, Joseph C. Leaw; 1853, William Corson; 1854, Joshua Fell; 1855, John K. Holt; 1856, Harman Yerkes; 1857, Charles Levy; 1858, Emmor Walton; 1859, Joseph A. Van Horn; 1860, Tobias Nash; 1861, William Albertson; 1862, Andrew J. Larue; 1863, Lycurgus S. Bodder; 1864, Alfred Johnson; 1865, Jacob Bachman; 1866, Francis Hartman; 1867, Andrew Ott; 1868, George B. Cope; 1869, Elias Shellenberger; 1870, Benjamin Cadwallader; 1871, John Harton; 1872, Levi Trauger; 1873, Isaac H. Worstall; 1874, Edwin Knight; 1877, Samuel S. Gearhart; 1880, David B. Feaster; 1883, Jacob Hagerty; 1886, Levi O. Biehn.

COUNTY AUDITOR.—1810, William Stokes; 1811, Isaac Hicks; 1812, George Burgess; 1817, John Moore; 1818, William Long; 1819, Asher Miner; 1826, John N. Solliday; 1827, John P. Hood; 1828, Lewis S. Coryell; 1829, John Moore; 1830, Moses Larue; 1831, John Linton; 1832, David Drissell; 1833, James McNair; 1834, John Ruckman; 1835, Samuel Lutz; 1836, Samuel Hart; 1837, James McNair; 1838, Richard Moore; 1839, Moses Larue; 1840, Charles W. Everhart; 1841, James Cummings; 1842, Franklin Vansant; 1843, Tobias L. Cressman; 1844, Lemen Banes; 1845, Stephen N. Bartine; 1846, Joseph Schleifer; 1847, William H. Long; 1848, Christopher H. Leedom; 1849, Peter Shelly; 1850, Stephen N. Bartine, Charles Thompson; 1851, James C. Finney; 1852, Thomas Cope; 1853, Nathan J. Hines; 1854, Alfred Marple; 1855, Levi O. Mickley, S. G. Slach; 1856, Samuel Darrah; 1857, Lewis B. Scott; 1858, John A. Loux; 1859, Charles Thompson; 1860, Anthony K. Joyce; 1861, John N. Solliday; 1862, Abiah J. Riale; 1863, William S. Hogeland; 1864, Henry T. Trumbower; 1865, Charles Thompson; 1866, Cyrus M. Sacket; 1867, Jonas Laubentine; 1868, Therdon P. Harvey; 1869, Charles Stewart; 1870, John N. Solliday; 1871, James C. Iden; 1872, Isaiah Delaney; 1873, Aaron K. Wambold; 1874, Reuben F. Scheetz; 1875, John N. Solliday, William Percy, Aaron K. Wambold; 1878, Robert Eastburn, John J. Moore, Charles Gaine; 1881, Israel D. Fox, Joseph N. Gross, David S. Flack; 1882, George W. Boileau (vice David S. Flack, deceased); 1884, John G. Weinberger, Samuel K. Althouse, John H. Larue.

CORONER.—1685, Robert Hall; 1688, George White; 1692, Arthur Cook; 1698, Jonathan Swift; 1717, William Biles; 1718-19, John Cuttler; 1720, Jeffrey Pollard; 1721, William Atkinson; 1726-30, Jonathan Woolston; 1731-35, William Atkinson; 1736, John Woolston; 1739-40, William Atkinson; 1742, John Hart; 1743-45, Joseph Chapman; 1746-47, John Chapman; 1748, John Hart; 1749-51, William Smith; 1752-54, Evan Jones; 1755, Simon Butler; 1756-59, William Ashbourne; 1760-63, William Buckman; 1764, John Addis; 1765-7, William Doyle; 1768-72, James Wallace; 1773-75, George Fell; 1778, William Hart; 1781, John Carr; 1783-84, William Bennet; 1785, Jeremiah Vastine; 1786-91, Isaac Van Horn; 1791-92, John Hough; 1794, Daniel Thomas; 1796, Stephen Smith; 1797, Cephas Child, Jr.; 1803, Joshua Beans; 1804, Hugh Thompson; 1806, Andrew Quintin; 1809-12, Nathaniel Vansant; 1813, John Hines; 1815, John Chapman; 1818, John Riale; 1821, John Price; 1824, Casper Hinkle; 1827, John Keller; 1828, Caspar Hinkle; 1829, John Keller; 1830, Michael Walter; 1831, John Keller; 1832, William Walter; 1833, Michael Walter; 1834, William Sands; 1839, Stephen K. Price; 1842, Jacob R. Hibbs; 1845, William Early; 1848, James D. Brunner; 1851,

John G. Hibbs; 1854, Townsend Fell; 1855, John C. Shephard; 1858, James Mannington; 1861-70, William Early; 1871-77, J. Wilson Closson; 1877, E. J. Groom; 1880, Evan J. Morris; 1883, James V. Smith; 1886, William S. Silbert.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—1686, Arthur Cook, Thomas Janney; 1693, Robert Longshore; 1789, Isaac Hicks; 1805, John Ruckman; 1812, Samuel Hart; 1813, William Long; 1814, William Stokes; 1822, Caleb Foulke; 1824-30, Caleb Foulke; 1836, Caleb Foulke; 1839, William Wright; 1842, David White; 1853-62, Frederick G. Hillpot; 1862, David R. Hibbs; 1865, Levi H. Rogers; 1868, Thomas MacReynolds; 1871, M. D. Frankensfield; 1874, Charles Savage; 1877, Samuel H. Laubach; 1883, David W. Hess; 1886, John M. Zuck.

COMMISSIONER.—1722, Robert Heaton, Samuel Baker, Mathew Hughes, John Hutchin-son, Henry Nelson, William Atkinson; 1723, Jeremiah Langhorne; 1725, Matthew Hughes; 1730, Joseph Kirkbride; 1734, Joseph Kirkbride; 1735, Simon Butler; 1736, Benjamin Morris; 1737, Jeremiah Langhorne; 1739, Timothy Smith; 1741, John Watson; 1742, Abraham Chapman; 1743, John Hall; 1744, John Hill; 1745, Benjamin Taylor; 1746, Samuel Carey; 1747, John Watson, Jr.; 1748, John Woolston; 1750, John Hart; 1751, William Paxson; 1752, Joseph Watson; 1753, Amos Strickland; 1754, Giles Knight; 1755, John Wilkinson; 1756, William Yardley; 1757, William Buckley; 1758, Jonathan Ingham; 1759, Abraham Chapman; 1760, John Story; 1761, John Woolston; 1762, John Terry; 1763, Joseph Watson; 1764, John Brown; 1765, John Gregg; 1766, Edward Thomas; 1767, Thomas Watson; 1768, Thomas Yardley; 1769, Thomas Foulke; 1770, John Wilkinson; 1771, David Twining; 1772, Theophilus Foulke; 1774, Gilbert Hicks; 1775, James Chapman; 1778, John Wilkinson; 1779, Joseph Thomas; 1780, Samuel Smith; 1781, Francis Murray; 1782, John Carr; 1783, Alexander Hughes; 1784, Joseph McIlvaine; 1785, Nathaniel Ellicott; 1786, William Bryan; 1787, Timothy Taylor (vice Joseph McIlvaine, deceased); 1787, Thomas Jenks, Jr.; 1788, Amos Griffith; 1789, Isaac Burson; 1790, Giles Knight; 1791, Joshua Vansant; 1792, Everard Foulke; 1793, Daniel Martin; 1794, William Proctor; 1795, John Heaney; 1796, John Brown; 1797, James Gillingham; 1798, John Brock; 1799, Samuel Benezet; 1800, David Thomas; 1801, Michael Fackenthall; 1802, Thomas Cooper; 1803, Philip Miller; 1804, John Keller; 1805, John McElroy (vice Michael Fackenthall); 1805, John Longstreth; 1806, William Hart; 1807, Jacob Weaver; 1808, Thomas Jenks; 1809, John Corson; 1810, George Cyphert; 1811, Jonathan Smith; 1812, John McNair; 1813, John Jacoby; 1814, Thomas Stewart; 1815, Christian Vanartsdalen; 1816, Jacob Kooker; 1817, Nathaniel Shewell; 1818, William Richardson; 1819, Shipley Lester; 1820, John C. Ernst; 1821, M. Williamson; 1822, William Stokes; 1823, William Watson; 1825, Elias Gilkyson; 1825, Andrew Apple; 1826, John Ruckman; 1827, Alexander Van Horn; 1828, William L. Strawn; 1829, Jesse Johnson; 1830, M. H. Jenks; 1831, Henry Eckel; 1832, William McHenry; 1833, Clark Johnson; 1834, Daniel Shive; 1835, Hugh B. Ely; 1836, Joseph Morrison; 1837, Abraham Fretz; 1838, H. L. Miller; 1839, Samuel Gilkyson; 1840, Jacob Dill; 1841, Samuel Kachline; 1842, Thomas B. Craven; 1843, Malachi White, Felix Walp; 1844, William S. Thomas; 1845, George W. Brown; 1846, Enos Artman; 1847, John Shipe; 1848, Garret Vansant; 1849, Anthony Transue; 1850, Benjamin Harwick; 1851, Hazel Scott; 1852, Samuel Rymond; 1853, John Cozens; 1854, Jesse G. Webster; 1855, Paul H. Hartzell; 1856, Andrew Dudbridge; 1857, John Fenton; 1858, Michael O. Kulp; 1859, Samuel Anglemoyer; 1860, W. H. Richardson; 1861, Eli Hofford, Jesse Black; 1862, Jesse Black; 1863, Peter Staales; 1864, Daniel Clewell; 1865, Josiah W. Leidy; 1866, Thomas Heed; 1867, David Seip; 1868, Moses O. Kulp; 1869, Charles Willett;

1870, John Knecht; 1871, Benjamin Wiggins; 1872, Abraham Thompson; 1873, Charles B. Yost; 1874, Samuel Keller; 1875-81, Samuel Keller, Andrew J. Solomon, Edmund Goddard; 1881, John Wynkoop, Jonas T. Breisch, Isaac Ryan; 1884, Isaac C. Hobensack, John Johnson, Comly Michener.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—1807, James Chapman, John McMasters, Ralph Stover; 1808, John Mann; 1809, Christian Clemens; 1810, Harman Vansant; 1811, Elijah Stinson; 1812, John Courson; 1813, Jonathan Smith; 1814, Abraham Dunlap; 1815, John Riale; 1816, John Courson; 1817, Hugh Thompson; 1818, Benjamin Hough; 1819, Francis B. Shaw; 1820, Moses Eastburn; 1821, Adrian Cornell; 1822, Joseph Jones; 1823, Robert Thompson; 1824, William B. Vandegrift; 1825, Abel H. James; 1826, Josiah Rich; 1827, John H. Bispham; 1828, Isaac Hines; 1829, Samuel Rodman; 1830, Abraham Sellers; 1831, Jacob Kooker; 1832, Jacob Markley; 1833, Jonathan Delaney; 1834, Andrew Apple; 1835, Samuel Brown; 1836, William Booz; 1837, Philip Geisinger; 1838, John Johnson; 1839, Joshua Wright; 1840, Conrad Overpeck; 1841, David Todd; 1842, Clark Johnson; 1843, Philip R. Harpel; 1844, William Austin; 1845, Jesse L. Booz; 1846, William B. Warford; 1847, Cornelius Shepherd; 1848, William B. Slack; 1849, Owen Spinner; 1850, Thomas Jacoby; 1851, James M. Boileau; 1852, Henry Cope; 1853, Thomas McKinstry; 1854, John Lukens; 1855, Martin Bebighouse; 1856, Daniel Hill; 1857, Samuel Banes; 1858, Samuel Meyers, Anthony Johnson; 1859, Enos Huntsberger; 1860, Samuel Hillborn; 1861, Henry Kemmerer; 1862, David Riale; 1863, John Thompson, John Sager; 1864, Valentine Renshimer; 1865, John S. Mann; 1866, Jesse Dungan; 1867, Lewis B. Christman; 1868, George Snyder; 1869, David Cornell; 1870, Jesse Ahlum; 1871, James S. Pool; 1872, Edward H. Buckman; 1873, Abraham B. Pearson; 1874, John G. Harris; 1875, John R. Banes; 1876, Joseph F. Nicholas; 1877, James A. Wilson; 1878, William Kinsey; 1879, James Williams; 1880, Robert James; 1881, Jesse W. Knight; 1882, Silas P. Apple; 1883, Eli Morris; 1884, Stacey C. Buckman; 1885, George W. Walter; 1886, Charles C. Williams.

STEWARD OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—1810, John McMasters; 1821, Abner Morris; 1827, Abraham Jacoby; 1836, Jacob Markley; 1837, Daniel Hill; 1838, William Worthington; 1839, Elias Black; 1842, Henry Black; 1847, William Edwards; 1850, Abiah J. Riale; 1860, William Allen; 1862, Samuel Trumbower; 1871, Edward Yost; 1878, David S. Fetter.

JURY COMMISSIONER.—1867, Robert James; 1870, Amos Jacoby, John Wildman; 1873, George R. Lear, Jacob Van Boskirk; 1876, Jacob McBrien, Comly Michener; 1879, Isaac Hillpot, Amos B. Headley; 1882, Henry P. Sands, Thomas Y. McCarty; 1885, Jacob Winder, Jacob H. Myers.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—1854, Joseph Fell; 1857, William H. Johnson; 1860-69, Simon S. Overholt; 1869, William P. Sharkey, Stephen T. Kirk; 1870-78, Hugh B. Eastburn; 1878-87, W. W. Woodruff; 1887, William H. Slotter.

ROSTER OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.—1780, Henry Wynkoop; 1789, John Barclay; 1806, Bird Wilson; 1818, John Ross; 1830, John Fox; 1841, Thomas Burnside; 1845, David Krause; 1857, Daniel M. Snyser; 1861, Henry Chapman; 1871, Henry P. Ross; 1873, Richard Watson; 1883, Harman Yerkes.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.—1869, Henry P. Ross; 1871, Arthur G. Ohmstead; 1872, Stokes L. Roberts; 1873, Richard Watson.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE (since the year 1812).—Matthias Hutchinson, Francis Murray, Samuel Hart, Robert Smith, William Watts, William Long, John Ruckman, Michael H. Jenks, Samuel A. Smith, William S. Hendrie, Stephen N. Bartine, Andrew Apple, John S. Bryan, John Wildman, Henry Troxel, Joseph Morrison, William Godschalk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—1708, Thomas Clarke; 1726, Joseph Growden, Jr.; 1812 to 1850, John Fox, Matthias Morris, Robert Bethel, William F. Swift, Francis B. Shaw, Thomas Ross, Charles E. DuBois, Hugh Hamilton Henry, Caleb E. Wright, Stokes L. Roberts, George Lear; 1851–54, Elias Carver; 1854–60, Nathan C. James; 1860–63, James Gilkyson; 1863–66, Henry P. Ross; 1866–69, Robert L. Cope; 1869–72, Harman Yerkes; 1872–73, Thomas H. Heist; 1873, James Gilkyson (appointed); 1873–76, Levi L. James; 1876–79, J. M. Shellenberger; 1879–82, Robert M. Yardley; 1882–85, Henry S. Murfit; 1885, Hugh B. Eastburn.

ATTORNEYS.—1727, Joseph Growden; 1727, Andrew Hamilton; 1729, James Biles; 1729, William Biles; 1730, Nathan Watson; 1732, John Emerson; 1732, William Pierce; 1732, John Baker; 1732, Isaac Pennington; 1733, G. H. Sherrard; 1734, Thomas Bowes; 1734, William Fry; 1736, John Ross; 1736, John Grohoch (the admissions from 1736 to 1750 cannot be ascertained); 1751, John Moland; 1751, William Morris; 1751, Abraham Cottman; 1751, Tench Francis; 1751, Edward Shippen; 1751, Benjamin Price; 1751, John Lawrence; 1752, Lewis Gordon; 1752, William Peters; 1753, William Pidgeon; 1753, Joseph Galloway; 1754, Joseph Bennett; 1755, Benjamin Chew; 1755, Samuel Morris; 1756, Samuel Johnson; 1758, Joseph Norvall; 1758, David Henderson; 1760, John Morris, Jr.; 1761, William Snythe; 1761, Joseph Worrell; 1761, Daniel Coxe; 1761, John Ross; 1761, Samuel Bard; 1762, Nicholas Walne; 1763, James Kinsey; 1763, Joseph Smith; 1764, John Dickinson; 1764, Thomas Anderson; 1764, Isaac Allen; 1765, Thomas McKean; 1765, Jasper Yeates; 1765, Alexander Wilson; 1765, Richard Peters; 1765, John Koplin; 1765, Lindsey Coates; 1765, Andrew Allen; 1765, James Allen; 1765, Alexander Porter; 1765, James Sayre; 1765, Isaac Hunt; 1766, Daniel Henderson; 1767, David Broagley; 1767, William Hicks; 1767, George Campbell; 1769, Stephen Watts; 1769, Daniel Clymer; 1769, John Haley; 1769, Miers Fisher; 1770, Isaac Hunt; 1772, Jacob Bankson; 1772, James Lukens; 1772, Peter Zachary Lloyd; 1772, John Lawrence; 1772, James Wilson; 1772, Abel Evans; 1773, Alexander Wilcox; 1773, Andrew Allen; 1773, William Lewis; 1773, Phineas Bond; 1773, John McFarson; 1773, Joseph Reed; 1774, William Hanna; 1774, Lewis Hanna (no data from 1776 to 1781); 1781, Jonathan Seargent; 1781, Charles Swift; 1781, James Hanna; 1781, Henry Osborne; 1781, Jacob Rush; 1781, Jared Ingersoll; 1781, J. F. Mifflin; 1782, John Currie; 1784, John Vannost; 1784, Thomas Ross; 1784, William Ewing; 1785, William Rawle; 1785, John Andre Hanna; 1785, William Bradford, Jr.; 1785, William Moore Smith; 1787, Thomas Armstrong; 1787, Benjamin Morgan; 1787, Ralph Bowry; 1787, Samuel Roberts; 1787, Anthony Morris; 1787, Joseph McKean; 1787, Matthias Baldwin; 1787, Samuel Bayard; 1787, John Todd; 1790, Abraham Chapman; 1791, Nathaniel Higginson; 1791, Jonathan Williams Condy; 1791, Seth Chapman; 1791, Joseph Thomas; 1791, James Hunter; 1791, John D. Murray; 1791, Benjamin P. Morgan; 1792, John Ross; 1792, Thomas W. Tallman; 1794, Henry K. Helmuth; 1794, Edward W. Drury; 1794, James Milnor; 1794, A. M. Bolton; 1794, Walter Franklin; 1794, Daniel Stroud; 1794, Robert Henry Dunkin; 1794, Jonathan W. Condy.

A LIST OF THE RESIDENT PRACTISING ATTORNEYS AT THE BAR OF BUCKS COUNTY SINCE THE YEAR 1812, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ADMISSION.—1790, March 9, Abraham Chapman; 1800, Feb. 10, Francis B. Shaw; 1801, May 4, Enos Morris; 1801, Aug. 3, William McIlhenny; 1807, June 1, John Fox; 1809, Aug. 30, Matthias Morris; 1812, June 3, John D. Roney; 1813, June 3, William Watts Hart; 1819, Nov. 29, Joseph S. Pickering; 1820, May 31, Robert Bethel; 1820, Aug. 28, Charles E. DuBois; 1821, Feb. 17, George R. Grantham; 1821, May 30, John B. Chapman; 1822, May 27, Albert Smith; 1822, May 27, Joseph Hough; 1822, Sept. 9, Eleazar T. McDowell; 1823, Sept. 8, Thomas Morris; 1823, Sept. 8, Thomas Stewart; 1823, Dec. 8, John Wilkinson; 1823, Dec. 8, Charles Eastburn; 1823, Dec. 8, George W. Smith; 1824, May 3, Gilbert Rodman; 1825, April 25, Daniel C. H. Simms; 1825, April 25, Henry Chapman; 1826, Sept. 15, Campbell D. Meredith; 1827, Feb. 13, William F. Swift; 1828, Dec. 9, Samuel A. Bridges; 1829, Feb. 9, Thomas Ross; 1830, Sept. 14, John B. Pugh; 1832, Sept. 10, Stokes L. Roberts; 1833, Sept. 9, Caleb E. Wright; 1835, Feb. 12, Peter Wykoff; 1835, Sept. 14, Hugh Hamilton Henry; 1836, April 26, William R. Dickerson; 1836, Dec. 12, Abel M. Griffith; 1837, April 25, John D. Morris; 1837, Dec. 12, Frederick A. Gwinner; 1838, April 24, James Vanhorn; 1838, Sept. 13, Robert Mellon; 1838, Oct. 29, Gilbert R. Fox; 1839, Dec. 9, William T. Risler; 1840, Feb. 11, Anthony Swain; 1840, April 27, John G. Michener; 1840, April 29, Andrew W. Gilkeson; 1840, Sept. 16, John Titus; 1841, Feb. 9, James Gilkyson; 1841, Dec. 14, Emmett Quinn; 1843, Feb. 18, Thomas S. Murray; 1843, Feb. 18, Joseph R. Dickerson; 1843, Nov. 16, George Hart; 1844, Feb. 6, George H. Michener; 1844, Nov. 16, George Lear; * 1845, April 30, Elias Carver; 1845, Sept. 16, Edward J. Fox; 1846, Feb. 2, Mahlon Yardley; 1846, April 29, Richard Watson; 1846, Sept. 15, William W. H. Davis; 1848, Nov. 9, E. Morris Lloyd; 1850, April 24, Edward M. Paxson; † 1850, Dec. 2, Benjamin F. Fackenthall; 1851, Feb. 4, Nathan C. James; 1851, Sept. 10, Henry T. King; 1853, April 27, Lewis B. Thompson; 1856, Feb. 4, John L. DuBois; 1856, Dec. 8, Lewis R. Fox; 1858, Jan. 19, George A. Jenks; 1858, Jan. 19, Joseph M. Holcomb; 1858, June 10, Joshua Bean; 1858, Sept. 14, Joel M. Vanarsdalen; 1859, Sept. 19, Jacob Magill; 1859, Dec. 16, Henry P. Ross; 1860, March 13, Isaac S. Heston; 1860, April 27, Charles Armitage; 1860, Sept. 19, Samuel Croasdale; 1860, Nov. 2, Benjamin F. Fisher; 1860, Dec. 4, William P. Andrews; 1861, June 11, Robert J. Armstrong; 1862, Sept. 10, James B. Lambert; 1864, Feb. 2, Benjamin F. Gilkeson; 1864, June 13, George Ross; 1864, Sept. 13, Robert L. Cope; 1865, April 26, John W. McDowell; 1865, Nov. 3, Harman Yerkes; 1866, Dec. 11, Thomas H. Heist; 1867, Sept. 10, Henry C. Michener; 1867, Sept. 10, Charles H. Mathews; 1868, April 27, Albert P. Schurz; 1868, April 27, Louis H. James; 1869, April 26, Stephen T. Kirk; 1869, May 5, Alfred Fackenthall; 1869, Oct. 19, J. M. Shellenberger; 1870, April 25, Levi L. James; 1871, April 26, D. W. Clinton Robinson; 1871, June 12, James Lawrence; 1871, Sept. 11, Henry Lear; 1871, Sept. 11, Ivan T. Ruth; 1871, Nov. 2, Arthur Chapman; 1872, June 10, Hamilton H. Gilkyson; 1872, Feb. 14, Henry A. Lloyd; 1872, Sept. 9, Robert M. Yardley; 1873, March 11, Henry C. Dean; 1873, March 11, Joseph M. McClure; 1873, April 28, William Stuckert; 1873, Oct. 30, Henry Trumbore; 1874, Jan. 19, Abram H. Jones; 1875, June 15, William E. Barrick; 1876, Feb. 7, John C. Stuckert; 1876, March 13, E. Wesley Keeler; 1876, Aug. 12, Henry M. DuBois; 1877, Jan. 2, Thomas MacReynolds; 1877, March 12, Henry S. Murfit; 1877, Aug. 14, Hugh B. Eastburn; 1877, Nov. 12, Henry O. Harris; 1878, Sept. 9, John D. James; 1879, March 10, George S. McDowell; 1879, Aug. 12, Charles Hall;

* Appointed attorney-general December 7, 1875.

† Elected in 1874 as judge of supreme court.

1879, Aug. 12, Rodman F. Pugh; 1879, Aug. 12, W. H. Peterman; 1879, Aug. 12, Willard P. Miller; 1879, Dec. 9, A. Weir Gilkeson; 1880, April 6, Paul H. Applebach; 1880, May 6, Mahlon H. Stout; 1880, Feb. 7, J. Morris Selner; 1880, Feb. 7, Joel H. DeVictor; 1881, June 13, Austin H. Cowdrick; 1881, June 13, William E. Schoch; 1881, June 13, John D. Sells; 1881, Sept. 12, Charles F. Meyers; 1881, Nov. 14, J. Freeman Hendricks; 1881, Dec. 13, Henry Watson; 1882, March 13, Hugh B. Campbell; 1882, March 27, Jerome Fackenthal; 1882, Oct. 16, Samuel Z. Freed; 1882, Nov. 13, Richard M. Lyman; 1882, Nov. 13, T. Kirkbride Hulme; 1884, Sept. 15, William C. Ryan; 1887, May 16, Henry D. Paxson.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

The carelessness with which the minutes of the council and assembly were kept has rendered the attempt to compile the names of those who represented Bucks county in the provincial legislature a difficult and not altogether satisfactory undertaking. No list of the members that composed the first assembly has been preserved, but from the record of the proceedings and other sources their names have been ascertained, and it is probable that the list of members in the succeeding legislature includes all of those elected to the first. The original "Frame" provided for twelve members from each county to constitute the council. This was found impracticable at the outset and in the second council, as it was probably done in the first, and three of this number were assigned to the council and the rest to the assembly. By the "Frame" adopted on April 2, 1683, the number from each county to form the council was fixed at three, and the number to form the assembly was fixed at six. In the list for Bucks county for 1684, however, but five names appear, and as the absent member's name nowhere appears in the record of proceedings it is probable that the unknown member never attended. The public service at this time involved a great deal of inconvenience, and notwithstanding a fine of "twelve-pence, sterling" per day was early imposed upon those "having made contumacies by absenting themselves," a complete representation, even when it scarcely exceeded a score of persons, was rarely found. The stipend granted a member of the council was at first three and a half and then changed to five shillings per day of attendance, and that granted to a member of assembly was at first three then four shillings, to be paid by their respective counties, with a mileage allowance of two-pence. Occasionally the rental of the place of assembly was similarly paid.

On the accession of Governor Fletcher in 1693 the old order of things was largely set aside. The first day of March had been the day for general elections, but under the new governor it was decided on April 27, 1693, "that writts issue, returnable the fifteenth of May next, and that foure Representatives be returned for the County of philadelphia, foure for New Castle, and three for each of the other Counties." The council was no longer elective, and the loyalty

of Bucks county to the deposed proprietor caused it to be unrepresented in that body during Fletcher's administration. On the restoration of the province to William Penn in 1695 the old order was generally restored, the election occurring in May, however. Markham was appointed "governor under William Penn" with John Goodson and Samuel Carpenter "to be his assistants," and among the first acts of the new governor was to issue writs for the election of a council for the purpose of revising the laws and considering "a new frame & modell of governm^t." The first session adjourned on the 30th of May to the 9th of September. On that day the full council convened, and after the secretary had read all the minutes, the governor said :

Gentl., I ordered all the ministers of councils that have been held since the proprietor's restoration to his governm^t to be read, to remind you how wee have fallen out of the method of governm^t formerlie settled by the proprietor & the people's representatives, In which the provinciall Council used to promulgate bills that were to be past into Laws twentie dayes before the sitting of the assemblie, att the end of which time the assemblie used to meet to confirm or reject those bills.

Gentl., You are sensible how much I was ag^t altering anie thing in the charter which was granted us by the proprietor, wtout his knowledge & consent, & how great occasion I had for an Assemblie was & is plain to you, viz : to answer the Late Queen's Comands in assisting New York w^t o^r Quota ag^t o^r common enemie the French.

Gentl., I endeavoured to bring the governm^t to the method that was ever used in the proprietor's time, before his Excellie Govern^r Fletcher had it, and accordingly, I issued out writts to forme a provincial Council ; In answer whereto you mett & performed by Oathes, attests, & Subscriptions, all things necessarie to it ; and then I did my dutie & Laid before you the Late Queen's Letter & his Excellie the Govern^r of New York's application to mee for the Quota allotted to this governm^t, expecting you wold have promulgated bills for the raising monie for it, but instead of that your Resolves wer that you were not in a capacite to give a full & satisfactorie answer to so weightie a matter wtout a Generall Assemblie, & most of you Living soe remote from this place, & Harvest drawing on soe neer, that you could not meet untill about the ninth day of Sept^r then next ; And yrfor, did advise mee to command the ssemblie to meet the said day, to consult & resolve yrupon. And yrfor, it was resolved that the assemblie be conveyened to meet att philadelphia the sd ninth day of Sept^r then next.

And now, Gentl., you are to advise what course to steer to attain to the chief end of o^r meeting, viz : to answer the Late Queen's Letter, & when that is done & the Ice broken, all other things will be easie.

Gentl., the Assemblie is come according to appointment. The first thing wee are to consider of is the method of preparing and passing Bills. Gentl., Both you of the Council as well as of Assemblie, are Representatives of the people, both being chosen by them ; I Have not the choice of one member of either, therefore, when I speak to you I speak to the people's Representatives, as much as when I speak to the Assemblie, and wtout yo^r & their Consent I cannot raise monie, & wtout monie I cannot answer the Queen's Commands. I pray God direct you that what you doe may be to his glorie, the King's honor, & the saftie of this poore province. Gentl., I expect your ans^r.

In their reply to this address the members of the council made a favorable response, granting the money in such a way as to avoid the infringement of

their conscientious scruples against abetting war, but the assembly coupled with the bill making such a grant an "act of settlement," which the governor refused to sanction, for reasons which he declined to give, and he accordingly dissolved the council and assembly. Neither body was again convened until the latter part of 1696, the council meeting on the 25th of September. How this body was summoned does not appear, but it was probably by appointment from the governor, and was composed almost entirely of gentlemen not in the last council, none appearing from Bucks county. The governor assigns as a reason for the delay in calling this body together that he "expected orders from o^r proprietor & Chief Governo^r." By his letters Markham had reason to believe some of his communications to England had been captured by the French. On the 28th the members of the council "did Unanimouslie advise the Governo^r to call an assembly. Whereupon the Go^r ordered the scerie to prepare writts to be issued to the sheriffs of the Seall counties, to Sumon the people to meet in the usual places upon the Sixteenth of Octob^r next, & the counties of philadelphia & newcastle, to choose for each of them foure persons to serve in Assembly, & the other four counties to choose for each of them three persons to serve in Assembly, to meet the 26th day of the sd mo."

The assembly thus convened sent their message to the governor, declaring "whereas the governor has been pleased to convene us, by his writs, although not in the form of our charter, as we could desire, we have obeyed the same, and considered what he has laid before us." In the end the assembly granted the money for the aid of New York, and on November 7th passed the new "Frame" by which it was provided that the council should consist of two persons, and the assembly of four persons, "of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability" out of each county, to be elected the tenth day of the first month. In all this "ado about nothing" the assembly appears to have been actuated by a fear that Penn's representative would not observe the proprietor's charter, and after finding objection to Markham's resuming the old form determined to override his objection to new legislation upon the matter. When the present assembly met it transpired that eighteen months before Penn had sent a commission to Goodson to place Arthur Cook in his stead as assistant.

In 1699 Penn arrived in the province, and on the 1st of January, 1700, first met the council. On the 25th instant the assembly met in its second session, and on the 9th of February addressed "the proprietary and governor" to the effect "That whereas divers persons (as we understand) have petitioned thee that the next election for representatives to serve in council and assembly might be three persons for council and six for assembly, contrary to our present frame of government; and we being also informed that thou art inclined to issue out thy writs for choosing accordingly: Therefore we desire that thou would consider the best methods to avoid confusion we fear the people will fall into thereupon, and with submission propose that the advice and consent of the



James C. Eden

representatives, both in council and assembly, to any alteration of this kind may be proper." To this the proprietor consented, and minutes were made in the proceedings of both bodies to that effect. In obedience to the writs thus provided the assembly met on the 10th of May, and adjourned on the 8th of April. Subsequently other writs were issued for the election of four members out of each county to meet in assembly at Newcastle on the 14th of October. It is not known whether members of council were elected at the same time or not. It is quite probable that they were, but no records of the council convened at Newcastle were preserved. The occasion of this special assembly was, as announced by the proprietor, "That we wanted a Frame of Government, and Body of Laws, a Settlement of Property, and a Supply for the Support of the Government." The business was readily transacted, save in regard to the "Frame of Government," which was finally referred to the next general assembly.

A brief special session of the assembly was held in August, 1701, but the "Frame" was not then taken up, and the subject would naturally have been delayed until the next assembly to meet in October, but on the 21st of August Penn received advices from England which represented that strenuous endeavors were being made to annex the several proprietary governments to the crown, and that measures to this effect had so far advanced in parliament that only the presence of the proprietor could prevent their becoming a law. It was accordingly ordered by the council "that writs be forthwith issued for calling a new assembly to sit on the 15th day of the 7th month next ensuing." The election was held on the 4th of September, and on the 15th four out of each county convened at Philadelphia. The records of the proceedings of the assembly from October 27, 1701, to the 12th of April, 1704, are wanting, but "the Charter of Priviledges" granted by Penn on October 28, 1701, has been preserved. By the second clause of this instrument it was provided that the assembly should consist of four persons out of each county, to be elected "upon the first day of October forever." The members of the council, however, were left to be appointed by the governor. A final proviso was added to the effect "that if the representatives of the province and territories shall not hereafter agree to join together in legislature, and that the same shall be signified unto me, or my deputy, in open assembly, or otherwise, from under the hands and seals of the representatives, for the time being, of the province and territories, or the major part of either of them, at any time within three years from the date hereof, that in such case the inhabitants of each of the three counties of this province shall not have less than eight persons to represent them in assembly for the province." The 14th of October was the date fixed by the charter for the meeting of the assembly each year, and on this day in 1702 the members-elect from the province convened. The lower counties neglected to hold any elections, and the governor issued special writs for the

purpose. In obedience to these representatives from the territories met at Philadelphia, but refused to act under the charter, declaring that they had not accepted it and could not act with the province according to its provisions without betraying their rights. After much fruitless negotiation the assembly was dissolved. In the following year the province elected eight members from each county in accordance with the provision of the charter, and this number continued constant for Bucks county until 1776, when the number was reduced to six, and subsequently to five, and then to four as indicated in the list. The council being appointed by the governor this county does not appear to have contributed to its membership subsequently to 1723 until the organization of the provisional government in 1776.

In 1684 and 1685 Joseph Growden represented Philadelphia county. In 1689 Thomas Lloyd was elected to the council from Bucks county, but his election was questioned by Governor Blackwell, and he was not admitted to his seat until January, 1690. Nicholas Walne represented Philadelphia county in 1696 after representing Bucks for several years, and in 1703 is found representing his original county again. In 1705 Samuel Carpenter represented Bucks county in the assembly and two successive years in the council.

1682. ———James Harrison, Christopher Taylor, William Yardley.

1683. *Council*.—Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, William Biles. *Assembly*.—William Yardley, Samuel Darke, Robert Lucas, Nicholas Walne, John Wood, John Clowes, Thomas Fitzwater, Robert Hall, James Boyden.

1684. *Council*.—Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, Thomas Janney. *Assembly*.—William Beakes, John Clowes, Richard Hough, John Otter, Edmund Bennett.

1685. *Council*.—Christopher Taylor, Thomas Janney, Phineas Pemberton. *Assembly*.—William Beakes, Gilbert Wheeler, Henry Baker, William Darke, James Dilworth, Henry Paxson.

1686. *Council*.—Thomas Janney, Phineas Pemberton, Arthur Cook. *Assembly*.—William Yardley, Joseph Growden, John Otter, William Biles, Joshua Hoopes, John Rowland.

1687. *Council*.—Phineas Pemberton, Arthur Cook, Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Thomas Langhorne, Robert Hall, Nicholas Walne, Robert Lucas, Henry Baker, Edmund Bennett.

1688. *Council*.—Arthur Cook, Joseph Growden, William Yardley. *Assembly*.—Nicholas Walne, Henry Baker, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, Robert Lucas, Robert Hall. (The last two dead.)

1689. *Council*.—Joseph Growden, William Yardley, Thomas Lloyd. (The last two dead.) *Assembly*.—Arthur Cook (speaker), William Biles, Phineas Pemberton, John Swift, Nicholas Walne, Edmund Bennett.

1690. *Council*.—William Yardley, Thomas Lloyd, Arthur Cook. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), Henry Poynter, Richard Hough, Henry Baker, Edmund Bennett, John Cook.

1691. Minutes not preserved.

1692. *Council*.—Minutes not preserved. *Assembly*.—John Swift, John Otter, Joshua Hoopes, William Paxson, Nicholas Walne, John Rowland.

1693. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, Henry Poynter.

1694. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—William Biles, Phineas Pemberton, Jonathan Scaife.

1695. *Council*.—William Biles, Phineas Pemberton, Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Joshua Hoopes, Henry Paxson, Samuel Darke, Nicholas Walne, John Swift, Joseph Miller.

1696. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—William Biles, Joshua Hoopes, William Paxson.

1697. *Council*.—Joseph Growden, Phineas Pemberton. *Assembly*.—Joshua Hoopes, Stephen Beakes, Richard Hough, Jeremiah Langhorne.

1698. *Council*.—Joseph Growden, William Biles. *Assembly*.—Phineas Pemberton (speaker), Robert Heaton, Joseph Kirkbride, Henry Baker.

1699. *Council*.—Phineas Pemberton, William Biles. *Assembly*.—John Surkett, John Swift, Richard Hough, Enoch Yardley.

1700. (May.) *Council*.—Joseph Growden, William Biles, Richard Hough. *Assembly*.—John Swift, Phineas Pemberton, Joshua Hoopes, William Paxson, Jeremiah Langhorne, Samuel Darke.

1700 (October). *Council*.—Phineas Pemberton. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), Richard Hough, Samuel Darke, Robert Heaton.

1701. *Council*.—Phineas Pemberton. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, Joshua Hoopes, William Paxson.

1702. *Council*.—Phineas Pemberton (died in March). *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, William Paxson, Jeremiah Langhorne.

1703. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Nicholas Walne, William Biles, Joseph Growden, Tobias Dymmock, Richard Hough, William Paxson, Jeremiah Langhorne, Joshua Hoopes.

1704. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—William Biles, Joseph Growden, John Swift, Peter Worrall, Jeremiah Langhorne, Henry Paxson, Richard Hough, Thomas Watson.

On the 11th of May, 1705, Peter Worrall and Richard Hough were announced as dead, and a special election being ordered Joshua Hoopes and Samuel Beakes were returned to fill the vacancies.

1705. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, Jeremiah Langhorne, Joshua Hoopes, Tobias Dymmock, Henry Paxson, Samuel Carpenter, William Paxson.

1706. *Council*.—Samuel Carpenter. *Assembly*.—John Swift, William Paxson, Joshua Hoopes, Henry Paxson, Samuel Darke, Thomas Hilbourne, Ezra Croasdale, Thomas Harding.

1707. *Council*.—Samuel Carpenter. *Assembly*.—Henry Paxson, Samuel Darke, John Swift, William Paxson, Thomas Hilbourne, William Biles, Ezra Croasdale, Samuel Beakes.

1708. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—William Paxson, William Biles, Joshua Hoopes, Henry Paxson, Samuel Darke, Samuel Beakes, Ezra Croasdale, Thomas Hilbourne.

1709. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Joshua Hoopes, Samuel Beakes, Samuel Darke, Ezra Croasdale, Robert Heaton, Jr., Henry Paxson, Thomas Hilbourne, Thomas Harding.

1710. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Abel Janney, John Clark, Stoffel Vansand, John Hough, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Baker, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Biles.

1711. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Stevenson, William Biles, Samuel Burges, Jr., Thomas Stackhouse, Joshua Hoopes, Robert Heaton, Jr., Samuel Baker.

1712. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—Joseph Kirkbride, John Sotcher, Thomas Watson, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Burges, Stoffel Vansand, John Snowden, John Frost.

1713. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Stevenson, William Stockdale, Thomas Watson, Jr., Thomas Stackhouse, Joseph Kirkbride.

1714. *Council*.—Joseph Growden. *Assembly*.—John Swift, Joseph Kirkbride, Everard Bolton, Thomas Stevenson, Stoffel Vansand, William Stockdale, William Paxson, Robert Harvey.

1715. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden (speaker), John Swift, John Sotcher, Thomas Yardley, Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Stackhouse, John Frost, Thomas Harding.

1716. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Stevenson, John Sotcher, Joseph Bond, Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Stackhouse, John Swift, James Carter.

1717. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Thomas Stevenson, Jeremiah Langhorne, John Sotcher, William Stockdale, William Paxson, Joseph Bond, Thomas Watson, Joseph Growden.

1718. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—William Biles, Thomas Stevenson, Jeremiah Langhorne, John Sotcher, Joseph Bond, William Paxson, Joseph Kirkbride, John Swift.

1719. *Council*.—None from Bucks county. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, John Sotcher, William Biles, Thomas Watson, Joseph Bond, William Paxson, Stoffel Vansand, William Stockdale.

1720. *Council*.—Andrew Hamilton. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, John Sotcher, William Biles, Thomas Watson, Joseph Bond, Henry Nelson, William Paxson, Joseph Kirkbride.

1721. *Council*.—Andrew Hamilton. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne (speaker), William Biles, John Sotcher, Joseph Fell, Abel Janney, Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Bartholomew Jacobs, Thomas Canby.

1722. *Council*.—Andrew Hamilton. *Assembly*.—Joseph Growden, William Paxson, William Biles, John Sotcher, Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., George Clough, Thomas Canby, Thomas Yardley.

1723. *Council*.—Andrew Hamilton. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, William Biles, Thomas Watson, Matthew Hughes, Joseph Fell, Christian Vanhorne, Abraham Chapman, Benjamin Jones.

1724. *Assembly*.—William Biles, Jeremiah Langhorne, Joseph Fell, Christopher Vanhorne, Matthew Hughes, Thomas Watson, Benjamin Jones, Abraham Chapman.

1725. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, William Biles, Joseph Fell, Abraham Chapman, Christian Vanhorne, Matthew Hughes, Richard Mitchell, Benjamin Jones, William Paxson.

1726. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, Joseph Kirkbride, Abraham Chapman, Christian Vanhorne, Matthew Hughes, Richard Mitchell, Benjamin Jones, William Paxson.

1727. *Assembly*.—Joseph Kirkbride, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Paxson, Christian Vanhorne, Benjamin Jones, Matthew Hughes, Andrew Hamilton.

1728. *Assembly*.—Joseph Kirkbride, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Paxson, Christian Vanhorne, Abraham Chapman, Matthew Hughes, Andrew Hamilton, Benjamin Jones.

1729. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Jeremiah Langhorne, William Paxson, Abraham Chapman, Christian Vanhorne, Matthew Hughes, Benjamin Jones.

1730. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., William Paxson, Jeremiah Langhorne, Abraham Chapman, Christian Vanhorne, Matthew Hughes, Thomas Canby.

1731. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Jeremiah Langhorne, William Paxson, Christian Vanhorne, Abraham Chapman, Matthew Hughes, Benjamin Jones.

1732. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Jeremiah Langhorne, William Paxson, Abraham Chapman, Christian Vanhorne, William Biles, Matthew Hughes.

1733. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Abraham Chapman, William Paxson, John Watson, Joseph Fell, Thomas Marriot, Thomas Canby. William Paxson died and did not take his seat.

1734. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Christian Vanhorne, Jeremiah Langhorne, Abraham Chapman, William Biles, Lawrence Growden, Thomas Marriot.

Hamilton elected in Paxson's place.

1735. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Christian Vanhorne, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Biles, Lawrence Growden, Matthew Hughes, Benjamin Jones.

1736. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Joseph Kirkbride, Jeremiah Langhorne, Christian Vanhorne, Lawrence Growden, William Biles, Matthew Hughes, Benjamin Jones.

1737. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Jeremiah Langhorne, Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., Lawrence Growden, Christian Vanhorne, William Biles, Benjamin Jones, Matthew Hughes.

1738. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton, Jeremiah Langhorne, Joseph Kirkbride, Abraham Chapman, John Watson, Benjamin Field, Thomas Marriot, Thomas Canby.

1739. *Assembly*.—Andrew Hamilton (speaker), Jeremiah Langhorne, John Watson, Mark Watson, Thomas Canby, Jr., Joseph Kirkbride, Abraham Chapman, Benjamin Field, Benjamin Jones.

Hamilton resigned and was succeeded by Mark Watson.

1740. *Assembly*.—Jeremiah Langhorne, John Hall, Mark Watson, John Watson, Abraham Chapman, Benjamin Field, Thomas Canby, Jr., Mahlon Kirkbride.

1741. *Assembly*.—John Hall, John Watson, Garrett Vansant, Benjamin Field, Abraham Chapman, Mahlon Kirkbride, Joseph Shaw, Mark Watson.

1742. *Assembly*.—Mahlon Kirkbride, Mark Watson, John Watson, Abraham Chapman, John Hall, Benjamin Field, Joseph Shaw, Garrett Vansant.

1743. *Assembly*.—Mahlon Kirkbride, John Watson, Abraham Chapman, John Hall, Mark Watson, Benjamin Field, Garrett Vansant, Joseph Shaw.

1744. *Assembly*.—John Hall, Mark Watson, Mahlon Kirkbride, Abraham Chapman, Benjamin Field, John Watson, Garrett Vansant, Joseph Shaw.

1745. *Assembly*.—John Hall, Mark Watson, Mahlon Kirkbride, Benjamin Field, Abraham Chapman, John Watson, Richard Mitchell, Cephas Child.

1746. *Assembly*.—Richard Mitchell, Derrick Hogeland, Abraham Chapman, Mahlon Kirkbride, John Watson, John Hall, Cephas Child, Joseph Hampton.

1747. *Assembly*.—Mahlon Kirkbride, Cephas Child, Joseph Hampton, Derrick Hogeland, Richard Walker, John Watson, Abraham Chapman, John Hall.

1748. *Assembly*.—Derrick Hogeland, Mahlon Kirkbride, Cephas Child, Joseph Hampton, Abraham Chapman, John Watson, George Logan, Richard Mitchell.

1749. *Assembly*.—John Wolfton, Samuel Eastburn, Joseph Hampton, Mahlon Kirkbride, Richard Walker, Griffith Owen, Garret Vansant, John Hall.

1750. *Assembly*.—Mahlon Kirkbride, Joseph Hampton, John Wolfton, Griffith Owen, John Hall, Garret Vansant, Richard Walker, Abraham Chapman.

1751. *Assembly*.—Mahlon Kirkbride, Joseph Hampton, Abraham Chapman, John Wolfton, Griffith Owen, Richard Walker, Samuel Brown, Garret Vansant.

1752. *Assembly*.—Abraham Chapman, William Hoge, Joseph Hampton, Derrick Hogeland, Mahlon Kirkbride, Samuel Brown, Richard Walker, Griffith Owen.

1753. *Assembly*.—Griffith Owen, Derrick Hogeland, Jonathan Ingham, William Smith, Mahlon Kirkbride, Joseph Hampton, Samuel Brown, William Hoge.

1754. *Assembly*.—Joseph Hampton, William Hoge, Jonathan Ingham, Samuel Brown, Mahlon Kirkbride, William Smith, Griffith Owen, Derrick Hogeland.

1755. *Assembly*.—Jonathan Ingham, Griffith Owen, Samuel Brown, Derrick Hogeland, William Smith, William Hoge, Mahlon Kirkbride, Joseph Hampton.

1756. *Assembly*.—Joseph Hampton, Mahlon Kirkbride, William Smith, James Melvin, William Hoge, Gabriel Vanhorne, Griffith Owen, Richard Walker.

Kirkbride and Hoge resigned, and John Abraham DeNormandie and Thomas Blackledge were elected.

1757. *Assembly*.—Griffith Owen, Gabriel Vanhorne, James Melvin, Thomas Blackledge, Richard Walker, Amos Strickland, William Smith, John Abraham DeNormandie (deceased).

1758. *Assembly*.—Amos Strickland, Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Watson, Derrick Hogeland, Joseph Kirkbride, Griffith Owen, William Smith, James Melvine.

1759. *Assembly*.—Benjamin Chapman, James Melvine, William Smith, Jonathan Ingham, Jacob Bogart, Mahlon Kirkbride, Amos Strickland, Griffith Owen.

Mahlon Kirkbride vacated his seat at the request of the council in London, as it was desirable that there should be no Quaker in the assembly during the war, and Joseph Watson was elected.

1760. *Assembly*.—Abraham Chapman, Joseph Hampton, Henry Wynkoop, Giles Knight, William Smith, George Ely, Amos Strickland, James Melvin.

1761. *Assembly*.—Abraham Chapman, William Smith, John Wilkinson, Samuel Foulke, Samuel Brown, Giles Knight, James Melvin, Henry Wynkoop.

1762. *Assembly*.—John Wilkinson, Giles Knight, Samuel Brown, Henry Krewson, Samuel Foulke, Abraham Chapman, William Smith, James Melvin.

1763. *Assembly*.—Henry Krewson, Abraham Chapman, James Melvin, William Rodman, Samuel Foulke, Giles Knight, William Smith, Samuel Brown.

1764. *Assembly*.—Samuel Brown, William Smith, Henry Krewson, James Melvin, Giles Knight, William Rodman, Peter Shepherd, Samuel Foulke.

1765. *Assembly*.—Samuel Foulke, William Rodman, James Melvin, William Smith, Samuel Brown, Giles Knight, Henry Krewson, Peter Shepherd.

1766. *Assembly*.—Henry Krewson, Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Hampton, James Melvin, William Rodman, Samuel Foulke, Peter Shepherd, Samuel Browne.

1767. *Assembly*.—William Rodman, Thomas Yardley, John Brown, Joseph Watson, Samuel Foulke, Peter Shepherd, Henry Kresson, Benjamin Chapman.

1768. *Assembly*.—Peter Shepherd, Samuel Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, Giles Knight, William Rodman, Joseph Watson, Henry Krewson, John Brown.

1769. *Assembly*.—Joseph Watson, Giles Knight, William Rodman, John Foulke, Henry Krewson, John Brown, Peter Shepherd, Benjamin Chapman.

1770. *Assembly*.—Joseph Galloway (speaker), Joseph Watson, William Rodman, Benjamin Chapman, John Foulke, Peter Shepherd, John Brown, Henry Krewson.

1771. *Assembly*.—Joseph Galloway (speaker), Joseph Watson, Benjamin Chapman, Peter Shepherd, William Rodman, John Foulke, Henry Krewson, John Foulke.

1772. *Assembly*.—Joseph Galloway (speaker), Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Ellicott, Peter Shepherd, William Rodman, Henry Krewson, John Brown, John Foulke.

1773. *Assembly*.—Benjamin Chapman, William Rodman, John Foulke, John Brown, Henry Krewson, Peter Shepherd, Joseph Galloway.

1774. *Assembly*.—John Hancy, John Brown, John Foulke, William Rodman, Benjamin Chapman, Joseph Galloway, Robert Kirkbride, Gerardus Wynkoop.

1775. *Assembly*.—William Rodman, John Hancy, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, David Twining, John Brown, Thomas Jenks.

1776. *Assembly*.—John Crawford, John Keller, John Wilkinson, Samuel Smith, James Benizet, Joseph Kirkbride.

1777. *Council*.—Joseph Hart. *Assembly*.—John Keller, Gilliam Cornell, Joseph Kirkbride, Arthur Watts, John Folwell, Matthew Greer.

1778. *Council*.—Joseph Hart. *Assembly*.—John Keller, Gerardus Wynkoop, Samuel Smith, John Lacey, Jr., William Scott, Arthur Watts.

1779. *Council*.—John Lacey, Jr. *Assembly*.—Gerardus Wynkoop, Benjamin Fell, William Scott, Arthur Watts, Joseph Savage.

1780. *Council*.—John Lacey, Jr. *Assembly*.—Benjamin Fell, Joseph Savage, William Scott, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Morgan.

1781. *Council*.—John Lacey, Jr. *Assembly*.—Gerardus Wynkoop, James Wilkinson, Thomas Long, James Tate, Charles Kichline.

1782. *Council*.—George Wall, Jr. *Assembly*.—Thomas Long, James Wilkinson, James Tate, Joseph Savage, Joseph Thomas.

1783. *Council*.—George Wall, Jr. *Assembly*.—Thomas Long, Joseph Thomas, Joseph Savitz, John Clark, Richard Rue.

1784. *Council*.—George Wall, Jr. *Assembly*.—Thomas Long, John Clark, Joseph Thomas, John Keller, Arthur Erwin.

1785. *Council*.—Samuel Dean. *Assembly*.—John Clark, Arthur Erwin, Samuel Foulke, John Smith, Joseph Thomas.

1786. *Council*.—Samuel Dean. *Assembly*.—Samuel Foulke, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Valentine Upp.

1787. *Council*.—Samuel Dean. *Assembly*.—Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Samuel Foulke, Valentine Upp.

1788. *Council*.—Amos Gregg. *Assembly*.—Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Samuel Foulke, Valentine Upp.

1789. *Council*.—Amos Gregg. *Assembly*.—Gerardus Wynkoop, Valentine Upp, John Chapman, James Bryan.

Under the constitution of 1790 the legislature was constituted with senate and house of representatives. The district in which Bucks was included was made up of Philadelphia city and county, and the adjoining counties of Delaware, Bucks, and Chester. Thomas Jenks, of Bucks, was the first senator, and in 1793, as a member of the committee of accounts, reported his own charges as follows:—

To ten (10) days' service	\$30.00
“ mileage, 48	4.80
	\$34.80

From 1796 to 1804 the district embraced the counties of Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery. In 1804 Bucks county alone formed a senatorial district until 1874. From 1825 to 1844 it was known as the fifth senatorial district; from 1844 to 1859 it was designated as the sixth; from 1859 to 1865 it was known as the fourth; and from 1865 to 1874 it was again called the sixth. At the latter date Bucks was joined with Northampton county to form the seventh district, and two years later was alone made a district and designated as the tenth. The following gentlemen have represented the county in the upper house of the legislature:

1790-1796, Thomas Jenks; 1796, William Chapman; 1797, Joseph McClellan; 1798, Dennis Whelen; 1799, ———; 1800-4, William Rodman; 1804-8, Joseph Hart; 1808-16, William Erwin; 1816-25, Cyrus Cadwallader; 1825-28, Eli Kitchen; 1828-33, Matthias Morris; 1834-40, William T. Rogers; 1841-43, Samuel A. Smith; 1844-46, Henry Chapman; 1847-49, Josiah Rich; 1850-52, Benjamin Malone; 1853-55, Howard Sager; 1856-58, Jonathan Ely; 1859-61, Mahlon Yardley; 1862-64, William Kinsey; 1865-67, Oliver P. James; 1868-70, Richard J. Linderman; 1871-73, Jesse W. Knight; 1874-76, Harman Yerkes; 1877-81, Joseph Thomas; 1882-86, C. S. Vandergrift; 1887, George Ross.

In the lower house of the legislature Bucks county was apportioned a representation of four members until 1836. It was then reduced to three, and so continued until 1857, when the apportionment was reduced to two members. Under the constitution of 1873, the term of representatives which had hitherto been one year was increased to two, and the number of members from the county restored to four. The following list was furnished by the Hon. Joseph Barnsley, of Warminster. As far as possible the political affiliations of the members are indicated by letters, "d." for democrat, "f." for federal, "a. m." for anti-mason, "w." for whig, "r." for republican, "u." for union, and "c. r." for constitutional republican. The figures following the name indicate re-elections.

1790, 1791, 1792. John Chapman, 1793-4-5; Ralph Stover, 1793-4-5-6-7-8-9; Gerardus Wynkoop, 1793-9 (from Newtown tp.); James Bryan.

1793. John Chapman, Ralph Stover, Gerardus Wynkoop, Joseph Erwin, 1798-99.

1794-1795. John Chapman, Ralph Stover, John Hulme, 1796, 1806-7-8-10; Theophilus Foulke, 1796-7.

1796. Ralph Stover, John Hulme, Theophilus Foulke, Isaac Van Horn, 1797-8-9, 1800.

1797. Ralph Stover, Theophilus Foulke, Isaac Van Horn, Isaac Wilson.

1798. Ralph Stover, Isaac Van Horn, Isaac Watson, Joseph Erwin.

1799. Ralph Stover, Isaac Van Horn, Joseph Erwin, Gerardus Wynkoop.

1800. Isaac Van Horn, John Pugh, 1801-2-3; John Smith, 1801-2-3-4-9-10; John McElroy, f., 1801-2.

1801. John Pugh, John Smith, John McElroy, f., Wm. W. Folwell.

1802. John Pugh, John Smith, Samuel Smith, d., 1803-4-10-11-12-13; John McElroy, f.

1803. John Pugh, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Wm. Milnor, 1804-5.



Geo. E. Hegeman.

1804. John Smith, Samuel Smith, Wm. Milnor, Robert Smith.
1805. Wm. Milnor, Samuel D. Ingham, 1806-7; Nathaniel Shewell, 1806-7; Paul Apple, 1806-7 (elected by the constitutional republican party with T. McKean, for governor).
- 1806, 1807. Samuel D. Ingham, c. r.; Nathaniel Shewell, c. r.; Paul Apple, c. r.; John Hulme.
1808. John Hulme, f.; Jenkins Evans, 1809, f.; Henry Funk, 1809, f.; John McNair, f. (Southampton).
1809. Jenkins Evans, f.; Henry Funk, f.; Wm. Mitchell, 1810-11, f.; John Smith, f.
1810. Wm. Mitchell, f.; John Smith, f.; John Hulme, f.; Samuel Smith, d.
1811. Wm. Mitchell, f.; Samuel Smith, d.; Joseph Clum, 1812-13, d.; Michael Fackenthal, 1813-14, d.
1812. Samuel Smith, d.; Joseph Clum, d.; Wm. H. Rowland, d.; 1813-14-15, Charles Meredith, f.
1813. Samuel Smith, d.; Joseph Clum, d.; W. H. Rowland, d.; Michael Fackenthal, d.
1814. Wm. H. Rowland, d.; Michael Fackenthal, d.; George Harrison, d.; David Wynkoop, f., 1815-16-17-18-19.
1815. Wm. H. Rowland, d.; David Wynkoop, f.; Phineas Jenks, f., 1816-17-18-19 (Newton); Samuel Sellers, d., 1816.
1816. David Wynkoop, f.; Phineas Jenks, f.; Samuel Sellers, d.; Benj. Foulke, f., 1817-19-20.
1817. Phineas Jenks, f.; Benj. Foulke, f.; David Wynkoop, f.; Abraham Stover, f.
1818. Phineas Jenks, f.; David Wynkoop, f.; Thomas G. Kennedy, d.; Thomas Stewart, d.
1819. Phineas Jenks, f.; David Wynkoop, f.; Benj. Foulke, f.; Crispin Blackfan, d.
1820. Benj. Foulke, f.; Abraham F. Stover, f.; Charles Lombert, f., 1828; Thomas Jenks, f.
1821. Wm. Purdy, d., 1822-23-24; Joshua B. Calvin, d., 1822-23-24; Solomon McNair, d., 1822-23; John Moore, f.
- 1822, 1823. Wm. Purdy, d. (Southampton); Joshua B. Calvin, d.; Solomon McNair, d.; Abraham Smith, d.
1824. Wm. Purdy, d.; Joshua B. Calvin, d.; John Matts, d., 1825-26-27; John Fackenthal, d., 1825-26-27.
- 1825, 1826, 1827. John Matts, d.; John Fackenthal, d.; Robert Ramsey, d., 1829-31; George Harrison, d., 1834-35.
1828. Charles Lombert, f. (Newtown); James Horner, f. (Warwick); Jacob Clymer, f.; James Wilson, f. (Tinicum).
1829. Robert Ramsey, d. (Warwick); Aaron Tomlinson, d. (Middletown); Cornelius Sellers, d.; John G. Griffith, d.
1830. Benjamin Reigel, a. m., 1834-35; John Keller, a. m.; John Yardley, f. (L. Makefield); Albert Smith, a. m.
1831. Robert Ramsey, d.; Aaron Tomlinson, d.; Daniel Boileau, d., 1832-33; Christian Bertells, d.; 1832-33.
1832. Daniel Boileau, d.; Christian Bertells, d.; John H. Bispham, d., 1833; John Hart, d. (Warminster).
1833. Daniel Boileau, d.; Christian Bertells, d.; John H. Bispham, d.; Wm. Watson, w. (Buckingham).
- 1834, 1835. George Harrison, d.; Benjamin Reigel, d.; Jacob Hooker, d.; Isaiah James, d., 1836-7-8.

1836. Isaiah James, d. (New Britain); Daniel Y. Harman, d. (U. Makefield); Solomon Fries, d.

1837, 1838. Isaiah James, d.; Aaron Ivans, w. (Falls tp.); Joseph Fell, w. (Buckingham).

1839. Stokes L. Roberts, d. (Doylestown); Wm. Field, d. (Newtown); Samuel Penrose, d. (Richland).

1840. Seruck Titus, w. (Buckingham); John Apple, d., 1841-2; Isaac Van Horne, d.

1841. John Apple, d.; Joseph Thomas, d., 1842; Abel M. Griffith, d.

1842. John Apple, d.; Joseph Thomas, d.; Nicholas McCarthy, w., 1843.

1843. Nicholas McCarthy, w. (Nockamixon); Matthias Shaw, w. (Solebury); Benj. Thompson, w. (Falls).

1844, 1845. William M. Armstrong, d. (L. Makefield); Michael Worman, d.; Robert James, d. (Doylestown.)

1846. John Dixon, w.; John Robbins, w. (Falls); George Warner, w. (Wrightstown).

1847, 1848. James W. Long, d. (Durham); Peter D. Bloom, d. (Hilltown); Edward Nickleson, d. (L. Makefield).

1849. Edward Nickleson, d.; Hiram A. Williams, w., 1858 (Tinicum); James Flowers, w. (Middletown).

1850, 1851, 1852. Edward Thomas, d.; Jonathan Ely, d. (Solebury); Noah Shull, d. (Bensalem).

1853. Evan Groom, d. (Southampton); Silas H. Beans, d. (Buckingham); Luther Calvin, d., 1864-5-6 (Tinicum).

1854. Samuel F. Gwinner, w. & a. m. (Nockamixon); Watson P. McGill, w. & a. m. (Solebury); E. G. Harrison, w. & a. m. (Middletown).

1855, 1856. John H. Lovett, d., 1857 (Morrisville); John Mangle, d., 1857; Alexander B. Johnson, d.

1857. John H. Lovett, d.; John Mangle, d.

1858. Joseph Barnsley, r., 1859-60 (Warminster); Hiram A. Williams, r.

1859. Joseph Barnsley, r.; Jessie W. Knight, d. (Bristol).

1860. Joseph Barnsley, r.; Asher Reily, r. (Tinicum).

1861, 1862, 1863. James R. Boileau, d. (Tinicum); L. La Bar, d. (Plumstead).

1864, 1865, 1866. Luther Calvin, d.; Francis W. Headman, d. (Bensalem).

1867, 1868, 1869. Joshua Beans, d. (Doylestown); Edward McKinstry, d. (Wrightstown).

1870, 1871. Samuel Darrah, d., 1872 (Doylestown); Sextus C. Pursell, r. (Nockamixon).

1872. Samuel Darrah, d.; George Hegeman, d., 1873 (Rockhill).

1873. George Hegeman, d.; J. Miles Jamison, d., 1874-80-82 (Northampton).

1874. J. Miles Jamison, d.; J. W. Carver, d., 1876; Charles Willett, d. (Bensalem); J. Paul Knight, r. (Southampton).

1875. Legrand Law, d. (to fill vacancy), 1876.

1876. Legrand Law, d. (Middletown); Hiram Scarborough, d. (New Hope); Henry C. Moore, d. (Richland); James W. Carver, d.

1878. William B. Worthington, r. (Buckingham); Symington B. Phillips, d., 1880-84 (Bristol); John H. Burton, r. (Bristol); Henry C. Moore, d.

1880. Symington Phillips, d.; J. Miles Jamison, d.; Thomas McReynolds, d., 1882 (New Britain); Charles D. Wonsidler, d., 1882.

1882. J. Miles Jamison, d.; Charles D. Wonsidler, d.; Thomas McReynolds, d.; James M. Snyder, d. (Lower Makefield).

1884. Henry J. Shoemaker, r. (Falls) ; John Swartz, d. ; Charles Gain, d. (Wrightstown) ; Symington Phillips, d.

1886. Augustine Willett, d. ; Charles Gain, d. ; John Swartz, d. ; Christian E. Hindenach, d.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The relics of the stone age are found in great abundance in Bucks county. All of these are the product of the Indian tribes which had their homes here prior to the coming of the whites, and few claim a greater antiquity than the seventeenth century. Arrow-heads, hammers, sinkers, plummets, scrapers, and spear-points are plentiful. Among the rarer specimens of Indian handiwork to be found here are polishing stones, grooved axes, celts, knives, pestles, hoes, drills, ceremonial hatchets, and amulets. Fragments of pottery are also found in great abundance, and many of them are remarkably well preserved. On some the ornamentation, consisting of a series of lines and dots around the rim, is as distinct as when first made. These articles are most abundant in Durham township, and many fine collections have been made and are preserved in different parts of the county.

Some rare specimens of Indian art have been discovered near Fairview in Hilltown. These, as Charles Laubach describes them, "are manufactured or cut of slightly red shale, native to the locality. It requires but a slight stretch of the imagination to call these objects Indian busts. The resemblance to the prevailing Indian bust and features of prehistoric times is great, and in fact the ethnological features are precisely what would be looked for by archæologists in such a place. The ridge-like apex, well pointed, the receding intellect, the broad and fully developed animal propensities, with a rounded thick neck, are faithfully delineated." There were five of these, the finest of which is care fully finished and well preserved. It probably weighs one hundred pounds. Two others were less preserved, but bear evidence of careful workmanship, one of which may be seen in the historical society's collection. The other two were *in situ* and only partly completed.

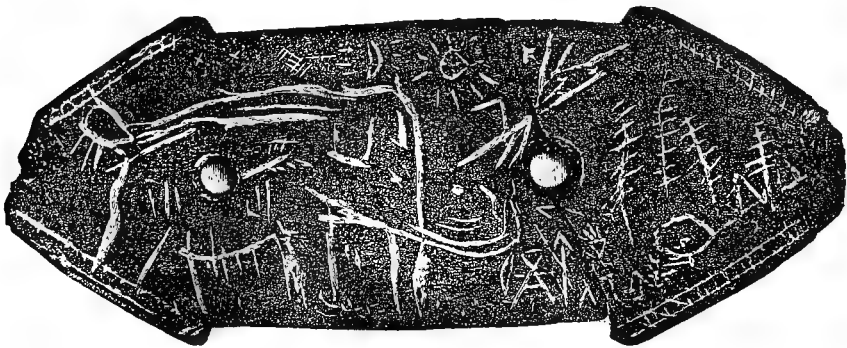
The situation in which they were discovered suggests that they may have been intended as burial memorials. "About half a mile southeast of Fairview in a gently sloping valley is a small stream, and on its southern side is a meadow of several acres in extent. Near the stream, along its southern bank, is a mound-like knoll about one hundred yards in length by thirty or more feet in width. This mound at one time extended about seventy-five yards more in an easterly direction, but at the present time it is about five feet lower than the western portion, having been at some remote period washed by the stream." It was on this low ground that these "busts" were found. About fifty yards east of this place is found a rock exposure from which the material of the monumental stones was obtained. There is no record of any remains found here, nor

are there any data by which to form an intelligent judgment of the age of these objects of prehistoric art. The entire absence of implements at this point and the slowness with which this stone is known to disintegrate have led Mr. Laubach to fix their date as pre-Columbian. The same investigator believes that "about the genuineness of these art productions and of their pre-historic origin there can be no question."

In 1882 John S. Bailey called attention in a paper read before the historical society to a remarkable stone which, though discovered some ten years before, had not to this time been generally known. Having briefly described the people of the later Stone Age, the writer referred to this important relic as follows :

In 1872 a young man named Bernard Hansel, while plowing his father's field, located on the east side of the Durham road, about two miles north of Buckingham mountain, found a part of this stone or breast-plate as it may be termed. Nothing in particular attracted his attention, except the few lines drawn upon its face, and it was placed with his collection of arrow-heads, of which he had found great numbers in the same field. Since that time he had been on the watch for the other part and was rewarded by finding it a few months ago while plowing in the same field and about the same spot the first part was found. This is a singular incident, as they may have been broken apart centuries ago, and without the latter part we would fail to read the first correctly. It might be well to state that the field from whence so many relics have been found is near five springs and was a hunting or encamping ground, being near the great Indian pathway that existed from the Delaware at Point Pleasant through Bucks, from thence to the falls of the Susquehanna.

The stone is of liver color, perhaps of slate or shale limestone, present length four and one-half inches, width one and three-quarter inches, and one-quarter inch in thickness.



The artist in depicting this event has probably given us as much history in the same space as we would expect of our artists of the present day ; and, Mr. President, when the leading painter of America, Benjamin West, in his historical painting of " Penn's treaty with the Indians," represents men of mature years who were but children and did not arrive in this country until seven years after the treaty, and William Penn, the prominent feature, was not here until the treaty was ratified ; while the costumes were not worn for nearly a century, and after the three-story buildings did not exist ; when this great artist is allowed to

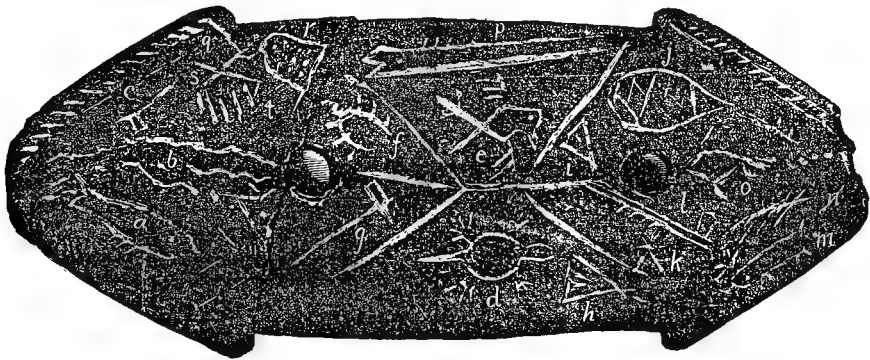
fancy and produce something of a fictitious order for the history of the founding of this commonwealth, then we should allow some license to the savage, with his rude engraving tools, if he should not make perfect curved lines and his perspective should be a trifle faulty.

Our interpretation of the engraving is that the scene or action represents an encounter with one or more huge animals. In the cut only one is in view, a mastodon, the same as described as belonging to the European Stone Age. The tusks and proboscis are plainly visible, while the perpendicular lines on various parts of the body must indicate the long hair with which the animals were covered, necessary for a cold climate.

The fossils of the mastodon or hairy elephant are found in many parts of Siberia, and in 1799 an animal nearly complete in its parts was found imbedded in the ice on the Siberian coast. They roamed over Central Europe, from Ireland to the Ural mountains, from thence across Northern Asia to Behring's straits, to Canada and the United States.

If we allow the stature of Indians represented in the engraving to be five feet in height, and the artist has given us a correct proportion and delineation of the monster, it would measure twenty-six feet in length, eighteen feet in height, twelve feet depth of body, and length of tusks on the curved line thirteen feet. These measurements have been exceeded by remains found in many places in this country.

One of the braves has a drawn bow and an arrow pierces the side of the monarch, which signifies that they could fight him with their arrows. Near this brave stands another, with his spear set upright in the ground, or placed perpendicular—shows that their spears are useless—they could not get close enough to use them. A third party is reclining on the ground near a large stone, smoking his pipe. Some of them were cowardly and hid themselves and left the braves to do the work. Still another is under the monster's feet. We would infer that some were killed by him. He is more destructive than the forked lightning, which is beautifully depicted. He is as tall as the tree-tops. He is more powerful than the sun's rays; more changeable than the moon, which is now a crescent; wonderful as the course of the planets through the heavens. Venus is enlarged as brighter than the others. They were numerous as a multitude of stars, which are illustrated by the crossed lines.



On the reverse side of the stone are various symbols of tribes, perhaps of those connected with the event. Most conspicuous are the turtle, eagle, sea-snake, and reindeer, or elk with large antlers. Also, plainly outlined on one end is their early history. Large, crooked lines represent water, and a large fish floats in it, while a number of crossed lines are over the water. Near the water lines, five points, or peaks, are presented. Next is a mountain peak with its rocky sides. Directly over the mountain is a cross, and on the off-side of the moun-

tain from the five peaks is a square tablet, and within its borders are ten dots regularly spaced off.

This history would read : That they crossed the great water ; they were acquainted with the five peaks of the Cascade range, their ancestors lived within view of them ; they crossed the mountain of rocks or the Rocky mountains, and ten dots mean there were ten tribes at the crossing, or that ten generations, epochs or cycles had passed by since the crossing ; they kept a record of great events, and every fifty-two years was a cycle, when great feasts were celebrated, and every three hundred and twelve years, or six of these cycles, was an extra epoch. Maybe ten of these extra feast years had passed.

Again, proof of age exists in the stone with its milled or ornamental edge, which is worn out in many places. This could not be done while in the ground, or it would have been uniform over the stone.

My friends, you may say this stone relates to an event of the pre-historic times of this country, but how easily the little ornament could be brought from some point in the west, as the bones of large monsters have been found and described, and many students are acquainted with the size and habits of those of the Mississippi valley.

This is true, but we have further evidence of their existence here. This large fossil is a section of the vertebræ of some animal larger than the African elephant, that no doubt roamed through our land in those far-off days. It was found about seventy years ago about three miles south of Buckingham mountain, was built in a wall near the Anchor hotel, where it remained for perhaps fifty years. It was supposed to belong to a whale, but the indication of a space for marrow through the centre would prove it as belonging to a land animal. It measures over twelve inches in diameter, and is over six inches in length ; allowing at least two inches to be worn away, would make the length of the back of the animal nearly thirteen feet, there being nineteen dorsal vertebræ. Other large bones or ribs were found a few years ago, and found their way to Doylestown, and placed on exhibition.

The owner of this curious relic inconsiderately took brush and water, and even a sharp stick, to clean out the engraved lines. This totally changed the appearance of the stone, and when subsequently brought to the attention of scientists, evoked a good deal of skepticism as to its genuine character. A spirited controversy arose between those who denounced it as a forgery, and those who believed otherwise. The former are found only among those who have made the acquaintance of the relic in its furbished state, and most of them after the charge of forgery had been made. There is not the slightest evidence to show any motive for such a forgery, and as far as the facts have been elicited, they go to show that no one possessed of the necessary scientific information to produce such a forgery has ever been in the vicinity. Neither the discoverer nor the present owner has been charged with collusion with the supposed forger ; nor is the genuineness of the stone itself contested. The utmost claim of the objectors to its authenticity is that the stone was not first examined by some scientist of generally acknowledged ability ; that certain lines apparently indicate the work of a metal instrument ; and that no *patine* is observed to warrant the great age. All this is determined by expert testimony which, although sanctioned by some of the best scientific men, does not carry conviction to an unbiased mind. It is true, also, that its authenticity is

not established, as indeed, in the nature of the case, it cannot be, but the presumption from all the evidence in the case is in its favor.

It is unfortunate that the owner did not understand the importance of submitting the stone to scientists in its original condition, as he doubtless would if he had been informed of its archæological value, or in collusion with a forger. As it is, the unfortunate doubts which have been cast upon its genuineness have robbed it of its value as a contribution to the study of pre-historic art, without eliminating it from the data which the careful student will wish to examine. As the discussion now stands, it is only calculated to bewilder the unscientific reader. A careful *résumé* of the whole subject may be found in the "Lenape Stone, or the Indian and the Mammoth," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1885, from which the above plates are taken by permission of the publishers.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BEDMINSTER.

SAMUEL K. ALTHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a great-grandson of Daniel Althouse, who came from Germany and lived in Bedminster, where he owned a large tract of land. He was accidentally killed while coming home from Philadelphia with his team. His son, Martin, was grandfather of Samuel. He had a farm near Keller's Church, in this township, and also worked as a mason. His wife was Catharine Sigafos. Both are buried at the Tohickon church. They had a numerous family, many of whom died young, and Martin, Levi, and Tobias after reaching maturity. Those now living are Mathias, in Quakertown, and Silas, in this township. Tobias, father of Samuel K., was born in 1808 and died January 13, 1885. He was a blacksmith by trade. For thirty-eight years he was absent from the township, but returned four years before his death, which took place in the house of Samuel K. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and also in the civil war. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Kramer, of this township. She died in 1843. Their children were: Catharine, deceased; Reuben, living in Minneapolis, Minn.; and Samuel K., who was born June 11, 1837. He was brought up to farming, and from 1855 to 1860 was a teacher. In 1865 he bought his present home. November 25, 1860, he was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Enos Crouthamel. She was born July 26, 1837. They have had six children: Sarah, who died in childhood; Albert C., who is a teacher; Mary C., Emma C., Edwin C., and Reuben C., living with their parents. Mr. Althouse has held several township offices, and is now county auditor. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church and is a thoroughly honest and trustworthy man.

ABRAHAM H. BEWIGHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Daniel Bewighouse, whose father came from Germany. Daniel was born in this township, near where his grandson, John, now lives. He was a farmer all his life and died on the place where he was born. His son Christian, father of Abraham and John, was born in that place in 1791 and died in 1859. On his marriage he bought the place

where John now lives and stayed there until his death. His wife was Sarah Huntsberger, from Hilltown. She was born in 1797 and died in 1861. They had five children: Mary and Sarah Ann, deceased; Esther, living in Plumsteadville; John, and Araham H., who was born November 25, 1825. He lived at home until his marriage, when he took from the estate that part of the home farm which has been his home ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Telford, this county. September 17, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Fretz, of Hilltown, where she was born July 15, 1826. They have one child, Pearson F., born May 14, 1858, who lives with his parents, and was married in November, 1881, to Laura Stover. One of the oldest residents of the township, Mr. Bewighouse is known and respected by every person in it. He and his wife are members of the Deep Run Mennonite church.

JOHN BEWIGHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a younger son of Christian, and was born October 15, 1827, in the house where he now lives and which he has never left. His whole life has been spent as a farmer, and he is a creditable representative of the sturdy, honest farmers who have given Bucks county an enviable reputation among the counties of the state. Mr. Bewighouse's life has been an open book that all who know him may read, and he possesses the utmost confidence of his neighbors. May 8, 1858, he was married to Sarah Kratz, of Plumstead township. They have had seven children, of whom three are deceased, viz: Christiana, Christian, and an unnamed infant. Those living are: Sarah Ann, Esther, J. Geary, and Ella, living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bewighouse, and three of their children are members of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church.

JOHN S. BISSEY, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, was born in Rockhill township, May 5, 1851. His grandfather was Tobias Bissey, who was born in Hilltown, but who later in life removed to Rockhill. He worked at carpet-weaving and is now living a retired life, being over 80 years of age. His wife was a Driesbach and died more than thirty years ago. They had three children, of whom two are living: Sophia, wife of Elias Nace, near Quakertown, and Jacob, who is the father of John S. He was born in Rockhill, where he is still living. He is an industrious farmer and has accumulated a goodly property. He is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he has been deacon. His wife is Annie Shettler, who was born on the farm where they now live. Their children are: Elemanda, living with her parents; Isaiah, in Lansdale; Herman, a physician in Philadelphia; Tobias, living in Perkasie; Francis, deceased; and John S., who was second in order of birth. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when he removed to the home of his wife in Bedminsterville, where they now reside. August 26, 1873, he was married to Louisa, only child of Reuben and Eliza Ann Stover, of this township. She was born March 2, 1855. Three children have been born to them: Clara, Alvin, and Sadie, the last of whom is deceased. Still a young man Mr. Bissey has before him the possibility of a long life which the respect in which he is held by those who know him promises to make one of usefulness. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church.

SAMUEL H. BIBIGHAUS, retired merchant, residence Philadelphia, was born in 1813, in Philadelphia. He is a descendant of Martin Bibighaus, a native of Whittingen, Germany, who died in 1742. His son, John, was born in 1740 and in 1763 married Magdalena Meichel. They were members of the Reformed church. They came to Philadelphia October 29, 1770, in the ship "Sally," and settled in Bedminster township, Bucks county, soon after their arrival. He died in 1811, aged 70 years, and she in 1799, aged 48. They were buried in the graveyard at the Tohickon church. Six children were born to this couple, of whom the youngest was Henry, father of Samuel H. Henry was a minister, and in 1808 went to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death in 1851, serving twenty-nine years in the ministry. He married Sarah Sumstone in 1800, and she died in 1841. They had



R. B. Crouthamee
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eleven children. Samuel H., the eighth child, received a common school education in Philadelphia. Belonging to a large family he was early thrown upon his own resources, and in 1827 was employed as a clerk, which business he followed until he was 21 years old. He then engaged in business for himself and continued until 1865 when he retired. In 1846 he was married to Maria B., daughter of George and Catherine Lerch, of Easton, Pa. They have had four children, all of whom are deceased: William, George, Sallie, and Eliza. Mr. Bibighaus is a member of the First Reformed church of Philadelphia, and for thirty years has been treasurer of the same.

SIMON S. BRUMBAUGH, physician, P. O. Pipersville, is a grandson of David Brumbaugh, whose father came from Germany and settled in Washington county, Md. David was born there and died between 40 and 50 years ago. He owned a farm there and a tract of 1700 acres in Bedford county, Pa. Of his children the following are now living: Elias, in Maryland; Nathan and George, at Greencastle, Pa.; Jacob and Maria, at Middleburg, Pa.; Elizabeth, living in the west; and Simon, the father of Simon S. He (Simon) was born in Maryland September 29, 1806, and is now living on a part of the Bedford county tract. He is a farmer, a man of quiet, industrious habits, and a prominent member of the Lutheran church, in which he has filled all the official positions. His wife, Christiana Stuckey, was born in Bedford county, January 2, 1819. Their children are: David S. K., now in Blair county, this state; Anna Maria, wife of Dr. L. P. Stuckey, of Belleville, Ill.; Eva D., wife of Rev. J. G. Snyder, of Martinsburg, Pa.; Rosa K., wife of Dr. A. S. Stayer, Roaring Spring county; Maggie C., deceased; Grace E., wife of George Yeingling, of Martinsburg; and Simon S., who was the fifth and was born in Bedford county, July 17, 1852. When 21 he taught school—two terms in Pennsylvania and one in Illinois—all the time reading medicine, and in 1876 began his regular course in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated March 5, 1878. In July following he came to Pipersville, where he has a large and growing practice. October 7, 1880, he was married to Lizzie M., daughter of Isaac S. Moyer. She was born in this township. They have two children, Christie and Howard. Dr. Brumbaugh in 1886 built a chapel for the use of the Sunday school and the community in general, at his own expense. He is held in esteem as a skillful physician, and is noted for his probity and straightforward ways.

WILLIAM BUEHRLE, farmer and huckster, P. O. Keller's Church, is a son of Joseph Buehrle, a native of Baden, Germany, who was a martyr to his republican principles. He was revenue and tax collector for the duchy of Baden, a high and honorable office which he held for many years, but on account of his connection with the republican movement which culminated in the rebellion begun at Baden in 1848, he was deprived of his office and of most of his property, and in 1846 came to the land of freedom, bringing his family with him. He settled in Tinicum township, and bravely adapting himself to his changed circumstances, began again, a trait which has characterized his children. He followed the canal for many years. His children were: Robert, who is now superintendent of schools in Lancaster county; Emeline, wife of Jacob Steeley, of Nockamixon township; Emma, wife of Titus Applebach, of Bethlehem; and William, who was born in Baden in 1834. He began life bravely when quite a young boy, crossing the mountains with a pack on his back. For twenty-one years he boated and turned his hand to anything that promised remuneration. Subsequently he bought the farm of Dietrich Knoppel in this township, on which he lived for five years, farming and dealing in cattle. He then resold it to Mr. Knoppel and bought his present home, where he carries on the same business. September 15, 1856, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Freiling, of Warrington township. She was born in 1842. To their union seventeen children have been born, of whom three are deceased. Those living are: Hannah, wife of Nathan Beer, of Plumstead township; Lottie, wife of Abraham O. Myers,

of this township; Rosa, wife of J. Edwin Scheetz, a merchant at Keller's Church; Frederick, living with his brother-in-law Myers; William, with Edwin Fluck; Joseph, with Dietrich Knoppel; Samuel, with Gideon S. Rosenberger; Annie, with her uncle at Lancaster; Lawrence, with Reuben High; Robert, Charles, Jacob, Henry, and Lillie Elda at home. While in Tinicum Mr. Buehrle was on the school board, and is now on the school board in this township. He is emphatically a self-made man, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has worked his way up to his present position, as well as for the manner in which he has brought up his numerous family, to all of whom he has given advantages which he himself never had.

REUBEN B. CROUTHAMEL, merchant, P. O. Hagersville, is a grandson of Jacob Crouthamel, whose father came from Germany, and who was born in Bedminster in 1787, and died there in 1883. His son, Enos, was the father of Reuben B. and was born in Franconia, Montgomery county, where his parents lived a short time, in 1807. He died in 1886, aged 78. He learned the trade of a wheelwright and worked at it in this township, where he also owned a farm not far from the Presbyterian church, on which he lived for forty-two years preceding his death. He was a prominent member of the Tohickon Lutheran church, of which he was both deacon and elder, and he deservedly stood high in the community. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Bartholomew, who was born in Haycock, and is now about 80 years of age. Their children were: Sarah, wife of Samuel K. Althouse, of this township; William, living in Doylestown; Daniel B., a merchant in this township; Mary, wife of A. D. Stever, of Buckingham township; Jacob, who keeps a hotel at Pipersville; and Reuben B., who was the oldest of the family, and was born in Tinicum December 17, 1834. At the age of 19, he went into the store of Levi O. Mickley, at Church Hill, in Rockhill township. A year and a half later he went into another store there where he remained for two years, then was at Keller's Church a year, when he returned to Church Hill, and ten months later (in 1859) bought out his employer, Reading C. Haeßler. In 1874 he sold out and came to his present location at Hagersville. November 17, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Shive. She was born February 11, 1841. They have seven children: Mary S., wife of Philip S. Cressman, hotel-keeper at Perkasio; Lizzie S., wife of Philip Umfried, of the Cross Keys hotel; Abbie, Erwin, Ella Wister, Stella, and Sallie Irene at home. All the family except the younger ones are members of the Tohickon Lutheran church, of which he is an elder.

JACOB M. DETWEILER, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of Peter Detweiler, who was raised on a farm adjoining the one where Jacob M. lives, which latter place he bought after his marriage, and built the house which is now standing there, and in which he died at the age of 75. His wife was Hester Leatherman. Both were members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, at which place they are buried. Their son, John L., was the father of Jacob M. He was born, lived all his lifetime, and died in this house. He was a sober, honest, and industrious man, and was also a member of the Mennonite church, as was his wife who is living on the old place. He is buried with his parents. Their children were Peter, who lives on the adjoining farm; Annie, wife of Mahlon F. High, in Plumstead township; and Jacob M., who was born September 25, 1848, in the house which has been his life-long home. Until his marriage he worked for his father, and then rented the farm, buying it from the estate after his father's death. He was married, November 25, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Moyer, of Plumstead township. She was born September 7, 1848. They have one child, Emma M., born December 28, 1872. Mr. Detweiler is a plain, straightforward man, and like all of their ancestors, both he and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of his friends and neighbors.

JOHN H. DIEHL, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a great-grandson of William Diehl, who came from Germany before the revolution, in which he took part as a teamster. He afterward settled on a farm in Haycock township, where he died. His son Daniel, grandfather of John H., was born, lived, and died in that township. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper and built the tavern in Strawtown, in that township. His wife was Magdalena Amey. Their son, Samuel, was the father of John H. He was born in Haycock and died in Springfield township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, afterward joining a volunteer regiment in which he served as a private. He afterward commanded the company and subsequently rose to the rank of colonel. His wife was Mary Heist, who died before her husband. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of William Hinkel, living in Allentown; Mary, wife of Oliver Dunlap, in Haycock; Susannah, wife of David Mumbauer, of Springfield township; Catherine, wife of Abraham R. Mann, of the same township; Eliza, wife of William Campbell, of Richland township; William B., in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county; Levi P., in Springfield township; and John H., who was the oldest son, and was born in Haycock on February 6, 1820. On his marriage he removed to Williams township, in Northampton county, where he lived for seventeen years, coming thence to his present home. Nine years later he bought and removed to the farm in Springfield township, where his father died. Ten years later he returned to his place in this township, renting his Springfield farm to his son-in-law. March 24, 1849, he was married to Lavina Schmell, who was born in Haycock township September 20, 1821. They have three children: David, who is married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Reuben Stever, of Dublin, and who is on Mr. Diehl's farm in this township; Eliza, wife of Samuel R. Stever, a brother of David's wife; and Samuel, who is studying for the ministry in the Lutheran college at Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Diehl are members of the Springfield Lutheran church. He is one of the substantial representative citizens of the township.

NEIL E. DUFFY, manufacturer, P. O. Ridge, is a native of Wilmington, Del. His parents are both of Irish birth and are both now living in that place, and are each about 70 years old. He was born September 8, 1851, and learned the trade of coach-making in Wilmington with C. W. Horn. In 1874 he came to Dublin, where he remained until 1879, when, being out of employment at his trade, he went into the clothing business, taking from a prominent Philadelphia house a number of garments. These he distributed and collected personally, doing all his work with the one horse he then owned. From this humble beginning he has grown a business which disburses in wages \$1,500 a month among the people of the upper part of Bucks county, and employs seven horses and a number of men, and is steadily increasing. In 1884 he made 59,259 pieces; in 1885, 71,216; and in 1886, 80,704. His business gives profitable employment to a large number of people, and is no inconsiderable factor in the prosperity of a large number of rural homes. March 25, 1880, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Charles Scott. She was born in Philadelphia, May 18, 1854. They have three children: Edith Ray, Cora, and Edward Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Duffy are both members of the Deep Run Presbyterian church, and he has a decidedly enviable reputation as a shrewd, wide-awake man of business, upright and honorable in all his dealings.

ANTHONY H. EFFRIG, farmer and cattle-dealer, P. O. Dublin, is a son of Anthony Effrig, who was born in Elsass, Germany, in 1811, and died in Lansdale, Montgomery county, October 3, 1884. He came to this country when a young man, locating in Plumsteadville, working at his trade of blacksmith. Two years afterward he bought the shop where Crouthamel's store now is, in Hagersville. Seven years later he bought a farm not far from there, on which he lived twenty-two years. Anthony H. was at this time in Haycock, and his father went there and lived with him for seven years, and then followed his son back to this township, staying with him two years, when he went to Lansdale, where he died. He was married in

Hagersville to Catherine Hartman, who is now in her 77th year, and is living with our subject. Their children are: Catharine, deceased; Samuel, in Lansdale; Paul H., in Kansas City; Emanuel H., in Philadelphia; and Anthony H., who was born March 15, 1840. When 20 years old he bought from his older brother, Samuel, a farm near Dublin, on which he lived two years, then bought a farm in Haycock, on which he lived three years, then sold it and rented a lot, on which he lived a year. He then bought a farm in Hatfield, Montgomery county, where he lived three years, when he sold it and bought his present home. Mr. Effrig has, besides being a farmer, given great attention to dealing in cattle, and is to-day the heaviest cattle-dealer in the township. In three months of 1886 he shipped 718 head of cattle to market. December 3, 1864, he was married to Sydney L., daughter of George Drumbore, of Rockhill. She was born January 12, 1841. Their children are: George Howard, Anthony Franklin, Maggie Catharine, Alice Jane, Barbara Ellen, Emanuel Horace, and Joel Evan, all living with their parents. Mr. Effrig is one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and is well spoken of by his neighbors. He and his wife are members of the Tohickon Reformed church.

REUBEN B. FLUCK, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of Philip Fluck, who was a farmer and huckster, and who died in Hilltown about forty years ago. His wife, Mary Ott, survived him several years. Those of their children who are now living are: John, near Soudertown, in this county; Jacob, in this township; Enos, in Rockhill; Thomas, in Haycock; and Samuel, father of Reuben, who lives on an adjoining farm. He was born in Hilltown and is now 67 years old. His wife is Susanna Bollinger, from Doylestown township, who is now 66 years old. They had but two children, one of whom, Oliver, was never married, and died in October, 1878, aged 21. He was a young man of good character and much promise, a teacher in this township for several years, and held a high class certificate. Reuben B. was born where his father now lives, June 3, 1847. He lived with his father until he was 31 years old, a year after his marriage. Then for a year he rented a farm near by, and in 1880 bought his present home. December 15, 1877, he was married to Barbara Ann, daughter of William Miller, of this township. She was born June 26, 1847. They have four children living: Clara, Susanna, Alice, and Samuel; and a son, Oliver, who died in infancy. Mr. Fluck is an industrious, honest, and trustworthy man and a good neighbor. He has never held public office, his time being entirely given to his farm and family.

SYLVESTER R. FLUCK, harness-maker, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Samuel Fluck, who formerly lived on the farm in this township now owned by his son John. He died about thirty years ago. His son, Samuel Y., father of Sylvester R., was born in 1829, and died in 1879. He was a mason by trade, but later bought a farm in Haycock, on which he lived until his death. He was a man of delicate constitution, and for the last eighteen years of his life was unable to work. He was a religious man, and a member of the German Reformed church. His wife, Harriet Rodenbush, of Rockhill township, was born in 1831, and died in 1875. They had five children: Elemina, wife of Francis Smith, now living on the old homestead in Haycock; Emma Lucetta, wife of John Maurer, in Hilltown; Mary, wife of Philip W. Bleam, in Haycock; Annie Elizabeth, unmarried, in East Rockhill; and Sylvester, who was the second child, and was born December 31, 1856. When 17 years old he went to Keelersville to learn his trade, and after a lapse of two years he travelled west for two years. Returning, he worked in Plumstead for a year, and January 1, 1881, opened a shop in Bedminsterville, which he built, together with a brick house adjoining, and now has a flourishing trade. In 1882 he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob L. Leatherman, of Plumsteadville. She was born in 1863. Mr. Fluck is an honest and conscientious young man. He is a member of Plumstead Lodge, No. 678, I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Tohickon German Reformed church.

ALLEN M. FRETZ, minister of Mennonite church, P. O. Bedminster, belongs to the family so numerous in this part of the county, and of which there are several branches. His great-grandfather Abraham lived on a farm which is a part of the original Fretz estate in the township, owned by his father Christian, to whom it was willed in 1772 by his father John, who owned and lived on it, and now owned by our subject's father, and occupied by his son, Mahlon M., the sixth generation of the Fretz family on the place now owned by the father of Allen M. The family belonged to the Mennonite church, and have always been among the leaders. Our subject's great-grandfather Abraham was a deacon of the church. One of his sons, likewise named Abraham, is yet living, near Pipersville, this township, and is nearly 75 years of age. Another of his sons, Christian, was grandfather of Allen M., and was born on the old homestead, lived on and owned the place now occupied by the latter. His death took place in September, 1875, when he was 74 years old. He had four children, of whom one, Abraham, died in 1876. The others are as follows: Eliza Ann, widow of Reuben Stover, living in Bedminsterville; Mary, wife of John M. Fretz, of this township; and Ely, father of Allen M., who was the eldest of the family, born in 1825, and now living on part of the place of his birth. He was a miller and farmer, yet carrying on the home place, and his record is that of a straightforward and honorable man. Like all of his ancestors he is a Mennonite, a member of the board of trustees of the Second Mennonite church at Deep Run, and treasurer of the board. He is a director of the Sellersville National Bank. He was married in 1850 to Mary, daughter of William Myers, of this township, who was born in 1830. Their children are: Lucinda, wife of Edward Yost, of Plumstead; Emeline, living with Allen M.; Mahlon M., on the homestead; Francis M., with his father; Barbara, with Mahlon M.; Susan and Marietta, living at home; and Allen M., who was the oldest, and was born December 12, 1853, in Tinicum. When 17 years old, he was sent by his parents to the Mennonite seminary at Wadsworth, O., after leaving which he taught school eleven terms. In 1883 he was called to the ministry, and is now pastor of the Second Deep Run church. Feeling the pressing need of an English paper in the interest of the Mennonite church, he, with the aid of Rev. N. B. Grubb, of Philadelphia, succeeded in October, 1885, in getting out the prospectus of "The Mennonite," which was laid before the conference of the church, which body accepted it as one of the periodicals of the church. Mr. Fretz is still one of the editors of the paper, which has steadily increased in popularity and circulation since it was started. On September 18, 1880, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Abraham L. Leatherman, of Plumstead, where she was born November 23, 1858. She died March 21, 1882, and March 5, 1884, Mr. Fretz was married to Anna, daughter of Jacob F. Rittenhouse, of Campden, Ont., where she was born May 10, 1860. They have one child, Jacob Rittenhouse Fretz. Mr. Fretz is a busy man. In addition to his ministerial and editorial duties, he carries on a part of the home farm, and no man in the township of Bedminster stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-men. Especially is this the case among the brethren of the church of which he is the zealous pastor.

OLIVER D. FRETZ, shoemaker, P. O. Bedminster, is a son of that Abraham Fretz already mentioned as living at Pipersville and who was brought up on the old homestead, where he lived until a few years ago, when he sold it to Ely. He has also followed droving for forty years, and is familiarly known as "Drover Abraham." He is a member of the Mennonite church, and is a man of strongly marked characteristics, one of his leading traits being a willingness to help his neighbors, often to his own detriment. His wife, Sarah Detweiler, died in the year 1851. Their children were: Lavina and Clementine, who are living in this township; Clayton D., a physician in Sellersville; Titus and Sarah Ellen, who are deceased; and Oliver D., who was the oldest. After his wife's death Mr. Fretz was married to

Katie Frey, of Haycock, who died in 1886. They had six children : Abraham and Laura, deceased ; Lewis in Philadelphia ; Sabilla and Katie, in Doylestown ; and Alice, in Gardenville. Oliver D. was born in this township, November 12, 1840, and when 17 years old began learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he is still working. December 3, 1870, he was married to Susan, daughter of William Myers, of this township. She was born March 1, 1844. They have two children, Abbie M. and William James. Mr. Fretz bears an honorable name as a plain honest man. Like all of his ancestors he is a Mennonite, a member of the Second Deep Run church.

ABRAHAM L. FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of old "Deacon Abraham." Isaac K., father of Abraham L., was born where Mahlon Fretz now lives, December 16, 1805, and was a farmer all his lifetime. In 1836 he bought and removed to the place where Abraham L. now lives, and in 1858 bought a part of the old home, where he put up the buildings now occupied by his son, Isaac L. Here he died July 7, 1882. He was also a member of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, in which he led the singing for many years, and was a sober, honest, and industrious man. October 1, 1833, he was married to Annie, daughter of Jacob Leatherman, of this township. She was born April 15, 1809, and died October 14, 1883. Their children were William, Sarah, and Mary, deceased ; John L., Maria L., wife of Henry K. Hockman ; Annie, wife of John B. Kratz ; Isaac L., and Abraham L., who was the oldest of the family, and was born at the old home September 6, 1834. On his marriage he went to a place in Plumstead, where he stayed for three years, and his father having then removed to his new house, he bought the farm from his father and has ever since lived there. January 2, 1858, he was married to Leanna, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Orr, of Rockhill. She was born February 12, 1840. Their children are : Adina, who died when six years old ; and Samuel O., who is married to Minerva D., daughter of John Henry and Emeline Stout. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz, their son and his wife, are all members of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, of which he has been trustee. As a good citizen and an upright man he bears an enviable record.

ISAAC L. FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is the youngest son of Isaac K. and brother of Abraham L. He was born January 30, 1851, on the place which is now owned by his brother, Abraham L. The youngest of the sons, he stayed with his father until the latter's death, when he inherited the farm to which his father had removed, and has ever since made it his home. May 1, 1875, he was married to Minerva, daughter of John K. Myers. She was born in Plumstead township, January 10, 1854. They have two children, Mary Lizzie and Grace Alice. Inheriting in a marked degree the characteristics of honesty and industry which distinguished his father, Isaac L. has made for himself an honorable record for so young a man. He is a man of progressive instincts, quick to adopt new methods of proved utility.

PHILIP K. FRETZ, retired, P. O. Bedminster, is the oldest living representative of the Fretz family now in this township. His great-grandfather, Abraham, was a cousin of the old "Deacon." His son, also named Abraham, was grandfather of Philip K., whose father was likewise named Abraham. He was born August 17, 1775, and died in May, 1815. He was married April 4, 1797, to Rachel Kratz. She was born in Plumstead, September 5, 1777, and died May 22, 1852. Their children were : Susan, Mary, Jacob, Ann and Elizabeth, deceased ; Abraham, living in Kansas City ; and Philip K., who was born June 25, 1809. He lived with his parents until he was married, when he removed to that part of the place which has ever since been his home. November 22, 1836, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Henry Fretz, who died August 1, 1867, leaving five children. In September, 1872, he was married to Magdalena Huntsberger, who was born in New Britain. They have no children. Those of the first wife were Susan and Jacob,

deceased; Anna and Rebecca, both in Chicago; and H. Erwin. Mr. Fretz bears his years well, and is yet in good health. His only surviving son, H. Erwin, who manages the farm, was born April 6, 1847. When 16 years old he went to Philadelphia, where he stayed six years, and on his return married and settled on the homestead. December 1, 1870, he was married to Amanda, daughter of Christian Moyer, of New Britain. She was born in 1850. They have had eight children, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Oscar, Warren, Philip, Erwin, Clarence, Lizzie Bertha, Eugene, and Herbert. Mr. Erwin Fretz has never held any public office. He is a man of excellent character and reputation, and is a trustee of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, of which all the family are members.

REED FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Abraham Fretz, and a nephew of Philip K. Fretz, under whose name is given the genealogy of the family. Our subject's father, Jacob, was born in 1803. His father died when he was 11 years old and he remained with his mother until he was 37, when he married, bought the homestead, and lived there until his death, November 30, 1869. He was a great reader, and having a taste for travel, gratified it by extensive trips on foot through Ohio, Virginia, Maryland and other states, and Canada. He was married in 1840 to Susan Beidler, who was born in 1820, and is still living. They had ten children, of whom five are now living, viz: Emma, wife of Abraham M. Leatherman, in Plumstead; Reed; Rachel, wife of William H. Slotter, of Yardley; Lizzie, wife of Nelson K. Leatherman, of Milford township; and Philip Kirk, in Texas. A son, Abraham Ely, was accidentally killed, two months after his father's death, by the fall of a horse he was riding. Reed was born March 19, 1844. When 19 years old he began school-teaching, which he followed for three years. For the four succeeding years he worked for his father, and in 1870 bought the homestead property. In 1882 he built an elegant new residence, and put up the most commodious and probably the best planned barn in the county. January 27, 1870, he was married to Amanda, daughter of Frank Loux, of Solebury. She was born April 14, 1846. They have six children: Jacob Franklin, Minerva, Anna Laura, Nelson Oswald, Mabel Celia, and Mary Matilda. Mr. Fretz is a plain-spoken, straightforward man, who inspires confidence by his sincerity of action. He has never been an aspirant for public favors, having never held office except as traverse and grand juror.

QUINCY A. FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kratz) Fretz, who lived on the farm now owned by Anthony R. Fretz, adjoining the one owned by the subject of this sketch. He died there more than forty years ago. His son, also named Joseph, was father of Quincy A. He was born, lived all his lifetime, and died on the place mentioned. He was born in 1803, and died in December, 1880. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and a great reader. His wife was Catharine Rickert, who died a short time after her husband, aged 63. Their children were: Allen W., living in Riegelsville; Quincy A.; Titus, who died in 1870; Susannah, wife of Mahlon Essek, in Hamilton county, Indiana; and Anthony R. and Ella, living on the homestead. Quincy A. was born July 18, 1847, and lived with his parents until a few years after his marriage, when he spent a year in Hilltown, engaged in the manufacture of force-pumps. The next four years he was in the same business in Soudertown, Montgomery county, and in 1879 he returned to Bucks county to the farm where he now lives, and which he had bought after his father's death. October 10, 1873, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Jacob Yeakel, of Hilltown. She was born May 27, 1847. They have had one child who died young. Mr. Fretz is a leading man among his neighbors, who respect his straightforward, honest, and manly ways. Like all of their ancestors, he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church.

JOHN M. FRETZ, farmer, Bedminster, is a grandson of Joseph and a son of Abraham Fretz. The latter was born where Anthony R. Fretz now lives, and died about forty-five years ago. After his marriage he bought a farm in Plumstead from his father's estate on which he remained until his death. On his father's death he began building a new house and other buildings for himself, but died before their completion. A consistent member of the Mennonite church, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His wife was Ann Myers, who is now living in Bethlehem. Their children are: Joseph M., living in Richland township; Mary A., with her mother; Sarah A., the wife of John Groman, of Hanover township, Lehigh county; Abraham M., in New Britain township; and John M., who was born in Plumstead, September 16, 1839. His father dying when he was less than four years old he went to his Uncle Joseph, where he stayed eleven years; then he lived in Lehigh county for two years; then in this township for eleven years; and the following nine years he worked in Bethlehem. In 1878 he bought the place in Bedminster where he now lives. March 2, 1871, he was married to Mary, daughter of Christian Fretz. She was born in October, 1842. They have had two children: Elmer Grant, born January 25, 1872, died December 12, 1876, and John Clarence, born August 15, 1878. True to the faith of their ancestors Mr. and Mrs. Fretz are members of the Mennonite church, and ever since his return to the township he has been a trustee of the Second Deep Run church. A man of strict honor and integrity he has the respect and esteem of his fellow-men.

JOSEPH S. FUNK, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a grandson of Abraham Funk, who came from Germany and settled in Springfield township. He was a teamster in the revolutionary war, after which he came back to this township. His son Joseph was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Springfield in 1800 and died there in 1882. He was a miller by trade, and later bought a farm in that township, where he lived for over forty years before his death. For his time he was a well educated man, of sterling honesty, straightforward in deed and word, saying always just what he thought right. His wife was Sarah Seifert, born in Springfield township in 1811, who now lives with her son, Joseph S. Their children were David, who was in the union army and died in Louisiana; Susanna, Jonas, and William, also deceased; John, living near Easton, Pa.; Hester, wife of Peter Hartman, in Rockhill; Tillman, in Springfield; Effie, wife of John Koch, in same township; Sarah, wife of Samuel Algert, of Easton; and Joseph S., who is the oldest of the survivors, and was born April 11, 1833. A year after his marriage he rented a farm in Springfield, where he stayed for three years; then he was a year in Durham; after which he lived on the home farm for twenty-two years, and in 1885 bought his present home in this township. November 23, 1857, he was married to Anna S., daughter of Isaac Fretz, of Tinicum. She was born January 29, 1837. Their children are: Adaline F., wife of Gideon S. Rosenberger, of this township; and Elmer Ellsworth, born August 15, 1864, who has already taught school six terms—three in Springfield and three in this township, and is a promising young man. He is married to Philena, daughter of James Zigafuss, of Nockamixon township, and by whom he has two children. Mr. Funk is an honest man and a good citizen. He is a member of the Trinity Lutheran church in Springfield, and his wife is a member of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church.

GEORGE W. GARNER, baker, P. O. Dublin, comes of a family which has long been identified with Bucks county. His great-grandfather on his mother's side kept a hotel in Hinkletown, in Plumstead township, a great many years ago. His paternal grandfather, George, was a farmer in Doylestown township. His son, also named George, was born there and owned the home farm. He died about twenty-five years ago. He was known as an extremely hard-working man. His wife was Maria Hinkle, born in Plumstead township, now living in New Britain, and nearly 80 years of age. They had thirteen children, all of whom lived to maturity,



Reed Frez-

but typhoid fever carried off the father and five of the children at one time. Those deceased were Annie, Catherine, Reuben, Mary, and Christiana. Those now living are : Casper, in Springfield, N. J. ; Samuel, in Ambler, Montgomery county ; Rosalind, wife of Elias Sellers ; and Cordelia, wife of Joseph Hines, both in Warrington township ; Susanna, wife of Samuel Hines, and Adeline, wife of Harry Fellman, both of New Britain township ; Harriet, wife of Isaac Transue, in Doylestown ; and George W., who was next to Susanna, and was born January 19, 1849, in Warrington township. When 16 years old he learned the trade of a baker and has followed it ever since. In 1884 he started for himself in Dublin, and has been quite successful. July 10, 1872, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Alfred Fisher. She was born in Doylestown, August 10, 1852. They have had five children, one of whom, Ervin Garfield, died in infancy. The others are George A., Samuel Ross, Lizzie Venora, and Lawrence Main. Mr. Garner is a man of excellent character and stands well as a business man and a citizen.

JOHN M. GRUVER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Philip Gruver, a farmer in Tinicum township, where he died about forty-five years ago. He was twice married. His son, Joseph, father of our subject, was a son by his first wife. He was born on the homestead in 1798 and died in August, 1880, aged 83 years. He was a man of good repute and an elder in the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church, in which he also led the singing. His wife, Elizabeth Maust, was born in the same township and in the same year as her husband, and died in September, 1882, in her 85th year. They had eleven children, of whom seven are now living : Reuben, in Doylestown township ; Elias, John M., living in Bedminster township ; Isaac and Caroline, in Tinicum township ; Joseph, in Lehigh county ; and Mary, in Hilltown. John M. was born February 7, 1837. He was brought up to farming and in 1860 began for himself, living on various farms in this and Tinicum township for nine years, when he bought the place which has since been his home. December 3, 1864, he was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph Sine. She was born December 7, 1844. To their union four children have been born : Leidy S., who teaches school in winter, and is now fitting himself for the higher branches of his profession ; Milton S. and Edwin S. ; and James Ezra, who died in January, 1886, aged 17 years and 6 months. Mr. and Mrs. Gruver and all of their family except the youngest are members of the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church, and the testimony of his neighbors is that he is an honest, upright man, and a good citizen.

J. PRICE HARLEY, farmer and miller, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of Samuel Harley, who was the founder of Harleysville, in Montgomery county, where he kept a store and hotel, and he was a prominent man in that locality. He was a leading member of the Dunkard church near there, known as the Indian Creek church. He died in his 82d year about fifty years ago. His wife, Catherine, was a daughter of Christopher Sauer, the first German printer in Pennsylvania, who being on principle opposed to all oaths, refused (although a patriot) to take the oath of allegiance, and thereby lost all his property. Samuel Harley's son, Jacob S., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He engaged in many business enterprises ; first in Harleysville and then in Franconia, where he had a store and hotel. He gave up the hotel in a few years, but was in the mercantile business twenty-two years altogether. During this time he built almost all the buildings that compose that village. In 1847 he sold out his store and also a lumber yard which he owned, and bought a farm in Hilltown township. He lived there for ten years, then went to Line-Lexington, engaged in general business there for a time, then started a stove and hardware store. He carried on that business for fourteen years, then retired and came to Dublin, where he died August 1, 1882. Like his father, he was a prominent member of the Dunkard church, and a conscientious, upright man. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Rev. John Price, of Chester county. She was born February 26, 1804, and died September

1, 1882, one month after her husband. Of their children Caroline, Eliza, Franklin, Charles, and Jacob are deceased. Those living are : Matilda, wife of Samuel F. Loux, living in Dublin; Mary, wife of David Swink, in Hilltown township; David, a lawyer in Manistee City, Mich.; Jonathan, a farmer in Michigan; and J. Price, who was born October 6, 1839, in Franconiaville. He inherits the family characteristics of push and energy, and has had much experience in actual business. He was first in his father's store and then for three years in wholesale dry-goods houses in Philadelphia. In 1871 he came to Dublin and engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the principal houses in Philadelphia. This business he carried on successfully for sixteen years, after which he gave his attention solely to his farm until 1887, when he built the steam saw and grist mill which he is now running. June 3, 1871, he was married to Amanda H., daughter of Joseph Crouthamel, then of Hatfield, Montgomery county, where she was born March 28, 1846. They have had two children, one of whom, Lucretia M., died in infancy. The other, Lavinia P., is living with her parents. Mr. Harley is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M.; of Kensington Chapter, No. 233, R. A. M.; and of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is also a member and trustee of Girard Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Birmingham, and was the founder of Cuttalossa Tribe, No. 244, I. O. R. M., of Dublin. He is a wide-awake, energetic, and enterprising man.

JOHN HARRISON, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a native of Ireland, born in County Down July 4, 1824. His parents came to this country when he was six years old and settled in Pittsburgh, where his father kept a store. He was afterward in the same business in Beaver county, and died there in 1860. His wife died many years before. They had six children, of whom three are now living : William, living with his brother; Eliza, widow of James Quay, in Beaver county; and John, who went, when old enough, into a cotton factory, and was afterward for three years in a wholesale liquor house in Pittsburgh. In 1861 he returned to Ireland, buying a farm in County Derry, where he lived for twelve years, coming back to this country in 1873. Landing in Philadelphia, he came thence to this county and bought the large farm where he has ever since lived. He was married in Ireland in 1862 to Mary Higgins, who died in this township July 22, 1874, at the age of 35 years. She had three children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Harrison has always been an industrious and careful man, and is the heaviest tax-payer in the township, and his ample means often enable him to come to the relief of his financially embarrassed neighbors. He is an enterprising, energetic business man, and possesses those qualities which command success.

ABRAHAM K. HIGH, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of Daniel High, a native of Chester county, born October 25, 1773, and died in 1816. His wife, Elizabeth Kulp, was a native of this township, and they were married in Chester county. She died at the age of 76. Their children were : Barbara, widow of John Bleam, in Plumstead; David, who makes his home with Abraham K.; and Jacob, father of Abraham K., who was the eldest, and was born in Chester county April 17, 1804, and died September 2, 1883. His parents came to this county when he was ten years old. He was a sober, industrious man, and a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. His wife was Sarah, daughter of minister Abraham Kulp. She was born October 6, 1810, and is now living with Abraham K. Their children were : Elizabeth, who was the wife of Reuben M. Myers, and died February 6, 1885; Sarah, single, living with her mother; and Abraham K., who was the eldest, and was born September 20, 1833. After his marriage, he farmed the home place on shares, and after his father's death bought it. He has never had any other occupation than farming. November 17, 1861, he was married to Barbara, daughter of John Leatherman of this township. She was born May 12, 1841. They had three children, two of whom, Sarah and Daniel, died young. Their only son, John L., was born April 25, 1866, is unmarried, and lives with his parents. Mr. High has

been assessor and school director, and during the civil war was enrolling officer. He has always had the reputation of being a man of strict probity. He and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church.

HENRY K. HOCKMAN, carpenter, P. O. Bedminster, comes from an old family in this part of the county. His great-grandfather, Ulrich Hockman, died here and is buried at the Deep Run church. His son, Ulrich, was grandfather of Henry K., and was born, lived, and died in this township. John D., the father of our subject, was a shoemaker, but after his marriage began farming in Plumstead, and in 1851 removed to this township, and on the death of his father he bought the home farm, which he subsequently sold, removing to another place in this township. He possesses the utmost confidence of his fellow-men, who appreciate his good qualities. His wife is Rebecca, daughter of Philip Kratz. Their children are: Jacob, living in Perkasio; Isaac, deceased; William K., living in this township; Mary Ann, wife of Jacob D. Kendie, of Hatfield; Sarah, wife of Charles Roberts, of Lehigh county; Annie, wife of Jacob Ruth, of Bethlehem; and Henry K., who was born August 15, 1840. At the age of 21 he began learning the trade of a carpenter, and twelve years later began farming for his wife's father. For six and one-half years he drove the stage between Doylestown and Bedminster, and then built the place in Bedminster, where he now carries on his trade. In 1867 he was married to Maria, daughter of Isaac K. Fretz. Four children have been born to them: Lillie, who died in childhood; William Henry, Ellen, and Clinton. As a man and tradesman, Mr. Hockman bears an honorable name. He and his wife are, like their progenitors, members of the Mennonite church.

ABRAHAM M. KELLER, hotel-keeper, P. O. Bedminster, was born in Plumstead township March 21, 1861. His great-great-grandfather came from Germany, and settled in Haycock township. His son, Christopher, born there December 15, 1751, was great-grandfather of Abraham M. He died July 8, 1820. His wife was Margaret Trauch, who was born in 1759, and died August 30, 1778. Both are buried at the Keller church. The grandfather of Abraham M. was Joseph, who was born in Haycock township February 14, 1777, and died May 17, 1859. He was a blacksmith by trade, and owned a small farm. By industry and economy he accumulated a good estate. He was an elder of the Keller Lutheran church. His wife was Anna Mary Applebach, who was born November 2, 1798, and died March 6, 1876. They are also buried at the Keller church, but at the new cemetery. Their oldest son, Abraham, is the father of Abraham M., and was born in Haycock, September 16, 1823. He farmed for several years in Plumstead and Bedminster, and for three years had an interest in the store at Bedminsterville, and for one year owned the whole of the capital, and afterward bought the hotel property at that place, and conducted it for ten years, when he rented it to our subject. He now lives in a fine new residence which he built opposite the hotel and store. Without early advantages, Mr. Keller has made himself honored and respected in the place where he was born and lives. He has been twice married—first in November, 1847, to Judith Myers, the mother of all his children, who was born February 3, 1829, and died December 23, 1880. November 26, 1881, Mr. Keller was married to Susanna, widow of Franklin Stauffer, of Springfield township. His children are: William M., Susanna M., and Amanda M., deceased; Mary, wife of Henry Deaterly, of this township; Lewis, Joseph, living in Philadelphia; Mahlon and Ira, with their brother Lewis; Catherine, wife of Harvey Shull, in Plumsteadville; and Abraham M. Our subject completed his education at the academy at North Wales, Montgomery county, and then went into a wholesale furniture house in Philadelphia as shipping clerk. A year later he returned to Bedminsterville, and engaged with his father in the feed business. In 1884 he rented the hotel which he is now successfully carrying on, ably assisted therein by his wife. November 15, 1884, he was married to Annie Nettie, daughter of John D. and Catherine Herstine, of Nocka-

mixon township. She was born September 14, 1862. Mr. Keller is a member of the Keller Lutheran church, and his wife of St. Luke's Reformed church in Nockamixon. They are popular with the travelling public, and keep a first-class country hotel.

LEWIS KELLER, merchant, P. O. Bedminster, oldest son of Abraham Keller, was born December 26, 1852. He worked on his father's farm, attending school winters, and was even then noted for the qualities which laid the foundation of his present prosperity. At the age of 17 he entered the store of J. H. Applebach & Co., his father being a member of the firm. Three years later he bought Mr. Applebach's interest, the firm being Keller & Son, the entire capital being invested by his father. Two years later his brother, Joseph M., succeeded his father, the firm being Keller & Brother. Three years later Joseph retired and Lewis took the entire business on his own hands, also buying the real estate. In 1884 he built a fine new dwelling-house, but October 2, 1886, a fire destroyed his entire buildings, dwelling, store, furniture warehouses, and all the contents except a small part of his stock. His total loss was \$30,000, on which he had an insurance of \$21,000. This was a crushing blow to the young merchant, but encouraged by the sympathy and substantial aid of his neighbors, he at once set to work to rebuild, and has now a four-story brick store 33 by 100 feet, all four floors being filled with goods, something rarely seen in a country store. He carries a stock of about \$20,000 of goods of all kinds. The trade of the firm when he first entered it was about \$12,000 per annum. He is now doing a yearly business of \$60,000, a result due to his integrity, industry, and business ability. December 23, 1876, he was married to Emma J., daughter of Amos Harpel. She was born February 5, 1856. They have two children: Hiram, born August 9, 1879, and Erwin, born November 30, 1882. In 1875 Mr. Keller was appointed postmaster at Bedminster. He has been elder of the Keller Lutheran church and is highly esteemed in the community.

JACOB KILMER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Henry Kilmer, who came from Germany and settled in Tinicum township, where he died. His son, Samuel, father of Jacob, was born there in 1800, and died in the house where Jacob lives in 1851, having removed there after his marriage. His wife was Mary Deaterly, who was born in this township in 1800, and is now living with her daughter Mary. Mr. Kilmer was a man of deep religious feeling, and was a member and a deacon of the Tohickon Reformed church. His children were: John, who died when a young man; Mary, wife of Abraham Gearhart, of this township; and Jacob, who was the oldest, and was born February 12, 1826. On the death of his father he took the farm which has since been his home. In 1849 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Fluck, of this township, who died in 1852, leaving two children, one of whom died a month afterward. The survivor is Melinda, wife of Wilson Fabian, of Nockamixon township. In 1853 Mr. Kilmer was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Fulmer, of Nockamixon. Their children are: Reuben F., a farmer in Haycock; Elemanda, wife of Clayton Hockman, of this township; Samuel F., in Hilltown; Wilson F., in Nockamixon; Frederick F., in Sellersville; Jacob F., who runs a creamery in this township; William F., who lives with his parents; Thomas, who farms the home place; and Mary E., living at home. Mr. Kilmer, his wife, and all of his children are members of the Tohickon Reformed Church, of which he was for seven years a deacon.

DIETRICH KNOPPEL, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a native of Germany, and was born December 24, 1824, in Bicken, Hanover. When 20 years old he came to this country and learned the trade of a confectioner in Philadelphia. He followed that business for thirty-eight years, when he retired to a farm he had formerly owned in this township, and had sold, and in 1884 he again purchased it, and has since made it his home. November 11, 1850, he was married to Catharine Heppe, who was born in Ollendorf, Hesse Cassel, January 2, 1831. They have had eight children, of

whom four died young. Those living are: John, born November 19, 1850, living with his parents; Herman, born July 8, 1855, in Philadelphia; Lena, born August 25, 1865; and Harry, April 9, 1870; the last two at home. All are unmarried. Mr. Knoppel is a man who has had an honorable record and bears an unblemished character. The whole family are members of the Keller Lutheran church, and while living in Philadelphia, Mr. Knoppel was for nine years an elder in the church to which he belonged in that city.

MARTIN LEATHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Christian Leatherman, who owned the farm of which Martin now owns half. On the half owned by Henry S. Stover he died. His son John, father of Martin, bought half from his father and in 1818 built the stone house in which he died, and in which Martin lives. He was born in 1795 and died in 1872. He was a member of the old Mennonite church and a respected man. His wife, Barbara Overholt, was born in 1799 and died in 1872. Of their seven children one died young, and another, Annie, also deceased, was the wife of Abraham Kulp. The others are: Jacob; Mary, widow of John Detweiler; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Overholt; Barbara, wife of Abraham K. High, all in this township; and Martin, who was born June 1, 1823, in the house in which he has ever since lived, and which, with the farm, he bought from his father. November 26, 1848, he was married to Emma, daughter of Abraham Myers. She was born April 17, 1847. They have had three children, two of whom died young. The survivor is a son, John, born July 19, 1856, who is married to Eliza, daughter of Isaac Kulp, and has two children, Annie and Harvey, and farms the home place. Like all of their ancestors they are Mennonites, and Martin has been trustee of the Old Deep Run church.

GEORGE W. LERCH, tinsmith, P. O. Bedminster, is a native of Tinicum township, where he was born March 9, 1854. His grandfather, David Lerch, was a farmer in Northampton county, where he died. His son, Samuel, father of George W., was born in Northampton county July 15, 1823, and after his marriage removed to a small farm in Tinicum township, where he still lives. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Peter Shull, of Tinicum. She died in 1867, leaving three children: Clinton, living in Tinicum; Samuel in New Jersey; and George W. Our subject was brought up to farming, and in 1873 began learning the trade of a tinsmith in Bedminster, buying out the business four years later, and he has successfully conducted it ever since. November 1, 1879, he was married to Anna G., daughter of Elias Strouse, of Tinicum, where she was born July 31, 1859. They have had two children, Howard and Dorsey, the latter of whom died in infancy. Among the young business men of Bedminsterville Mr. Lerch stands in the front rank. He is characterized by a sturdy independence and an unfaltering uprightness. He is a member of the Reformed church and his wife of the Lutheran. In politics he is an active democrat.

JOHN A. LOUX, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Pipersville, is a great-grandson of Peter Loux, who came to this township in 1737, buying a tract of 170 acres on the Deep run. His son John, grandfather of John A., was born there in 1756. Fifteen years after his marriage he bought a farm in Plumstead township, where he lived until his death in 1820. He was twice married. His first wife was a Rosenberger, who was the widow of Henry Leatherman, who died comparatively young, leaving four children: John, Peter, Abraham and Catherine. His second wife was a Wisner and the widow of an Augeny. She had one son, Moses. The father of John A. was Peter, who was born in this township and afterward bought the Plumstead farm, where he died July 24, 1871, aged 85 years. He was a man of quiet disposition, sober, honest and industrious, and a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. He also was married twice. His first wife was Rebecca Atherholt, of New Britain township, who died in September, 1834, aged less than 40. The second wife was Anna Overholt, of this township, now living on the old

home where her only child, Mary, wife of Enos Huntsberger, also lives. The children of the first wife were: Anna, who died young; Samuel, who was accidentally shot in 1847 while hunting in New Jersey; Christian, living in New Britain; and John A., who was the oldest and was born November 19, 1815. He learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for six years, when he went into the mercantile business in Dublin, this township, and five years later sold out and removed to Pipersville, where he was in business for five years. In 1849 he sold out and retired to the farm where he now lives. In 1845 he took up the business of surveying, which he followed actively for many years, and he still occasionally works at it. He has been twice married; first May 30, 1841, to Hannah, daughter of Leonard Jacoby, of Hilltown. She was born December 5, 1820, and died March 19, 1844, leaving one child, Amanda, now deceased, who was the wife of John F. Raus. February 1, 1848, Mr. Loux was again married, to Rachel, daughter of John High, of Berks county. She was born February 1, 1826. They have had two children: William, who died young, and Emeline, who is the wife of Daniel T. Bennett, of Shawneetown, Monroe county. Mr. Loux has been a prominent and busy man in the community. He has been county auditor and is the oldest justice of the peace in the county, in length of continuous service, being now in his forty-third year. The estimation in which he is held is shown by his repeated re-elections in a democratic township, he being a republican. He is an honest and conscientious man and a good citizen.

JONAS S. LOUX, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a native of Tinicum township, and a grandson of Jacob Loux, who lived near Pipersville, and died about forty years ago. Martin, the father of Jonas S., was born in 1795. For several years he kept a store at Pipersville. He afterward kept the hotel on the Ridge for two or three years, then bought a farm in Tinicum on which he lived twenty-eight years, dying in 1858. He was a man of great popularity, and in the latter years of his life joined the Reformed church of Lower Tinicum, in which he was choir leader for many years. His wife, Sarah Smith, was born in Springfield township in 1801 and died in 1863. They had ten children, five of whom are living: Jonas, Ephraim, Catherine, Lavina, and Eliza. Jonas was born in Tinicum, January 16, 1839. On his marriage he removed to Springfield township, from which place, in October, 1862, he entered the Union army, in the 174th Regiment, P. V. He was mustered out August 7, 1863, and in the following March bought his present home and removed to it. January 26, 1861, he was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Fretz, of Tinicum, where she was born in 1842. They have three children: Harvey F., married to Lizzie, daughter of Charles Fox, of Tinicum, where he lives; E. Lincoln, who is a successful teacher; and Flora. Mr. Loux is a man of good plain common sense, a good farmer, and an honest man. He and all of his family are members of the Reformed church, of which he was for seven years an elder. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN MCKNIGHT, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Derry, May 17, 1829. He was brought to this country when but an infant. He is a son of John and Mary Ann (White) McKnight. The parents located in Philadelphia, where they remained three years, when his father bought a large farm in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, where he died about fifteen years ago, at the age of 77. His widow still lives there and is 81 years old. Their children are: Ann; William, who owns the old home; Robert, who owns a part of the original tract; James and Sarah, who also live in Butler county; Thomas, who lives in Oil City; and John, who was the oldest son. When of age he returned to Philadelphia, where he worked in the drug house of old Doctor Jayne for two years, then after his marriage returned to Butler county, living on a part of the farm which he got from his father. This he subsequently sold, going back to Philadelphia, and in 1874 bought the farm which has since been his home. August 12, 1852, he was

married to Annie, daughter of Samuel and Sarah McCain, then of Philadelphia. She was born in Ireland, October 25, 1826, and was 18 years old when she came to this country. Their children are: Annie, wife of William Glenn, an engineer in Philadelphia; John, married to Mary Elizabeth Rogers, employed in the carpet department of Wanamaker's store, Philadelphia; Alice, wife of William Henry Crock, who is in the produce business in Philadelphia; William Grant, who lives with his parents; and Isabella, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight still keep their membership in the Fourth United Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, with which they have been connected for many years. He is said by his neighbors to be a strictly honorable and upright man.

ISAAC MEYER, pastor of the Deep Run Mennonite church, P. O. Pipersville, is a grandson of Christian Meyer, a resident of Sulford township, Montgomery county, and of Christian Fretz, a well-known resident of this township. Christian Meyer and wife both died in Sulford township. Their son, Abraham, father of Isaac, was born April 21, 1784, was married November 21, 1809, and died August 25, 1822. His wife was Elizabeth Fretz, born in this township, October 20, 1780, and died February 29, 1828. He was a mason by trade, but after his marriage bought a farm of 100 acres in Sulford, on which he lived until his death. He was a member of the Franconia Mennonite church, and a man of excellent repute, having the respect and esteem of his neighbors. He had three sons and four daughters. Two of the latter died in infancy, and another, Mary, who was the wife of Enos Huntsberger, at the age of 68; and a son, Christian, at the age of 61. The survivors are: Abraham F., a farmer and minister of the Hilltown Mennonite church; Annie, wife of Issac Kulp, also in Hilltown; and Isaac, who is the oldest of the survivors and was born September 1, 1812. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and on his mother's death, when he was 16 years old, came to Bedminster township. He worked at his trade until his marriage, when he bought the farm now owned by his oldest son, since selling which he has had no occupation except his duties as minister. June 12, 1843, he was ordained to the ministry, and has ever since preached at the Old Deep Run church, a record of forty-four years in his Master's service. October 6, 1833, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Kratz, of this township, who was born August 24, 1826, and who died December 25, 1882. They had twelve children; six are deceased: Enos died at the age of 7 months; Tillman, at the age of 11 years; Hanna, at the age of 7; Sarah, at the age of 18; Mahlon, at the age of 42; and a daughter, wife of Henry Wisler, at the age of 32. The survivors are: Abraham K., who lives on the home farm; Isaac, a carpenter and undertaker in Plumsteadville; Christian, a carpenter in Fountainville; Annie, wife of William Rush, of this township; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Myers, in Plumstead; and Rachel, wife of Jonas Mill, of this township. December 20, 1885, Mr. Meyer was married to Susanna, widow of Jacob Leatherman, of Plumstead, whose maiden name was Minninger, and who was born in Richland township, this county, December 25, 1822. Mr. Meyer has given many of his best years to the preaching of the gospel, and is an earnest and devoted minister. He has the love and respect, not only of his own congregation, but of all Christian people who know him.

ABRAHAM K. MEYER, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is the oldest living son of Rev. Isaac Meyer, under whose name is given the family history. The subject of this sketch was born in this township, near Pipersville, February 23, 1836. He worked for his father until he was 19 years old, when he began learning the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for sixteen years, when he bought his father's farm, which he has since conducted. He was married January 23, 1863, to Sophia, daughter of Christian S. Myers, of this township. She was born May 15, 1844. They have four children: Tillman, who was born December 10, 1865; Lydia, born October 14, 1869; Edwin M., born November 20, 1873; and Abraham, born March 5, 1880; all of whom live with their parents. Mr. Meyer has never held nor desired

public office, but has always been a hard-working, industrious man. Like their ancestors both he and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church.

OLIVER K. MEYERS, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a son of Ephraim Meyers, who was born in Tinicum township, March 30, 1813, and died March 26, 1853, and Mary Keeler, his wife, who was born in the same township, October 17, 1813, and died April 17, 1884. Ephraim Meyers lived with his father until the latter died. He was married September 8, 1843, when he bought the farm on which Oliver K. now lives, where he passed a life of industry and integrity. Oliver K. was his only child, and was born in Tinicum, January 16, 1844. His father died when he was but 9 years old, and when he was 20 he went to Hilltown. His mother marrying again he bought the home farm, on which he has ever since lived. August 5, 1865, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Reuben Stever, now of Dublin, in this township. She was born in Monroe county, July 2, 1849. To their union six children have been born: Emma Jane, wife of George Ott; Anna Maria, wife of Abraham Swartley; David S., who died in childhood; Sarah Ellen, Lambert S., and Thaddeus S., who live with their parents. Mr. Meyers is regarded by all who know him as a man of probity and honor. He is a member of Doylestown Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Tohickon Reformed church.

REUBEN MILLER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Jacob Miller, who was a resident of Tinicum township. He died there about twenty years ago, aged 73. His wife was Barbara Huffman, who died in 1872, aged 75. Their son, William, was father of Reuben, and was born on the place where his father died, February 17, 1818, and is now living in Bedminster. His wife was Anna Maria Welder, who was born August 20, 1820, and died at the place named. Their children were: Henry, Sarah, and Sylvester, deceased; Barbara Ann, wife of Reuben Fluck, of this township; Mary Amanda, wife of Abraham Leatherman, also of this township; Leanna, wife of Joseph Keller, in Philadelphia; William W., in Doylestown township; Jordan, on the homestead; Emma J., wife of Abraham Wisler, of Rockhill; Minerva, wife of Henry Keeler, in Hilltown; and Reuben, who was born October 25, 1848. He lived on the home place until 1884, when he bought and removed to the farm where he now lives. September 19, 1874, he was married to Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Mary Hockman, of this township. She was born February 6, 1854. To their union four children have been born: Harvey, who died in infancy; Estella, Mary, Amanda, and Jonas Warren. Mr. Miller is a member of the Keller Reformed church, and his wife of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, and he is regarded by his neighbors as a man of probity and sterling character.

JACOB D. MITTMAN, farmer, P. O. Tohickon, is a grandson of Conrad Mittman, who owned and died on the place where Jacob D. now lives, and which has been in the family name for 150 years. His son, Jacob, was father of our subject. He was born on this farm in 1800, lived here all his life, and died in 1872 in his 73d year. He was a man of good repute, and a member of the Tohickon Reformed church. His wife, Susannah, daughter of Michael Deaterly, of this township, died more than thirty years ago. Their children were: Lydia Ann and Eliza, deceased; Tobias, who lives in Quakertown; Levi and Noah, in Bethlehem; Susannah, wife of William Hartman, in Haycock; and Jacob D., who was born September 30, 1838, on the place where he now lives. He worked as a mason for four years, when he began farming on a place in this township where he stayed eleven years, when he inherited the home farm where he has since lived. He has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Deaterly, who was born December 26, 1834, and died March 27, 1865, leaving one child, Livy, who was born August 8, 1864, and is the wife of Milton H. Snyder, of Hilltown. February 2, 1867, Mr. Mittman was married to Sarah, daughter of George King, of Tinicum. She was born March 25, 1835. To their



D. P. Meyer

union five children were born : Anna Margaret, Abby, Reuben K., and Erwin, who live with their parents ; and Oscar, who died young. Mr. Mittman is a man of excellent reputation, and is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church. His wife belongs to the Keller Lutheran church.

D. P. MOYER, physician, P. O. Dublin, was born in Montgomery county, this state, March 4, 1847. His parents, Jacob D. and Christiana (Price) Moyer, were natives of Montgomery county, where they were married and remained until the death of the father. Mrs. Moyer is still living and resides on the old homestead. Doctor Moyer received an academic education in the Freeland Seminary, now called Ursinus College, and in 1869 he commenced a course of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Graduating in 1872, he soon after located in Dublin and began practice here which he has ever since continued. He was united in marriage December 5, 1872, with Ella E., daughter of William H. and Christiana (Cope) Bush, who are now residents of Quakertown, Pa. ; Ella E. was born June 19, 1850. The doctor and his wife are the parents of three children : Isabella B., Christine B., and Edith May. Mrs. Moyer is a member of the Lutheran church. The doctor is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

HENRY C. MOYER, proprietor of creamery, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Abraham Moyer, who died in Hilltown about forty years ago at the age of 70 years. He had fourteen children, of whom five are yet living : Henry B., a minister in Hilltown ; John B., living in Michigan ; Abraham, living in Illinois ; Mary, in Indiana ; and Elizabeth, in Hilltown. Samuel, father of Henry O., was born in Hilltown in 1815 and died there in 1852. He was a farmer and was noted for raising and training fast horses, having at one time the fastest horse in the county, which he sold nearly forty years ago for \$325—a great price at that time. He was a member of the Mennonite church, and a good man. His wife was Hannah Oberholtzer, who is now living with our subject at the age of 68 years. They had six children : Isaac, Enos, Abraham, and Mary Ann, deceased ; Samuel, living in Hilltown, and Henry O., who was born in Hilltown November 27, 1845. When 16 years old he began working at the blacksmith's trade, and continued for ten years. He afterward engaged for five years in butchering, and two years in brick manufacturing. He then built the Bedminster creamery, which he has since successfully conducted. He has handled as high as 18,000 pounds of milk in a day, his average being about 12,000. The creamery has been a great benefit to the farming community of this section. October 6, 1886, Mr. Moyer was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Henry A. Moyer. She was born October 15, 1845, in Hilltown. They have seven children : Theodore M., Ida Jane, Hannah M., Henry Clinton, Samuel Linford, Sarah Alice, and Florence Mabel. Mr. Moyer is regarded as a leading man in Bedminster, his judgment, honesty, and straight dealing winning for him the confidence of the people. He and his wife are members of the Dublin Reformed church.

ISAAC S. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Jacob Moyer, who lived near Dublin, in this township. He died nearly sixty years ago, and was blind for nine years before his death. His son, William, was the father of Isaac S. He was born on the farm near Dublin, and lived there all his life, dying at the age of 68. He was a good man and was a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. His wife, Sarah Stout, survived him many years. They had fourteen children, of whom ten lived to maturity. Those now living are : Abraham S., who is on the home farm ; William S., living near there ; Samuel, in Dublin ; and Isaac S., who was born April 28, 1819. After his marriage he farmed the home place for three years, then removed to his present place, which was then owned by his wife's father, and which he afterward bought. December 16, 1848, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Abraham Moyer. She was born May 12, 1828, in the house which has always been her home, and in which her father and grand-

father had lived and died. They had ten children, of whom three died young, Abraham died at the age of twenty-nine, and Isaac at twenty-three. Those living are: Sarah, wife of Reuben F. High, of Plumstead township; Catharine, wife of Albert F. Myers, of Perkasio; Lizzie, wife of Dr. Brumbaugh, of Pipersville; and William and Tillman, who are living with their parents. Mr. Moyer is an industrious man, has always attended closely to his business, and bears a high character for integrity. He and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church.

AARON F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Henry Myers, a farmer and mason of Plumstead township, where he died forty-three years ago. His wife, Elizabeth Fretz, died in 1865. Their children were: Henry F. and John F., living in Plumstead; Reuben F., Joseph F., William F., Barbara, Catharine, and Annie, deceased. The father of our subject, Joseph F., was born in Plumstead in 1812. He was a mason and farmer. Forty years ago he quit his trade, farming solely thereafter. In 1844 he bought the farm now owned by Aaron, where he died May 12, 1882. When he bought the farm a large part of it was uncleared, and the only buildings on it were an old log cabin and an old wagon-house. He put up the fine buildings now on it and cleared the land. His wife was Barbara, daughter of Abraham Fretz, of this township. She died January 8, 1884, in her 72d year. Of their children Enos, Mahlon, Mary Ann, Susannah, and an infant are deceased; Henry F. lives in Tinicum; Abraham F., in this township; and Aaron F., who was born July 10, 1846. When 18 years old he began teaching, which he followed for five years. After his marriage he rented a place in this township for a year, when he bought a farm in New Britain, which he sold ten years later, returning to the home place, which he bought on the death of his father two years afterward. May 1, 1869, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Henry Moyer, of Lehigh county. She was born February 7, 1845. They have had nine children, of whom Barbara, Susanna, and Henry are deceased; and Oscar M., Joseph M., Titus M., Pierson M., Isaiah M., and Levinas M. are at home. Mr. Myers has the confidence of those who know him, for a thoroughly honest and reliable man. He is a member and a trustee of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church.

ABRAHAM F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Hagersville, is a grandson of Henry Myers, who was born, lived, and died in Plumstead township, near Smith's corners. He was both a mason and a farmer. He died nearly forty years ago. His son, Joseph F., was father of our subject. He was born in Plumstead and was also a mason and a farmer. In 1845 he came to Bedminster, living on the farm now owned by his son, Aaron F., until his death in 1883, when he was 71 years old. He was a member and a trustee of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, and had the confidence of his fellow-men. His wife was Barbara, daughter of Abram Fretz, of this township. She died in 1885, in her 72d year. Their children were: Susanna, Enos, Mahlon, Mary Ann, and an infant, deceased; and Henry F., in Tinicum; Aaron F., in this township; and Abraham F., who was born in Plumstead October 12, 1842. In 1872 he began for himself on the home farm, where he stayed until 1881, when he bought the farm near Hagersville, which has since been his home. November 18, 1871, he was married to Susanna, daughter of John High, of Plumstead. She was born in 1849, and died October 13, 1883. She had three children: Anna Belle, who died in infancy; and Clara and Josephine, living with their father. Mr. Myers bears an excellent reputation for probity and straightforward conduct. Like all of his ancestors he is a Mennonite, and is a member of the Deep Run church.

ABRAHAM O. MYERS, dealer in stock, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of John Myers, who was a school-teacher in Plumstead township for many years, and died there about twenty years ago. His wife, Elizabeth, died many years before him. Their son, Samuel, was the father of Abraham O. He was born in Plumstead and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed until a short time before his death. He also owned a farm there. He was an upright man, of excellent reputation, and a mem-

ber of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. He died October 29, 1882, aged 59 years. His wife, Annie, was a daughter of Jacob Overholt, of Bedminster township. She is now living in New Britain township with her daughter, Mary Ann. Their children were: Henry, Hannah, Annie, and an infant, deceased; and Mary Ann, wife of Isaac Johnson, living in New Britain township; Lizzie, wife of Watson Michener, in Plumstead township; and Abraham O., who was the fourth child, and was born in Plumstead June 8, 1857. He worked for his father until he was of age and then embarked in the business he is now following, dealing in horses, cattle, calves, poultry, and stock of all kinds. He first settled in Tinicum township, then went back to Plumstead, and from there removed to his present residence in this township. February 17, 1879, he was married to Charlotte, daughter of William Buehrle. She was born in Tinicum township. They have three children: Grace, Annie, and William Henry. Mr. Myers is a driving, energetic young man of good habits, and is bound to succeed. He and his wife are both members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church.

CHRISTIAN M. MYERS, roller flour manufacturer, P. O. Pipersville, is a great-grandson of John Myers, a former resident of this township, who, on November 27, 1762, bought a tract of land in Plumstead township, where he died. His son, Christian, was the father of Samuel, who was the father of Christian M. Samuel was born on the Plumstead home, where the fourth generation is now living, in 1805, and died there in 1879. He was a farmer and a man of quiet, reserved disposition, who never pushed himself forward, was temperate in everything, and reared his family in habits that insured their prosperity, and educated them as well as possible in the schools of the day. He was a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, and never held or desired office. His wife, Susanna, daughter of Jacob Nash, of Tinicum, is now living on the old home. They had eight children: Hannah, who died in childhood; Jacob, living in New Britain township; Tobias N., in Doylestown township; Amos, on the old homestead; Elizabeth, who died in January, 1862, aged 19; Anna, widow of David B. Kratz, living in Lansdale, Montgomery county; Charles in Hatfield, Montgomery county; and Christian M., who was next to Tobias, and was born April 29, 1841. He was brought up on the farm and after his marriage engaged in the milling business at the old "Stover Mill" where he now is, and which is owned by his wife's father, and has been in the Stover name for over one hundred years. January 7, 1863, he was married to Eliza B., daughter of Samuel Stover, who was born on the place where they now live February 22, 1844. They have three children, all of whom make their home with their parents. They are: Samuel Horace, now attending Lafayette College, at Easton, and who will graduate in 1888; Hugh Ely, preparing for college; and Ira Stover, attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Myers recognize the value of education, and intend giving their children all the advantages possible. Mr. Myers is a man of positive convictions and believes in saying and doing just what he thinks right. He is universally recognized as an upright man and a good citizen, though reserved in disposition; an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and gives his time and means to promote Sunday school work and other charities.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLAS, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Bedminster, is a great-grandson of Jacob Nicholas, born January 3, 1750, and died January 13, 1837. His wife, Elizabeth Barbara Brey, was born May 1, 1752, and died February 13, 1837. They were residents of Haycock. He lost one of his legs by accident, but lived many years thereafter a useful man. His son, John Peter Nicholas, was born June 16, 1795, and died March 26, 1876. He was grandfather of William S. and was a farmer and weaver. His wife, Elizabeth Helmer, was born September 8, 1796, and died February 26, 1858. Their son, Josiah F., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tinicum November 6, 1823, and now lives in Haycock. He is also a veterinary surgeon, having practised that profession for

thirty-five years. He has virtually given up practice, though he occasionally responds to the calls of his neighbors. He is a man of good character and reputation, a member of the Keller Lutheran church, and at one time deacon. His wife was Sarah Shives, born December 9, 1829, and died October 26, 1880. Their children were: Pierson and an infant, deceased; Mary Catharine, wife of Abraham Alt-house, in Haycock township; Lizzie, wife of Mahlon Durn, in Philadelphia; Mahlon, in Quakertown; Ella, wife of Abraham K. Hess, in Haycock; Amandus, in Perkasio; Emma, Adaline, Clara, and Harvey, with their father; and William S., who was born in Haycock township July 30, 1857. When 21 years old he went to Kutztown Normal school to complete his education, after which he taught for two terms, and in 1882 went to the Columbia Veterinary College and School of Comparative Medicine in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then practised in his father's office for a year, and on his marriage removed to his wife's father's house. There he stayed for nineteen months and then, his wife having died, he removed to Bedminsterville. February 12, 1885, he was married to Euphemia, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Mickley, who was born March 9, 1864, and died March 7, 1886, leaving one child, named for the mother. Dr. Nicholas has the advantage of a thorough training in one of the best veterinary colleges in the country and is very successful, having a large and growing practice.

NOAH S. NONEMAKER, physician, P. O. Bedminster, is a great-grandson of Adam Nonemaker, a native of this county and of foreign parentage. He was born April 21, 1759, lived in Hilltown township, died August 28, 1843, and is buried at the Tohickon Church burying-ground. He was a farmer all his lifetime. His wife was Barbara Kramer, born March 5, 1763, died April 27, 1821. Their son, Henry, grandfather of Noah S., was born in Hilltown township July 31, 1786, and died in this township September 16, 1871. He carried on for many years the business of undertaker and cabinet-maker in Bedminster. He, with all of this family, was noted for his skill as a worker in wood—a trait possessed to this day in a marked degree by his descendants. His wife was Elizabeth Rosenberger, born November 25, 1785, died in this township April 7, 1845. They had four sons and three daughters. Of these Charles and Henry are now living in this township; and Maria, widow of Peter Stout, is in Quakertown. Those deceased were: Elias, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Aaron. The latter was the father of Noah S. and was born in Rockhill township June 26, 1814. He was brought up to farming, and for fourteen years after his marriage farmed the home place in this township, and then bought a small place near Perkasio, where he lived for nearly thirty years, dying there March 17, 1885. He was an honest and upright man, and, though without education, enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. His wife was Anna Shutt, of Horsham township, Montgomery county. She was born March 5, 1815, and is now living at Perkasio. Their children are: Deborah, widow of Charles Wise, living in Perkasio; Elizabeth, deceased; Jacob, in Delaware; and Noah S., who was born March 23, 1854. In youth he worked at farming, attending district school until he was 13 years old, then engaged in mechanical pursuits for ten years. He was a great reader and student, and while working close by Doylestown attracted the attention of Dr. F. Swartzlander, who enabled him to satisfy his love for the study of medicine, and while continuing to work industriously he began reading for the profession under the doctor's instruction, and began his collegiate course in 1877, graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1879. He at once came to Bedminster, where he has built up a large practice. March 15, 1883, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Abraham Bean, of Sellersville. She was born September 8, 1857. They have three children: Annie Lucretia, Edgar Vasco, and Claudius Howard. Dr. Nonemaker is emphatically a self-made man. Starting in life without advantages of any kind, supporting himself by industrious work in the daytime and assiduous study at night, with rare

energy and perseverance and indomitable courage he has become a well-read, successful, and honored member of an honored profession.

BENJAMIN OTT, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a grandson of Peter Ott, who was born, lived, and died about seventy years ago in this township. He was twice married, and had a numerous family, none of whom are living. His son, George, was father of Benjamin. He was a farmer, and on his marriage began for himself on a place near by. He died while with a daughter in Rockhill, in February, 1878, aged 82. His wife was Mary Jacoby, who was born in Haycock, and died on the farm in this township, in September, 1875, aged 73. Their children were: Catherine, Peter, Thomas, and Sarah, deceased; Jacoby, in Hatfield, Montgomery county; Daniel, on the old home; Mary, wife of Isaac Fluck, of Rockhill township; and Benjamin, who was born October 26, 1832. He worked at harness-making for four years, and on his marriage began for himself, buying his present home two years later. November 23, 1856, he was married to Susannah, daughter of Thomas Kramer, of this township. She was born February 17, 1839. To their union six children have been born: Wilson K. and Thomas, deceased; and Mary Elizabeth, Hannah Etta, Quintes, and Ida, living at home. Wilson K. was a well-educated young man. He taught school two terms in this township, and he afterward came home from Millersville school, was taken sick, and died at home September 3, 1878. Mr. Ott is an industrious, hard-working farmer, whose character for probity stands as high as that of any man in the community. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church, and his wife of the Lutheran church.

AARON M. RICKERT, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of Daniel Rickert, who came from Hilltown in 1836, and bought the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. About ten years later he removed to the farm across the road, which is now owned by his son Isaac. He died March 7, 1869. His wife was Elizabeth Kulp, who died several years before him. They had three sons, namely: Isaac and Jacob (dealer in coal, lumber, feed, etc., in Weissport, Carbon county, Pa.), and Daniel K., who is now living on a farm adjacent. Daniel K. is the father of Aaron M., and was born September 15, 1825. He was married in 1850 to Hannah, daughter of John O. Moyer. She was born in May, 1826. Mr. Rickert is a member of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church, of which he is also a trustee. Their children were: Eliza, Lydia Ann, Sophia, and Susanna, deceased; and Katie, wife of William K. Powell, of Danborough, this county; and Aaron M., who was born in 1852, and has lived on the place of his birth all his life. On his marriage his father rented the homestead to him, and removed to his present home. In 1872 Aaron M. was married to Catherine L. Sell, of Milford township, who was born in 1851. Their children are: Lillie Jane, Hannah Louisa, Daniel S., Barbara Ellen, Peter, Menno, and Katie May. Mr. Rickert is a man of high character and good standing. Like his ancestors he is a Mennonite, and is a deacon of the Second Deep Run church. Isaac Rickert was married to Anna Stauffer, of Milford township. They had five children: Sarah, deceased; Anna, Lizzie, Daniel, and Amanda, who are still living with their parents, and are members of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church. Jacob Rickert has two sons: Hiram and Daniel, who are assisting him in his business. He is a man of good standing, and a member of the Evangelical church.

JACOB D. ROSENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Dublin, comes of a family that have long resided in Bucks county. His grandfather, Benjamin, was a miller and farmer near Perkasio. His wife was a Nash. Both have been dead many years. Their son, Jacob, was father of our subject, and was born in Rockhill, February 12, 1799, and died where Jacob D. now lives, March 10, 1883. He was a farmer, first in New Britain, then in Tinicum, and in 1848 bought the place where he died. He was a hard-working, sober man, of good repute. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Detweiler, of New Britain township. She

was born August 6, 1801, and died February 22, 1839. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Kulp. She was born May 28, 1803, and died here August 4, 1878. The children, all by the first wife, were: Mary and Enos, deceased; John D., living in Hilltown township; Joseph D., in Rockhill; and Jacob D., who was born in Tinicum, December 20, 1833. He learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked for ten years, when he began farming for his father on the home farm. He left there and was away five years, when he returned, and has ever since lived there. October 31, 1857, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Barnes, of New Britain township. She was born December 3, 1838. They have had ten children: Daniel B., living in Plumstead; Mary B., a twin sister, wife of Frank B. Snively, in Illinois; Isaiah, also in Illinois; Elizabeth B., Emma B., John Henry, Amanda Magdalena, Fanny B., William Fretz B., and Annetta B., with their parents. Besides being a farmer, Mr. Rosenberger is a dealer in agricultural machinery. He is an industrious man of excellent character. Like their ancestors he and his wife are Mennonites, members of the Second Deep Run church, of which he is a trustee.

GIDEON S. ROSENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a nephew of Jacob D. Rosenberger, of this township, under whose name is given a sketch of the older branches of this old family. The father of Gideon S. was John D., who was the oldest son of Jacob, and who was born July 8, 1826. He was a farmer as long as he was engaged in any occupation, and is now living retired in Hilltown township. He bought the farm where he now lives twenty-two years ago. He has always been a temperate, industrious man, and by his correct conduct has acquired the confidence of those who know him. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church of which he has been deacon. He has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Stover, of this township, who was born September 2, 1828, and died September 5, 1882. His second wife was Mary Krout, of New Britain. His children, all by his first wife, are: Mary Lizzie, wife of Henry Schull, living in Montgomery county; Amanda, wife of Dr. N. C. E. Guth, in Monroe county; Jacob, in New Britain township; and Gideon S., who was the second, and was born December 18, 1850. He followed milling for eight years, and on his marriage rented his father's farm in Hilltown for a year, when he bought his present home. January 8, 1880, he was married to Addie, daughter of Joseph S. Funk, now of this township. She was born January 28, 1860. They have two children living: Joseph Funk and Minnie Catherine; and one who died in infancy, John Herbert. Mr. Rosenberger is a highly esteemed citizen of the township. He is a director of the Dublin Creamery Company, takes a warm interest in educational matters, and is a member of the school board. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church of the same place.

CHARLES SCHEETZ, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Keller's Church, is a grandson of Conrad Scheetz, who came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, whence he went to Germantown, but later returned to the former place, where he died. His wife survived him many years, dying at an extreme old age. Their son George was father of Charles. He was born in Germantown December 12, 1785, and died September 17, 1863, in the house opposite to where his son Charles now lives. He was a hatter by trade, but became a teacher and removed to this township, living at Keller's Church for forty-five years. The older residents here still speak in the highest terms of his excellent qualities as a teacher. For twenty years before his death he was a member of the German Reformed church, and for several years was a deacon. His wife, Hester Fluck, was born March 6, 1792, and died April 7, 1875. Of their children, William and Edwin live in Quakertown; Francis in Norristown; Reuben F. and Albert F. in Doylestown; Eliza, wife of Aaron Fulmer, and Jacob in this township; Samuel F. in Richland township; and Charles, who

was born January 17, 1823. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, in which he spent forty-five years, the last twenty-eight in the store at Keller's Church, now conducted by his son, J. Edwin. When the Keller's Church post-office was established, he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. On retiring from the mercantile business Mr. Scheetz became a farmer. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace, and has held the office ever since, being now in his nineteenth consecutive year. October 12, 1851, he was married to Magdalena, daughter of John Hager, of Nockamixon. She was born December 1, 1829. They have had eight children: Vestilla, wife of C. Y. Apple, of Haycock township; Grier, in Perkasio; Horace, in Norristown; George, in Haycock; Iron, in St. Louis; J. Edwin, at Keller's Church; Charles with his brother, J. Edwin; and Laura, living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Scheetz are members of the German Reformed church, and Mr. Scheetz is universally esteemed as a man of sobriety and a good citizen.

J. EDWIN SCHEETZ, merchant, P. O. Keller's Church, is a son of Charles Scheetz. He was born July 6, 1864, in the house where his father now lives, and which was his home until his marriage. After having obtained a good district school education he attended the State Normal school at West Chester, on leaving which he went into the store of his brother, Grier, at Perkasio. A year later he returned to Keller's Church, clerking for three years for his brother George, who had succeeded his brother Grier who succeeded his father in the store there. At the end of this time he bought out his brother and now owns the business. January 29, 1887, he was married to Rosa, daughter of William Buehrle of this township. She was born November 13, 1865. In February, 1887, Mr. Scheetz was appointed assistant postmaster under his father and does all the business of the office except that actually imposed on the postmaster personally by law. He is one of the younger merchants of the township, and one of the most enterprising and energetic. By industry, intelligence, and close attention he has built up and maintains a flourishing trade. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed church. He takes a considerable interest in public matters, and in politics is a democrat. He is a member of the I. O. R. M.

CHARLES F. SIDDONS, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is of English extraction, both his parents having been born there. He was born in France. His father died in England and his mother in Amiens, France, in 1878. Charles F. was born at Calais, June 24, 1820, and learned the trade of lace-making, weaving, and stocking-making, at which he worked in France and subsequently for five years in England, where he had gone in 1840. He came to this country in 1846, settling in Germantown, where he worked at his trade for one firm nearly forty years. In 1865 he bought a farm in Montgomery county, and made it his home for three years, his son carrying it on while he continued at his trade. In 1868 he bought his present farm, with the same arrangement, but in 1885 retired permanently to his farm. In 1844 he was married in Leicester, England, to Caroline Wood, a native of that place. She was born May 18, 1821. They have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy, and a son, John Henry, when 28 years of age and unmarried. Those living are: Eliza, wife of James Service, of this township; Harriet, wife of F. J. Parker, in Montgomery county; Joseph Benjamin, who married in England and is living there in Nottingham; and Francis William, single, who lives on the farm. Mr. Siddons stands very high in the estimation of those who know him. He is a member of Walker Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., of Germantown, in which he has passed all the chairs. He and his wife are members of the Deep Run Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH SINE, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Henry Sine, whose father came from Germany. Henry was born in this county and in his later years was a resident of this township. His son, John, was the father of Joseph and was born here. He was a weaver by trade and died in Hilltown township in 1861.

His wife was Magdalena Garis, who died in 1858. Their children were: Charles, who died young; Samuel, now living in this township; John, in Hilltown; Elias, in Bedminster; Catherine, wife of John Dennison, near Willow Grove, Montgomery county; and Joseph, who was the youngest of the sons, and was born September 24, 1821. When 20 years old he learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed for fifteen years, after which he rented a farm for a year where he now lives, having bought the property in 1859. He has been twice married, his first wife being Leanna Kline, to whom he was married in 1841. She was born in Lehigh county, and died May 28, 1885. January 23, 1887, he was married to Amanda, widow of Michael Kulp, whose maiden name was Dexter. The children, all by the first marriage, are: Elizabeth, Amanda, and Joseph, deceased; Franklin, a farmer in this township; Edwin, living with his father; Darius, in Haycock township; Sarah, wife of John M. Gruver, of this township; Missouri, wife of Levi Roth, of Bedminster; and Justina, married to Peter S. Solliday, who farms her father's place. Mr. Sine is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church, of which he has been both deacon and elder. He is essentially a self-made man. Starting in life without any advantages, he has made for himself a competence and an honorable name, and has gained the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

JACOB SLOTT, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Anthony Slotter, who came from Germany and settled on the farm in this township now owned by Jacob and occupied by his son-in-law, M. Crouthamel. He had two children: a daughter and a son, Anthony, who was father of Jacob. He was born, lived, and died on that farm. He died in 1825. He was an upright man and a respected citizen, and was a member of the Tohickon Lutheran church. His wife, Elizabeth Idem, born May 22, 1777, died in 1862, in her 85th year. They had three children: John and Mary, deceased, and Jacob, who was born October 31, 1815. He was but 10 years old when his father died, and he lived with his mother until his marriage, when he began farming and droving for himself. He lived in Haycock for a year, then in Tinicum for two years, and afterward in Bedminster along the Tohickon for eight years, when he sold out and in 1854 removed to his present home, which he bought two years later. April 7, 1842, he was married to Leah, daughter of Ulrich Hockman. She was born August 24, 1823, and died January 9, 1886. They had thirteen children, of whom three are deceased: Elizabeth H., Mary Ann, and John H. The others are: William H., county superintendent, living in Yardley; Anna Maria, wife of Abel Stover, of Buckingham; Leah, wife of Milton Crouthamel, on the old home; Jacob Titus, in Michigan; Martha H., wife of Lewis Ott, in Rockhill; Anthony H., farming his father's place; Aaron H., in Bedminsterville; Lincoln H., in Richboro; Barbara Ann, wife of Aaron Landis, in Plumstead township; and Reuben H., on a part of the old farm. Mr. Slotter has always been a very industrious, upright man, greatly respected by his neighbors. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church.

PETER C. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Tohickon, is a great-grandson of Michael Snyder, a former resident of Nockamixon township. His son, also named Michael, was the grandfather of Peter C. He removed to this township, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith, also farming a small place. He died in 1865. He was twice married, and had three children by each wife. A son of the first wife, named Peter, was the father of our subject. He was born in this township, lived here all his life, and died October 20, 1865, when he was 66 years old. His wife was Christiana, daughter of John Crouthamel. She died in March, 1874. Their children were: Elizabeth, wife of Eli Miller; Catherine, wife of George Hockman; Amanda, widow of Cornelius Frantz; and Mary, widow of Isaac Steeley, all living in this township; Sarah, wife of John Weimer, in Northampton county; Lewis, who died young; and Peter C., who was born March 21, 1842, on the place where he now lives. He followed carpentering for twelve years, then for five years worked at



J. Price Harley

butchering. He then went into cattle-droving, which he still carries on in connection with farming. December 23, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Magdalena (Trauger) Romig. Her father now lives in Springtown, and is in his 75th year. Her mother died April 7, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have had sixteen children: William Henry, Mary Ann, Sylvester and Horace, who died young; Isaac, living in Perkasio; Elsworth, in this township; Agnes, who is the wife of Wilson H. Beish, also in this township; and John Solomon, Amanda, Alice (a twin sister of Agnes), Peter, Emma Elizabeth, Franklin, Harvey, Anna Minerva, and Sabilla, who live with their parents. Mr. Snyder and his wife are members of the Keller Lutheran church, and he bears the reputation of an honest man and a good citizen.

JOHN STEVER, retired, P. O. Bedminster, is a great-grandson of Philip Stever, who came from Germany and first located in Germantown. He afterward took up 300 acres of land in Haycock township for which he got a warrant, and on which place he died. His son, George, grandfather of John, was born, lived, and died on that place, leaving a son, Abraham, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Haycock in 1782, and died in 1844. He followed the trade of a carpenter for many years, but later farmed the old homestead on which he died. His wife was Mary Sillfeis, who was born in Rockhill. Their children were: Samuel and Polly, deceased; Reuben, in Dublin, this township; and John, who was born November 10, 1812. He worked on the farm and also in his father's shop, thus learning the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, at which he afterward worked in various places until 1844, when, having for the previous four years had a shop in Bedminsterville, he bought the farm near there where he now lives. In 1838 he was married to Mary Magdalena, daughter of Benjamin Bartholomew, of Haycock township, where she was born September 23, 1816. Their children are: Joseph and Sarah, deceased; Reuben B., and John, who farms for his father and is married to Louisa Deaterly, and has seven children: Amanda, Aaron, Clara, Annie, Mary, Irving, and Noah. Mr. Stever and wife are members of the Keller Lutheran church, of which for twelve years he was trustee. An upright man, he is deservedly respected. Notwithstanding his 75 years he still works in his shop to occupy his time, and has in it very creditable specimens of hand-made cabinet-work.

REUBEN B. STEVER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is the oldest son of John Stever. He was born August 25, 1839, and working with his father learned the trade of cabinet-making. This he followed until 1872, when he began farming on the place where he now is, fifty acres of which he bought from his father. In 1873 he bought thirty-three acres adjoining from Enos Crouthamel, and in 1877 got sixteen more from the estate of Christian Fretz. He has put up new buildings and otherwise much improved the farm. October 11, 1864, he was married to Mary S., daughter of John and Hannah Stover. She was born August 24, 1843. To their union ten children have been born: John H., born June 12, 1866; Abraham S., March 29, 1868; Isaac S., August 31, 1870; Mary, October 20, 1872; Elizabeth, August 10, 1874; Jacob, April 6, 1877; Reuben S. and Lydia Ann, twins, October 7, 1880; Allen S., May 31, 1883; and Enos, May 23, 1886. Lydia Ann, one of the twins, is deceased. The rest are all at home. Mr. Stever is a practical farmer and his place shows the result of good care and good judgment. A plain, common-sense man he has the good-will of his neighbors, who respect him for his integrity. He has been school director for the past four years and has two years more to serve on his present term. He is a member of the Keller Lutheran church, of which he has been an elder for four years. His wife belongs to the Reformed church of the same place.

ALLEN K. STOUT, farmer, P. O. Ridge, is a native of Hilltown township, and was born May 21, 1843. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Stout, was born in 1710, in the Palatine district, on the Rhine, came to America in 1725 with his two brothers, and died in 1779 in Rockhill township on the farm afterward bought by

his son, Abraham. Abraham was born in Rockhill township in the first half of the last century, was a farmer, and died there. His son, Henry, grandfather of Allen K., was also a native of that township. He was born in 1776, and died in Hilltown January 1, 1854. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Carn, who kept the Green Tree tavern in Rockhill, in connection with which he owned a farm of 320 acres. Henry Stout had seven daughters and one son, Enos, the father of Allen K. He was born in 1813 in Hilltown, was always a farmer, and bought a part of the home place on which he built, and after his father's death bought the rest of the property, owning the whole 150 acres until his death, December 6, 1886. He was a good man, especially noted as a wise counsellor of his neighbors in trouble. His wife was Catherine, daughter of John Kratz, of Plumstead, born May 22, 1809. She was of a family of fifteen children, of whom three are living. She lives on the old home. They had six children, of whom two, Edward C. and Wilhelmina, are deceased; Lewis lives in Philadelphia; John Henry, in the west; Reuben, in Perkasio; and Allen K., in this township. Our subject learned the trade of milling, at which he worked until March, 1865, when he enlisted in company F, 202d Regiment P. V., serving until the close of the war, being mustered out August 3, 1865. He again engaged in milling, and in 1878 rented a farm, the following year buying his present place of over 100 acres. July 29, 1871, he was married to Catherine L., daughter of Abraham Scherer, of Lehigh county. She was born in this county April 29, 1851, and died March 24, 1887. They had two children: Edgar, who died in infancy, and Ella Amanda, born in 1874. Mr. Stout is known as a straightforward man, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

HENRY M. STROUSE, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Henry Strouse, whose father came from Germany, and who was a resident of Nockamixon township, where he died over fifty years ago. His wife survived him many years. Their son, also named Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a weaver by trade, and died in 1833, when a comparatively young man. His wife was Susannah Myers, who died in April, 1878. Their children were: Elizabeth and Franey, who died of the same fever which carried off their father; Catherine, who lives in Plumstead township; and Henry M., who was born December 25, 1826. His father dying when he was quite young, he was hired out. Marrying when 22 years old, he bought a lot in this township, on which he lived for three years, when he sold it and farmed on shares for ten years, at the end of which time he bought the farm where he now lives, and which he has greatly improved. August 22, 1847, he was married to Sarah Ann H., daughter of William Bryan, of this township. She was born July 18, 1826. They have five children: Reuben B., married to Jane Davis, and living in Northampton county; Mary Ann, wife of Titus A. Snyder, of this township; Susannah, wife of Joseph D. Kister, of Telford, Montgomery county; Cyrus B., married to Sophia Nash, and living in Hilltown township; and William H. B., who is single and living in Haycock. Mr. Strouse is reckoned among the best citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Keller Lutheran church, of which he has been both trustee and deacon.

HORACE R. TRAUGER, proprietor of marble works, P. O. Keller's Church, is a grandson of William Trauger, a native of this county, who died on his farm in Nockamixon township. His wife, Susan Deemer, now nearly 80 years of age, still lives on the homestead. Their children were: Jonas, living in Bethlehem; Elizabeth, wife of Michael Yost, of Williams township, Northampton county; Rosanna, wife of Michael Roth, of the same township; Mary, deceased; Titus and Milton in Nockamixon; and Franklin, father of Horace R., who was born in 1830, and is now a mason and farmer in Durham township, where he bought a farm after his first marriage. He has been twice married, his first wife being Catharine, daughter of Frederick Rufe, of Nockamixon. She died in 1865, leaving five children: Anna, living in Riegelsville; Alice, in Kintnersville; Harvey, in Plumsteadville; Horace

R., a twin brother of Harvey; and Catharine, in Easton. Mr. Trauger's second wife, Mary, is a sister of his first. They have seven children: Mahlon and Asa, in Durham township; Flora, deceased; Irena, David, Carrie, and Susan Augusta, who live with their parents. Horace R. was born in Nockamixon township, March 19, 1863. At the age of 19 he began learning the trade of marble-cutting, in the shop of which he is now proprietor, having in 1884 bought out his employer, John K. Koder. He is a skilled workman, and his ability, skill, and taste are shown in many of the handsomest monuments in the burial-ground of the Keller church. He erected the largest granite monument in that cemetery. He is unmarried, and a young man of unblemished character.

JACOB W. TREFFINGER, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a native of Philadelphia county. His parents came from Wittenberg, Germany, about ten years before his birth. His father, Frederick, was a farmer and in his later years came to Hilltown township, this county, where he died in 1875. He was an industrious man, a member of the Hilltown Lutheran church, and was much respected in the township. His wife died about eight years before her husband. One of their children died before they came from Germany. The others are all living and are: Frederick, who lives in Hilltown; Hannah, wife of Lewis Knoll, also of Hilltown; and Jacob W., who was born in Philadelphia county in 1836. First he worked at carpentering, then at bridge building, and after that at locomotive building. He bought the farm he now owns in this township in 1881. In connection with this he carries on a mill. In May, 1887, he was married to Lizzie, widow of Joseph Holcomb, and whose maiden name was Overholtzer. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife of the Second Deep Run Mennonite church. For honesty and straightforward conduct no man in the township stands higher than he.

JOSEPH TYSON, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a native of Springtown township, and was born December 7, 1853. His grandfather, also named Joseph, was born in this township, and died on his place, near Bedminsterville, about the year 1864. His wife was Annie Leatherman, who is living with her son, Aaron, in this township, and is 82 years old. Their son, Jacob, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in this township February 27, 1825, and died March 18, 1885. After his marriage he removed to Springfield, and a few years later bought and removed to the farm where Joseph now lives, and died there twenty-eight years afterward. He was a man who took his share of the responsibilities of a citizen and held several offices, though he never sought any. He was a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, and was held in esteem by his neighbors. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Myers, of Springfield township. She was born April 18, 1827, and is now living with Joseph. They were married March 1, 1853. Two of their children, Cornelius and Elizabeth, died young. The others are Annie, wife of Jonas Fretz, in Bedminsterville; Susanna, living with her mother; Elizabeth, wife of Elias Fretz, in Bedminsterville; Abraham, who lives with our subject; and Joseph, who was the oldest of the family and who, on his father's death, bought the home place, where he has since lived. December 4, 1880, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Joseph D. Rosenberger. She was born November 7, 1853. Mr. Tyson is one of the progressive young men of the township. Active, energetic, and wide awake he is bound to succeed. He and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church.

ALBERT H. WEISEL, farmer, P. O. Hagersville, is a great-grandson of Henry Weisel, one of the early settlers of Bedminster township. He bought the farm where Albert now lives, which then comprised 300 acres, now divided into several farms. His son, Joseph, was Albert's grandfather. He was born on that place, inherited a part of the tract, including the homestead, on which he passed his life, dying there in 1873, in his 80th year. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Fulmer, who died in February, 1828, when but 29 years old. His second

wife was the widow of Philip Fulmer, whose maiden name was Susanna Rufe. The children were all by the first wife, and were Cornelius who is the only survivor, living in Easton, Pa., and Lucy Ann, Catharine, and Francis F., deceased. The latter was the father of Albert H. He was born on the old homestead, which he inherited, and on which he passed the greater part of his life. He was born September 19, 1825, and died June 15, 1879. He was a good man and an honorable, upright citizen, and possessed the respect of every one who knew him. He was a deacon and elder of the Tohickon Reformed church. He was married March 25, 1849, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Harpel, Esq., of this township. She was born August 4, 1827, and now lives on the old home. Her children were: Catharine, deceased, who was the wife of Reuben K. Stover, who is also deceased; Anna Maria, deceased, who was the wife of Milton S. Fulmer, of this township; John A., who is married to Mary Ellen Roudenbush and is a farmer in Rockhill; and Albert H., the youngest, who lives with his mother, for whom he farms the home place, which has been in the family for four generations. Albert H. was born May 19, 1866. After learning what he could in the district school he completed his education at the Sellersville Normal school. He is unmarried and is a young man of many excellent qualities, industrious and steady, and has the respect of the people among whom he was reared. He is a member of the Tohickon Reformed church.

WILLIAM H. WOLFINGER, farmer and undertaker, P. O. Keller's Church, is a grandson of Jacob Wolfinger, who was a farmer and weaver in Nockamixon township, where he died nearly sixty years ago. His wife, Elizabeth Sassaman, outlived him about thirty years. Their children were: Jacob, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, and Mary, deceased; Henry, living in Tinicum township, and Reuben, father of William H. He was born in 1812, and is now in Haycock. He was a mason and farmer, and is now living retired. He has been an industrious man, of good repute, and a member of the Reformed church. His wife was Sarah Diehl, born in Springfield township in 1813, and died in September, 1886. Their children were: Louisa Ann, wife of Henry Angeney, of Haycock; Franklin, in Rockhill; Jacob, in Hilltown; Sarah, wife of Joseph Musselman, of same township; Elizabeth, wife of Franklin Myers, of Haycock; Emeline, wife of Jacob Boas, Hilltown; John, in Richland; Catharine, deceased; Edwin, in Haycock; and William H., who was the oldest son, and was born August 13, 1835. He followed for many years the trade of a carpenter, which he still occasionally works at. November 13, 1859, he was married to Lovina, daughter of Tobias Crouthamel, of this township. She was born June 21, 1837, in the house where they now live, which, with the farm, they bought from her father. To their union seven children have been born: Oliver, living in Chicago; Mary J., who was the wife of Jacob D. Stover, and died March 20, 1887; Tillie, Lovina, Elmer, and Alice, who live with their parents; and Elmira, who died young. Beside his farm and carpentering, Mr. Wolfinger has for thirty years carried on undertaking. He is a member of the Reformed church of which he has been deacon. His wife is a Lutheran. His fellow-townsmen speak highly of him as a man and neighbor.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENSALEM.

WILLIAM B. ALBURGER, P. O. Andalusia, was born in Philadelphia October 10, 1818, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (St. Clair) Alburger, natives of Philadelphia, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Philip Alburger was a farmer residing in Lower Dublin township (now 23d ward, Philadelphia), and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter, of whom William B. is the oldest. He was reared in Philadelphia and received his education in the city of Alexandria. He came to Bucks county in 1844 and followed the occupation of a farmer. He purchased a hotel and farm in the upper part of Bensalem township where he resided until 1863, when he removed to Andalusia and has resided there ever since. He was commissioned by Governor Bigler June 22, 1854, major of the First regiment, first brigade, second division of the uniformed militia composed of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, and on the 6th of June, 1858, was appointed aid to Governor Packer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is surveyor and appraiser of the Line-Lexington Insurance Company. In politics he is a Jeffersonian democrat. He served two terms as postmaster in the legislature and one term as door-keeper in the state senate, and ten years as assessor of the township. He was married in 1842 to Mary Louisa, daughter of Edward and Sarah A. (Willett) Parry. Her grandfather was General Augustin Willett, who served in the revolution. Their children are Eliza M. and Emma Virginia. General Willett was born in Bucks county in 1751, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Willett, of English descent. He married Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Rodman) Hicks, of Attleborough (now Langhorne). At the outbreak of the war he raised a company at his own expense in the lower end of Bucks county. He was with Arnold's division in that terrible march to Quebec in the winter of 1775. From captain he rose to the command of a regiment as lieutenant-colonel, and was a faithful and efficient officer. He was in the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was commissioned brigadier-general in the peace establishment. He was a man of tall stature. He had a favorite colored servant named Priam, who was with his master in the army and accompanied him in all his goings, always on horseback. He belonged to the Bristol Masonic Lodge, organized March 15, 1780. He was one of the men of the age that tried men's souls and did his state good service in his day and generation. He died in the year 1824, honored and respected by all who knew him. Elizabeth, his wife, was born in 1755 and died May 24, 1833. They had eight daughters and two sons, viz: Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Horatio G., Joseph R., Sarah A., Margaret, Euphemia, Grace, and Lydia. The Willett homestead stood along the Valley run not far beyond the Neshaminy creek, at Oakford, on the road leading from Langhorne, in the township of Bensalem. The plantation at the time of his death was divided into farms for his children. All have now passed into the hands of strangers except one farm of 100 acres where the buildings stand. His descendants still live there. His great-grandson and namesake is now serving as a member of the state legislature.

EDWARD BILGER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Oakford, was born in Doylestown, Pa., December 28, 1825. His parents were George and Mary (Weaver)

Bilger, who were of German origin. The father was a baker by trade, and also was a hotel-keeper, but died before the birth of Edward. The latter was placed in the county house, where he remained until he was taken and reared by a farmer in Warwick township. He worked for the latter until he reached his majority, attending the common schools during the winter season. He was then given his liberty, and for three years subsequently worked at farming by the day. He then rented a farm, and finally bought 60 acres of land. He has added to this land until he now owns 186 acres, which he has enriched and brought to a high state of cultivation. He was married on March 1, 1854, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Ann Larue. Her parents are of English descent. They have had two children: Charles W. and Augustus, both of whom are farmers. The latter is at home, and has two children: Anna Bell and Frank R. His wife's name is Emma. Both sons were educated in Bensalem, and are energetic and industrious young men. Mrs. Bilger died in 1879, and on September 1, 1880, Mr. Bilger married Margaret, a daughter of Eli Hibbs, who was at this time the widow of William Hulme. She had one child by her first marriage, George W. Hulme. Her parents were of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bilger are members of the M. E. church, of which he has been trustee, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Politically, he is a republican. Charles W. Bilger, the eldest son by the first marriage, was born in Bensalem township December 27, 1854, and in 1879 married Margaret, a daughter of Asa Smith, who is of English origin. They have four children, Mary, Edward, Charles, and Forrest. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns 108 acres of land.

ENOS W. BOUTCHER, lumber-dealer and farmer, at Cornwall station, N. Y. Division P. R. R., Maud P. O., was born in Bensalem township in 1817. He is a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Vandegrift) Boucher, natives of Bucks county, and of English and Dutch origin. His father was a wheelwright and coachmaker. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Bensalem. His parents reared seven children, four of whom are now living, two daughters and two sons. Enos W. is the oldest son living at the present time. He was brought up in the township of Bensalem, and very naturally learned the trade of his father, but before he had completed his apprenticeship his father died. This was in 1835. After the death of his father he completed his trade, and worked at the business for a period of six years. He then bought a farm, which he has managed with success. He is the owner of a farm at Cornwall station, and has sold many lots for building purposes. He has also dealt largely in lumber and coal since 1873. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of William B. and Christiana Vandegrift. This union has been blessed with four children: Frank, who died in the year 1884; Susannah, widow of George I. Duncan, deceased; Sarah, wife of T. B. Simons; and Adaline, at home. Mrs. Boucher is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Boucher is a democrat. He has held the office of constable and supervisor, was a school-director for nine years, and served three terms as assessor, and four as collector for Bensalem. He takes an active interest in the schools, and has held various offices in school boards.

GEORGE E. BROCK, retired merchant, P. O. Maud. This enterprising and successful merchant is now living a retired life on his beautiful farm in Bensalem township, in the village of Cornwall. He was born in Philadelphia, where he was educated and grew to manhood. His father was John Brock, and was a man of means. George E. was a salesman in a store in Philadelphia in his early life, and very naturally embarked in the mercantile trade, and made it his permanent business. He carried on the wholesale grocery business in Philadelphia until he bought a farm, consisting of 200 acres of land, in Warwick township. This farm he sold, and bought a smaller one, which he has greatly improved. He has lived in this county since 1857. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM CATREAL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Andalusia, was born in Kirkby county, England, November 12, 1835. His parents, Edward and Alice (Cropper) Catreal, were natives of England. The father was a farmer by occupation and his family consisted of 13 children, seven of whom grew to maturity. William was the second in the family, and was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of his native country, and chose agricultural pursuits as his occupation. He came from England to America in July, 1856. He worked in New Jersey for a time, and in 1858 came to Andalusia, where he worked for Dr. King 20 years. In 1877 he bought his present farm, and has made farming and gardening his business since. He has made his own way in the world, and owns forty-five and three-quarters acres on the Bristol pike, twelve miles from Philadelphia. He was married in 1876 to Sarah G., daughter of Dr. George Glintworth. Her mother's maiden name was Jeanette Galbreath. The farm owned by Mr. Catreal since 1877 was in the possession of the Galbreath family for over 60 years. Mr. and Mrs. Catreal have had one child, William, who died at the age of 11 years. Mrs. Catreal died in 1886. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Catreal is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a republican.

GEORGE DANIELS, Sen., farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Eddington, was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1820. His parents, Henry and Rachel Daniels, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. The father was a carpenter during his life and had a family of four children, George being the oldest and the only one now living. He was put out when he was 11 years old, went to New Jersey, and came to Bensalem when he was 16 years old. He attended common school in Philadelphia, chose farming as his occupation, and has made it his business for 26 years; he lived on the Beakley farm for nine years, and on the farm of Dr. Schenck 11 years. At present he is on the farm owned by the Misses Drexel, who are building the large Catholic orphan school at Andalusia. He was married in Philadelphia in 1844 to Mary Ann, daughter of John Yates. She is of German origin. To this union eight children have been born, seven of whom are now living: John Y., William S., George, Harry, Sarah, May, Theodore A., and Linford (deceased). He is a democrat in politics, and has been school director for 11 years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd-Fellows and Red Men. Mrs. Daniels is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN Y. DANIELS, farmer and agent for agricultural implements, P. O. Maud, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, October 12, 1845. His parents were George and Mary Ann (Yates) Daniels, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent. His father is a farmer and now resides on the Drexel farm, in Bensalem township. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters. John Y. was the oldest and was reared on the farm, received his education in the Doylestown public schools, and has made farming his business. He was married April 6, 1876, to Alice, daughter of Bernard Strickler. This union has been blessed with four children: Meta, Bernard, Charles, and George. He is a democrat in politics, and served two years as supervisor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Daniels' father, Bernard Strickler, deceased, was born in Bucks county October 1, 1804, and died in 1863. He was the son of Joseph and Barbara Strickler, who were among the early settlers of the county. He was reared on the farm, attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, and chose farming as his business, in which he was successful. He was married in 1829 to Susan, daughter of William and Mary (Sipler) McMullin, natives of this county, and of Scotch and German origin. Their children were Alfred and Mary Ann (deceased), Charles, a carpenter, and Alice, wife of John Y. Daniels.

RICHARD DINGEE, physician, P. O. Newportville, is a son of Dr. Obadiah and Hannah (Welch) Dingee. He was born in Byberry, Philadelphia county, January 11, 1829. In 1841 he removed with his parents to Lancaster county, this state,

and in 1851 was graduated from Jefferson Medical college. He began the practice of his profession in Mortonville, Chester county, Pa. In 1859 he located at Newportville and engaged in practice there. In 1883 he retired from active practice and purchased the Croyden farm in Bensalem, on which he now resides.

SAMUEL FULTON, farmer, P. O. Oakford, was born at Hulmeville, Bucks county, November 29, 1819, and is a son of John and Mary (Lane) Fulton, the latter a native of New Jersey. His father was born in Ireland, and was a coach blacksmith by trade, at which he worked in Bucks county for many years. His mother lived to the advanced age of 87 years. Samuel was the ninth in a family of 11 children, and was reared in Bucks county, where he attended the common schools. He and his brother Mahlon learned the wheelwright trade. The latter is now manufacturing wagons and carriages in Philadelphia, and is doing an extensive business. Samuel also worked at his trade until 1857, when he commenced farming, and has followed that occupation since. He is the owner of a well-improved farm in Bensalem township, where he resides, and owns other valuable real estate. He is a congenial and agreeable gentleman, upright and honorable in all his dealings. In 1839 he married Harriet Gibson, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bee) Gibson. Her parents were of French and Irish descent, her father being a soldier in the revolutionary war. This union has been blessed with two children, Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Vanhorn, a farmer; and Rebecca, wife of Theodore Larue. Mr. and Mrs. Larue have a daughter and son, Dora M. and Samuel F. The daughter married Nelson W. De Saw, and has one child, John Fulton De Saw. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Fulton is a democrat.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, farmer, P. O. Bensalem, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1822, and is a son of John and Mary (McCoe) Gaffney, natives of Ireland. His father was a farmer in that country, and left Ireland in 1849. He came to America and lived in Bucks county with Thomas until his death. He had five children, all of whom came to America: Joseph, deceased; Thomas, Michael, residing in Philadelphia; Catharine, deceased; and Mary, wife of William Penley. They were all born in Ireland, and the mother died in the old country. Thomas was the first of the family to come to America. In May, 1844, he bade farewell to his father and friends and took passage on a sailing vessel, landing in Philadelphia after a nine weeks' voyage. He remained only a few days in Philadelphia, and then came to Bucks county and hired out with Joseph Hellings for one year. He worked out for 13 years, 11 years for one man, and by economy accumulated enough money to buy a farm, which he did in 1857, and moved on the place and has since occupied it. He now owns two good farms, well improved. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Flynn, a native of Ireland, by whom he had six children: Mary, wife of Richard Landis; Maggie, deceased; Elizabeth, Anna, Susan, and Theresa. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney are members of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM E. HARVEY, farmer, P. O. Eddington, was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1852. His parents were Josiah L. and Caroline F. (Randolph) Harvey, the latter born in Newfoundland and the former in Philadelphia. They were of English descent. His father was a dealer in real estate in Philadelphia. His family consists of seven sons and one daughter. William E. is the second. He was reared in Philadelphia and attended the common school. He has always liked to be on the farm, which has been owned by his father for over thirty years. The farm is situated in Bensalem township, on the bank of the Delaware river, and is well improved. Our subject has made many valuable improvements and has done much to beautify the grounds. He has spent most of his time here since he left school. He was married in New Jersey to Laura P., daughter of John Henry. She is of English descent, and a member of the Presbyterian church. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He is a democrat and a member of the masonic fraternity.



Dr. Richard Dingle.

FRANCIS W. HEADMAN, farmer, P. O. Bensalem, was born in Philadelphia September 14, 1821, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Du Camp) Headman, both natives of Philadelphia and of German and French descent. The grandfather, Francis William Headman, and his brother Andrew emigrated from Germany some time between 1766 and 1773. Andrew settled in the upper end of Bucks county, and Francis William settled in Philadelphia. They were both potters by trade. Francis William located on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, and lived and died on Eighth near Market street. Both brothers served in the revolutionary war. Francis William was a sergeant. There is a vest now in Independence Hall which was worn by Sergeant Headman at the battle of Germantown, and Francis W. has a flag which he carried in that battle. He carried on his trade in Philadelphia almost all his life. Andrew lived and died in this county. The father of Francis W. Headman was a coachmaker by trade, and with his brother carried on coach-making on the corner of Eleventh and Market streets. He was at one time superintendent of the Germantown railroad. Both parents died in Philadelphia. They had four children: Mary A., wife of Thomas H. Rockwell; Francis W., Henry D., and George F., deceased. Francis W. remained in Philadelphia until 1848. He learned the trade of a machinist with M. W. Baldwin. He was engineer in 1841 and 1842 on the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1843 run between Springfield, Mass., and Pittsfield. He was a railroad engineer for several years. In 1843 he went to Philadelphia and built all the machinery for Roussel, a manufacturer of mineral water, and was afterward a partner in the firm for four years. In 1849 he went to Savannah, Ga., where he remained until 1861, being engaged in plumbing and gas-fitting. In 1856 he bought the place where he now lives and sent his family to live on the farm, and since 1861 he has resided there. From 1865 to 1867 he represented Bucks county in the legislature. He has held several minor offices in his township. Mr. Headman is one of the prominent men of Bucks county, a man of great influence. He was one of the few democrats who served in the legislature from 1865 to 1867, and his democratic friends presented him with a handsome silver pitcher and tea set. He has also in his possession a certificate and a handsome gold head cane which was presented him by the old soldiers of "1812" in remembrance of the interest he took in the soldiers' cause while serving in the legislature, by passing a pension bill. He was married in 1842 to Ann Elton, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he has two children: Frank C., in the real estate business; and G. D. Sickel, in the lumber business, both residents of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN S. HILT, farmer, P. O. Oakford, was born in Philadelphia county, February 18, 1813. He was a son of John and Ann Hilt, descendants of the earliest German families of America. John Hilt, the first of the name in this country, came to America soon after its discovery by Columbus. The family has numbered many merchants and some eminent divines, but they have usually been farmers. Our subject's grandfather, John Hilt, served under General Washington in the revolutionary war. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, but served all through the war and lived to a ripe old age. Our subject's father was in the war of 1812. His two uncles were in the Mexican war and two brothers in the last war. The family are and for many years have been democrats in politics. Our subject's father was a farmer. His family consisted of seven children, of whom Benjamin S. was the second. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, learned the cordwainer's or shoemaker's trade. He worked at his trade eighteen years. His health then failed and he bought a farm to which he has since devoted his time. He was married in 1834 to Ann Sands, who is of English descent. Of their six children only three are living: Mary A., Isaac L., a machinist by trade, and Harriet C., wife of William Lawton. Mr. and Mrs. Hilt are members of the M. E. church. He is steward and class-leader and has been superintendent of the Sunday school. In

politics he is a democrat. He is an Odd Fellow and has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

JESSE L. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Eddington, was born on the farm where he now resides September 5, 1822. His parents, Clark and Rachel (Grim) Johnson, were natives of Pennsylvania and of Swede and English descent. His father was born in Bucks county. The male members of the family have usually been farmers. Jesse L. Johnson was the second son in a family of four children, and obtained his education in the Eddington school. From his youth up he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows with success. He is the owner of 138 acres of land, of which he is justly proud. He was married in 1858 to Anna P., daughter of Robert Levis, who was a farmer and tanner by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had ten children, nine of whom are still living: Lizzie, Elmer, Mary, Josephine, Louisa, Clara, John, Jesse, and Anna. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson is a democrat, and in early life was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES RAY KING, M.D., physician and farmer, born in New York on the 16th of March, 1813, is the son of John Alsop King and Mary Ray, both of New York. His father, after receiving an education at Harrow, in England, on his return home was admitted to the bar, served in the war of 1812, and then took up his residence in the country, where he lived as a farmer until his death. He was frequently in the legislature of the state, in congress in 1850-51, governor of the state of New York, and a leading republican politician, earnest in advocating the abolition of slavery. John A. was the son of Rufus King and Mary Alsop. Rufus King was born in Maine, a member of the continental congress, and of the convention for forming the constitution of the United States from Massachusetts, and having moved to New York was sent to the United States senate from that state, where he served until appointed by General Washington minister plenipotentiary to England, where he remained until 1803. He was chosen some years after his return to the senate of the United States, his career in that body ending in 1825. During his service there he was earnest, as he had been from his earliest entrance into public life, in his desire and efforts to put an end to slavery, and bore the leading though ineffectual part in endeavoring to prevent the admission of Missouri as a slave state. Dr. King was educated at Columbia college, N. Y., and was graduated in 1834 in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. After two years spent in pursuing his studies in Paris he engaged in the practice of his profession, first in New York and afterwards in Philadelphia. Having purchased a farm on the banks of the Delaware he removed to it in 1847, and having retired from the practice of medicine engaged actively in farming and interested himself in the affairs of the neighborhood, the advancement and welfare of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he had been brought up, and in the promotion of the cause of public education, having served as president of the school board in Bensalem for 15 years, in all of which he still continues to exert an unremitting and beneficial influence. He has been twice married. His first wife, Hannah Wharton Fisher, of Philadelphia, died in 1870, leaving him two children, the eldest a daughter, Mary, married to Charles F. Lennig, of Philadelphia, who have three sons, and the other a son, John Alsop King, who married Lillie H. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and died in 1885, leaving a widow and one daughter. Dr. King's present wife is Nancy Wharton Fisher, with whom he enjoys the pleasures of a quiet home at Andalusia, on the banks of the Delaware. He has never engaged in public life, though like his ancestors he was ever earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery and an advocate of the principles which characterized the old federal and whig party.

RICHARD LANDERS, farmer, P. O. Oakford, was born in Philadelphia November 10, 1843. He is a son of Richard and Bridget (Quinn) Landers, who were natives of Ireland and came to Philadelphia at an early age. In early life his

father engaged in the flour and feed business, but spent most of his life on a farm in Bensalem township, to which he removed in 1848. He followed farming here until his death in 1878 at the age of 76 years. He started in life with no pecuniary advantages, but by good management, industry, and economy succeeded in accumulating a competence. He had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Richard was the fourth son and was reared on the farm in Bensalem township. He attended the common schools, chose farming as a profession, and has met with success. In 1874 he married Mary Gaffney, who is of Irish origin. Their children are : Richard, Thomas, Bessie, Joseph, Mary, and Susie. They are all members of the Catholic church. He is a democrat politically, and has been inspector of elections and assessor of Bensalem township.

CHARLES MCFADDEN, railroad contractor, P. O. Andalusia, owns a summer residence and farm on Bristol pike, in Andalusia, Bensalem township. His father was also a railroad contractor. Charles attended school in Adams county, Pa. His first business was with his father, and he subsequently embarked in the contracting business for himself. He soon became prominent in his business, and at present is one of the leading railroad contractors in the United States. He has taken very large contracts and sometimes has two or three extensive ones under way at once. He has employed as high as 4000 men. He has been very successful in business. He bought the farm at Andalusia in 1875 and his family spend the summer there. He is an active, energetic business man. Socially he is a congenial and pleasant companion.

CHARLES V. MURRAY, farmer and truck-grower, Bensalem P. O., was born in Bensalem township, August 29, 1851. He is a son of Jacob and Olivia (Booz) Murray, both natives of Bucks county and of English descent. His father was a farmer all his life and died in 1882. Charles V. was the only son, of seven children. He was reared on the farm, attended district school and at the age of 17 began to learn the miller's trade, and served four years. He farmed for four years, when he concluded to get married, which he did May 14, 1876, to Agnes G., daughter of Thomas F. and Lydia (Artman) Woods, and granddaughter of William and Mary Woods. Her parents were of English and Dutch descent. Her father was born in the city of New York, the day his parents landed. He was reared in Philadelphia county, and came to Bucks county after he was married, in 1848, and lived on Miss Sarah Galbraith's and T. Wharton Fisher's places until his death. He died at the age of 51. He was a republican. Mrs. Murray's grandfather, Artman, was born and reared near Doylestown, and lived to the age of 81 years. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have six children : Edward, Agnes, Bertha, Charles, George, and Robert. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the B. U. H. F. His grandfather John Murray lived to be 95 years old, and his grandfather Samuel Booz lived to the age of 87. They were both farmers.

SAMUEL F. RIDGE, contractor and builder, P. O. Trevoise, was born in Bensalem township, October 6, 1819, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Paumly) Ridge, who were natives of this township, members of the Society of Friends and of English descent. The father was a school-teacher. His family consisted of three children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was reared in Bensalem township and received a common school education. He has been engaged in building and contracting successfully for more than 45 years. He was married in 1845 to Rebecca G., daughter of Samuel and Jemima States, whose parents were of English and French descent. They have four children living : Emma, wife of Linfred Eastburn ; Mary E., wife of G. R. Gaddis ; Lavinia D., widow of J. L. L. Ramsey ; and Ida, wife of B. F. Vansant. Mrs. Ridge is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Ridge has a birthright in the Friends' meeting. In politics he is a republican.

BARKLEY L. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Andalusia. Prominent among the successful farmers and stock-growers of Bucks county may be mentioned the name of

Barkley L. Roberts, who was born in Philadelphia county (now the 23d ward) February 26, 1825. His parents, Mordecai and Ann (Shallcross) Roberts, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Welsh descent. His ancestors were early settlers of this state. The history of the family shows them to have been mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, both in Pennsylvania and in Europe. Barkley L. is the fourth in a family of six children; four sons and two daughters. He attended the district school in Wheat Sheaf, in his native county, and wisely chose farming as the business of his life. He bought the valuable farm where he now resides in 1871. It is situated on the Bristol turnpike, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Philadelphia. The house, barn, and out-buildings are first class, and together cost over \$10,000; the farm is under a high state of cultivation, is well stocked and managed, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts' son with the father's assistance. Our subject was married in 1850 to Elizabeth S., daughter of John and Rebecca (Hawk) Cripps. Her father was a stone mason. Her ancestors were of English descent on one side and German on the other. This union has been blessed with prosperity. Their children are: George W., who is now superintendent of the farm and is married to Sarah J., daughter of Boyd Headley, now a resident of Bristol and among the largest land-holders of that township; Mary E., at home; and Anna R., wife of Frank R. Wright, of Emilie, this county. (They have one child.) Mr. Roberts is a republican in politics.

T. B. SIMONS, manufacturer of phosphates, P. O. Maud, was born in Philadelphia March 12, 1842, and is a son of George and Mary (Dungan) Simons. His parents were of German and Welsh descent. His father was a farmer all his life. He reared a family of ten children, the youngest of whom is now 23 years old. Our subject's grandfather was a farmer and the business of the family has usually been farming. His grandfather lived to be 84 years old and his father lived to be 76. Our subject was reared in Philadelphia county, attended school in Philadelphia, and chose farming as his occupation. He followed that business until 1873, when he embarked in the coal business at Maud station. He also engaged extensively in the manufacture of phosphates. He was married in 1871 to Sarah, daughter of Enos W. and Eleanor (Vandegrift) Boutcher. Their children are: B. Vandegrift, Enos Ray, Franklin A., Charles Russell, John W., Fred, Ralph, Walter G., and Adaline B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simons are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been Sabbath school superintendent fourteen years. In politics he is a republican.

G. W. SIPLER, merchant, P. O. Bridgewater, was born in Bensalem township April 27, 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clark) Sipler, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Bensalem, and was a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of Bucks county. The Sipler family came to America about 1682. They were usually farmers, and some of the family were extensive land-holders both in Bucks county, Pa., and in Burlington county, N. J. They were a long-lived and thrifty race. Our subject's mother is living at the age of 89 years. His father died in 1829. George W. Sipler is the second in a family of five children. He was reared in Bensalem township, attended the district school, and followed farming until he reached his majority, when he entered a store in Bridgewater as a salesman. He subsequently became a partner in the business. His partner was not here, so he had the full charge of the store. In 1876 he bought out the business and has conducted it ever since. He has been in this store for 41 years. He was married in 1858 to Mary L. Brindle. This union has been blessed with one child, John W., who is now a clerk in the store. His second wife's maiden name was Josephine R. Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Sipler are members of the M. E. church. He has held most of the offices of the church of his choice, such as secretary and recording secretary, steward, and class-leader. In politics he is a republican. He has served as deputy-postmaster and postmaster ever since 1846. Since early life he has been a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Philadelphia in the earlier half of this century. He is a son of Caleb and Lydia (Williams) Taylor, both of Philadelphia. The pioneer of the Taylor family in America was Thomas Taylor, the son of a London merchant of very considerable estate, who dying when his son was very young left him in charge of his uncle as his guardian. This uncle, coveting the family estate, had his nephew placed on board a Virginia trader and sent him to Virginia. Family tradition says he was kidnapped, not a very unusual circumstance in those days. Young Taylor on his arrival in Virginia found a refuge in the family of a tobacco planter, where he remained for many years, going through pretty much the same experience as that depicted by Hogarth in his "Industrious Apprentice," marrying his employer's daughter included. By this marriage and by his own exertions he became possessed of a large landed estate and was very prosperous. In the course of time the uncle in London died, and the existence of an heir in Virginia coming out, he was sent for. But this call he did not feel inclined to respond to. His predilections were all in favor of his adopted country. His wife, children, friends, and property were there and he had grown up with the country, while his recollections of his childhood in London were probably anything but pleasant. He, however, collected together such evidence as he thought sufficient to establish his identity, and forwarded it to the administrator of the estate in London, but he would not go himself, which was a fortunate thing for him, as the vessel in which the documents were sent was never heard from. He never could be prevailed upon to try again. His descendants, however, have not regarded the loss of their patrimonial estate with quite such equable feelings, and some generations afterward an effort was made to recover it. In this effort some of General Taylor's family (ex-president Zachary Taylor), who claim the same descent, participated. The best of counsel was employed. A son of Richard Rush, formerly U. S. minister to England, in Philadelphia, and the U. S. consul in London, had charge of the claim. After a large amount of money had been spent on the lawyers an act of parliament was brought to light which appears to have been drafted with the express purpose of discouraging lawsuits of this kind. This act confirms the title of holders of real estate who have had undisputed possession of the same for a certain number of years. Thomas Taylor, a grandson of the first Thomas, joined the Society of Friends in his youthful days, and when the family estate came to be divided he declined to take any share, either of slaves or of land that must be cultivated by the labor of slaves. His family bought him out, and he left Virginia and settled in York, Pa., then known by the name of Little York, where he died in 1837, aged 84 years. His son, Caleb, went into the drug business in Philadelphia in 1810, when barely 21 years of age, first learning the business with Dr. Isaac Thompson, Second and Market streets. He established himself at 24 N. Front street, on the premises sold after his death, by his administrator, to Stephen Girard, and now a part of the Girard estate. During the following ten years he built up a large and profitable business. Early in August, 1820, he was on a wharf in Boston attending to the landing of an invoice of goods he had imported. At the next pier there was a vessel from South America discharging a cargo of hides that had been damaged by salt water. His friends attributed his death to this as he was taken sick directly after reaching home, and died of yellow fever as his physician said, his case being the only one in the city at the time. He left four children. All are deceased except Charles W., the second son, owner of the Trevoise homestead in Bucks county, and Sarah T., wife of Thomas Paul, Esq., of Germantown, Philadelphia. Caleb Taylor, Sen., married in 1814 Lydia Williams, a descendant of the Roger Williams family, who, when driven from Connecticut on account of their religious belief, settled in Shrewsbury, N. J., where many of their descendants are still living. She was also a granddaughter of Grace, a daughter of Charles W. Biles, of Southampton, Bucks county, and granddaughter of Thomas Langhorne,

father of Jeremiah Langhorne, of Langhorne Park, Bucks county. Sarah, another granddaughter of Thomas Langhorne, presumably a sister of Grace, married Lawrence Growden the younger, a grandson of Lawrence Growden the elder, who, with his son Joseph, were first purchasers, each of 5000 acres of land in Bucks county, October 24, 1681, known in the early surveys as "Lawrence Growden's great tract in Bucks county." Hezekiah Williams, the husband of Grace Langhorne Biles, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, a Philadelphia merchant shipping goods to the West Indies. He became reduced in circumstances in his old age, owing to his faith in the paper money issued by the continental congress. The Williams family mansion was in Arch street, above Second, then about the center of the Quaker population. The fashionable promenade in those days was on the south side of Arch street westward from Front. Stephen Girard was on friendly terms with Hezekiah Williams, both being in the same business (the West India trade), and he would frequently stop and have a chat with the old man, who was then getting to be well on in years. Hezekiah Williams died in 1807, from over-exertion. He was very much interested in the building of the Market street bridge over the Schuylkill, which was going on at the time, and he walked out to see it one afternoon and back, a distance of about four miles, which was too much for a man in his 91st year, and he died shortly afterward. His son, Charles Williams, grandfather of the owner of Trevoise, fell a victim to his exertions in nursing the sick during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793. He was taken with the fever and died after a few days' sickness. His grandson, the present owner of Trevoise, was born and educated in Philadelphia, principally at Friends' Academy, on Fourth street below Chestnut. Soon after coming of age he went into the China and East India trade, making several voyages to Canton and other ports in the East Indies, as supercargo and one of the charterers of the ship in which he sailed. He removed to Trevoise, now a farm of 212 acres, in the spring of 1848. Trevoise is one of the historic estates of Bucks county. It was a part of the 10,000 acre tract purchased of William Penn in 1681 by Lawrence Growden, the elder, and his son, Joseph. In 1707 Lawrence Growden, the elder, deeded to his grandson, Lawrence Growden, the younger, all his undivided half of the 10,000 acre tract. The consideration was the sum of five shillings in cash and a rent of one peppercorn, "to be paid when lawfully demanded." Lawrence Growden, the younger, had two children: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Nickelson, of Philadelphia, and Grace, who married Joseph Galloway. When their father's estate came to be divided in 1774, the portion allotted to Grace Galloway consisted of the three tracts called Trevoise, Belmont, and Richelieu, in Bensalem township, containing together 1,425 acres, and the four tracts in Durham township, containing the iron mines, furnaces, etc. These together formed the estate that was sold by the Burton family, grandchildren of Joseph Galloway and great-grandchildren of Lawrence Growden, the younger, in 1847. There is no known record of the date of the erection of the Trevoise mansion house, but from the casual mention made of it by travellers and others at the time, it is believed to have been built about the year 1690. Gabriel Thomas, who came over in 1681, wrote "An Historical description of the Province of Pennsylvania" up to 1696, printed in London in 1698, in which he refers to it as follows: "And Neshamany river, where Judge Growden hath a very noble and fine house, very pleasantly situated, and likewise a famous orchard adjoining to it, wherein are contained above a thousand apple trees of various sorts." As he says nothing about the house being a new one, it had probably been built several years before this was written. The two stone wings belonging to the mansion house are still standing pretty much as they were 200 years ago. They stand back about 30 feet and distant some 14 or 15 feet from the house. The west wing was occupied in the olden time by Richard Gibbs, secretary to Judge Growden, a justice of the supreme court and speaker of the assembly. Gibbs lived there with a wife and four children, to each of whom the judge bequeathed the

sum of one hundred pounds. In those days there was a covered passage-way reaching from the secretary's house to Growden's (afterward Galloway's) office in the northwest corner of the main building. There has been no trace of this connection between the two houses for at least half a century. The east wing was used as a kitchen and was occupied by Growden's slaves, four in number. There was also a covered passage-way connecting this wing with the housekeeper's room in the northeast corner of the main building. This has long since disappeared, but has been rebuilt by the present owner. All the buildings on the premises were constructed in the most substantial manner, as if they had been put up to last for all time. The walls of the dwelling-house are of solid stone over 22 inches in thickness, and the wood work of the interior was of white oak, yellow pine, and white cedar, no other kinds of wood having been used in its construction. The old house with only ordinary care appears to be good for another 200 years. The room on the ground floor, which has been used for an office for several generations, and which is still used as such, has many associations of the olden time connected with it. It was here that Judge Growden, who held several high offices in the province, dispatched his business and dispensed justice to his slaves and dependents, and to the offenders who were brought before him. And it was here that in the next generation Joseph Galloway and his intimate friend Dr. Franklin held many a consultation. Here the Doctor ventilated his theories with regard to electricity and rehearsed his experiments and told of his success in bringing down lightning from the clouds. Here too they discussed the signs of the times and the tokens of the approaching conflict which was very then near at hand, and in which they made up their minds they would have to take opposite sides. It is highly probable that it was owing to Galloway's influence that Franklin exhibited so great a reluctance in signing the declaration of independence. This was very natural, for to the Doctor it seemed that, look which way he would, there was nothing but ruin in view. In one event he would lose his estate and in the other there was every prospect of his being hanged. He, however, with his usual sagacity chose the winning side. With Galloway the case was very similar. He was one of the eminent men of his day. He was a very able lawyer, and in 1776 he had a very large practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and was a man of great activity and energy, and of indefatigable industry. His private fortune at this time was estimated at 40,000 pounds sterling. He had been a member of the provincial assembly for eighteen years, and speaker of the house twelve years. The assembly sent him as a delegate to congress, with instructions as to the course he was to take with regard to the settlement of the difficulties between the colonies and Great Britain. These instructions he adhered to, to the letter. He believed that everything could be settled constitutionally and amicably, without bloodshed, and he was opposed to independence and to the separation of the colonies, as he believed that both would do better together. These views he upheld in congress openly and boldly, and his influence was so great and he had such a following that his most violent opponents, men who insisted on independence at any risk and at all hazard, saw that he must be silenced, and they took their measures accordingly. He had been spending some little time with his family, consisting of his wife and daughter, at Trevoise; this was late in November, 1776, when a body of armed men made their appearance at the house in search of him. They did not find him, however, as he was a man who was generally aware of anything of importance that was going on, a little sooner than his neighbors. He had been warned in season and had left. They then sacked his mansion, plundering and destroying as they pleased. They also sacked the fire-proof record office on the premises, containing Dr. Franklin's papers and correspondence placed there for safe-keeping. His home being now broken up Galloway joined the British army. It does not appear that he had any other course open to him. His wife and daughter went to Philadelphia, where he rejoined them the following

year, entering the city with the British army under Sir William Howe. He was made superintendent of police by the British general. His house was at Sixth and Market streets, now Wanamaker's. Having once made up his mind as to his course, Galloway acted with his usual energy. He enlisted a troop of American light horse and also a company of refugees from his own county. Having had these well disciplined he kept them busily employed all that winter and spring in scouting and obtaining intelligence, and attacking such detached parties of the continentals as they could come across. Among their encounters they had one with a body of men posted near Bristol, numbering over 200. These they dispersed, killing 23, and taking 8 prisoners. Knowing that Washington's army at Valley Forge was in great distress for want of clothing and that he had seized all the cloth at the fulling mills in Bucks county and was having it made up for his army at Newtown, Galloway sent a detachment of 24 of his light horse and 14 of his refugees to take it. His men returned the next day with the cloth and 24 prisoners, having had two encounters with the troops guarding it and killed eight men. During the winter and spring of the British occupation of Philadelphia, Galloway's troops and company took nearly 200 prisoners and kept all Bucks county from Philadelphia to Trenton clear of the disaffected, so his friends claimed. Elizabeth Galloway went to England with her father in 1778 and married there, but his wife remained in Philadelphia engaged in an effort to prevent the confiscation of her estate. In this she succeeded, but she appears to have suffered great deprivation while living away from her husband. By her will, dated December 30, 1781, she devised all her real estate to nine persons therein named, to their heirs and assigns, without any restrictions or limitations whatever. This will was proved in Philadelphia in 1783, and the legatees took possession and held the estate until 1801, when their survivors recorded in Doylestown a "Declaration of Trust" that they held the estate in trust for Elizabeth Galloway, her heirs and assigns, covenanting to convey, etc., at her and their request, etc., the tracts Trevoise, Belmont, and Richelieu were so conveyed to Elizabeth Galloway Roberts and were sold by her grandchildren in 1847.

EDWARD THOMAS, retired merchant, P. O. Torresdale, was born in Newportville, Bucks county, August 20, 1825. He is a son of Samuel and Martha (Lloyd) Thomas, natives of Montgomery county, Pa., and of Welsh and English descent. His father was a miller, and run the grist-mill at Torresdale as early as 1817. He subsequently moved to Newportville, where he operated a grist-mill and saw-mill. He spent most of his life in Bucks county, and died in 1872 in his 81st year. His wife lived to be 70. They had eleven children, ten of whom grew up and were married; five sons and five daughters. Seven of them are still living, all in Philadelphia county, except Samuel, Jr., who is a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J. Edward was the fourth in the family. He received his education in the common schools of Bucks county, the Westtown boarding school, Chester county. He chose lumbering as a business, and subsequently added milling, and the brick and coal business. He has also devoted some time to farming. The business was established in 1845, under the firm name of J. & E. Thomas, and continued with success until 1877, when his son Edwin M. and C. S. Vandegrift bought the business. Since then Mr. Thomas has not been actively engaged in business. He has owned farms for years. The farm where he resides in the 23d ward of Philadelphia cost him \$35,000. He also owns 135 acres at Torresdale, and the mill property. In 1855 he married Harriet Penrose, daughter of Morris and Rebecca Penrose, of Montgomery county, Pa. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends and of English descent. Their union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living: Edwin M. and Helen. The latter attended the schools of Philadelphia, also the Moravian seminary at Bethlehem for two years, and is now at home. Edwin graduated at the Philadelphia high school, and chose his father's occupation, merchandising and dealing in building supplies and lumber. He was



Chas. W. Taylor

married in Philadelphia to Alma, daughter of Robert Murray. She is of English descent. They have two children: Robert and Morris P. The family are members of the Society of Friends. In politics our subject is a republican. He served twenty-three years as a director of the Bucks County Farmers' National Bank. He is a director and treasurer of the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bucks and Montgomery counties. He takes an active interest in education, and is one of the directors of the Lower Dublin Academy of the 23d ward of Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas has many friends, is well known as a good business man, and has met with marked success.

HON. C. S. VANDEGRIFT, Jr., of the firm of Thomas & Vandegrift, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, flour, feed, brick, and cement, and dealers in coal at Torresdale, P. O. Eddington, was born in Bensalem township, August 20, 1839, and is a son of Alfred and Catherine (Gibbs) Vandegrift. His parents were of Holland and English descent. The family have been residents of Bensalem township for many years. Our subject's father was a farmer all his life, and met with success. His family consisted of eight sons and four daughters, ten of whom lived to maturity and were married. C. S. Vandegrift was a third son. He lived with his parents and attended the common school until he was 13 years of age, when he went to live with his uncle, C. S. Vandegrift, Sr. He clerked in a store and attended academy two years. He subsequently took full charge of the store, his uncle retiring, and continued the business in all nearly twenty-two years. In 1874 he embarked in the lumber business at Eddington, and continued there six years, when he moved his business to Torresdale. The mill business was established here at an early day, but this property came into the possession of the Thomas family over forty years ago, and has been run by them since, until Mr. Vandegrift became a member of the firm. The present managers of the business have increased it and have met with success. Mr. Vandegrift is a democrat in politics. In 1882 he was elected state senator, and served four years in that capacity, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was married in 1862 to Mary H., daughter of Charles Rowland. She was a native of Chester county, Pa. This union has been blessed with one child, Frederick B., who is now a custom house broker in Philadelphia. All are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Vandegrift has served as trustee and treasurer of the board of trustees of the church, and also served as librarian in the Sabbath school. He is a member of the masonic fraternity, and a past master of the lodge, and past high priest of the chapter at Bristol. He is a member of St. John Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia.

J. G. VANDEGRIFT, merchant, P. O. Eddington, was born in Bensalem township, September 2, 1834. His parents, Alfred and Catharine M. (Gibbs) Vandegrift, were natives of Bucks county and of German and English descent. His father was a farmer all his life. His family consisted of ten children. He was one of the prominent men of Bucks county, and took great interest in the public schools. He served fourteen years as school director. He was a man of strong determination, and seldom failed in what he undertook. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, and received a common school education. He chose farming for a business, which he followed with marked success. In 1882 he embarked in the mercantile trade, and keeps a general store at Eddington. He has also opened a sand bank near the village. He owns a fine farm on the banks of the Delaware, known as Brushy Park, deeded June 15, 1774, by Thomas (son of Wm.) Penn, to Capt. John Kidd, and containing 160 acres. He owns other valuable real estate in Eddington. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878. He has served ten years as school director, and is secretary of the board, and district superintendent. He is a Knight Templar. He was married in 1862 to Mary J., daughter of Thomas Creighton. She is of Irish descent. They have two children, Lemuel and Kate. They are members of the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH J. VANDEGRIFT, deceased, was for many years the proprietor of the Half Way House. He was born in Bucks county, February 21, 1837, and was a son of John and Sarah A. (Jackson) Vandegrift, natives of Bucks county, and of German descent. His father was a well-to-do man, and during his life owned considerable real estate. He was the owner of Dunkin's ferry, and conducted the hotel there for years. Joseph J. very naturally took up the hotel business as his future occupation, but was cut off in the prime of life. He died in 1873. He was a man eminently qualified to entertain the weary traveller, having made the hotel business the occupation of his lifetime. He married Louisa A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Howell) Fenton. She is of French and German descent. Her father was a blacksmith, and for many years carried on business in this county. Three of their children are living: Josephine, John (clerk in the hotel), and Regina. He was a democrat.

•• MOSES VANDEGRIFT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Eddington, was born on the farm on which he now resides, and which he owns, June 5, 1841. He is a son of John and Susannah (Sipler) Vandegrift, natives of this county, and of Holland Dutch descent. His ancestors were among the pioneers of Bucks county, and were usually farmers. Our subject's father was not an exception to this rule, and also followed farming. He died in 1877 on the farm now owned by his son Moses. This farm has been in the possession of the family over 100 years. Moses is the third of seven children, and the oldest now living. He was reared on the farm in Eddington, where he received his education. He has made farming a successful business. He was married in 1878 to Sally, daughter of Stricklin Knight. She is of French and German descent. Their children are: Walter, Roland, and Fannie. In politics he is a democrat. He has held the offices of supervisor and assessor.

THEODORE D. VANDEGRIFT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Eddington, was born in Bensalem township, December 24, 1822. His parents were Joseph J. and Hannah (Jacoby) Vandegrift, natives of this county, and of German descent. His father was a carpenter, and assisted to rebuild the Capitol when it was burned by the British. He afterward embarked in the mercantile business, and also in farming. His family consisted of six children, of whom Theodore was the oldest. He was reared in Bensalem township, attended subscription school, and also boarding school at Andalusia. He chose agricultural pursuits as his occupation, but early in life served an apprenticeship at the broom business, though he never made his trade a permanent business. He is the owner of 45 acres of well-improved land on which he now resides. The buildings are substantial and comfortable. He was married in 1862 to Sarah Ann, daughter of Gilbert Green, of Penn's Manor, and Sarah Ann Vansciver, of Beverly, both natives of New Jersey, and the latter of German descent. Mrs. Vandegrift is a member of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a democrat.

W. G. WINDER, physician, P. O. Andalusia, was born in Langhorne, Bucks county, May 14, 1847, and is a son of Aaron and Mary (Gillam) Winder. His father was a physician and practised in Langhorne, when the town was called Attleboro. He was born in Bucks county, spent his life here, and died in 1883. He had two sons, of whom W. G. is the older. He was reared in this county, attending the common schools here and the Friends' High School in Philadelphia. He studied medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1869. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Philadelphia, where he remained one year, then returned to Langhorne and practised there until 1876, when he came to Bensalem township. His practice now extends over a large territory and into the city of Philadelphia. He is the physician to the convent of Sacred Heart, Torresdale, and to the Edwin Forrest home at Holmesburg. He is devotedly attached to his profession and is noted for his prompt and energetic professional work. In politics he is a republican.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BRISTOL.

SAMUEL APPLETON, manufacturer, Bristol, was born in Leicester, England, May 22, 1831. He came to America in 1850, landed at New York, and engaged as a workman in a factory at Germantown. In 1853 he began the manufacture of woolen goods at Palethorp and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, in a factory thirty by sixteen feet. In 1856 Mr. Appleton became general manager for Schofield & Branson, in Philadelphia. In 1866 he returned to Palethorp and Oxford and built the present Phoenix mills there. He removed to Bristol in 1873 and became manager of the Bristol woolen mills, then owned by Thomas Hugh & Co. In 1879 the construction of the Providence hosiery mill was begun by Mrs. Clara Appleton, who married the subject of this sketch in 1865. The factory first built was sixteen by thirty feet; this has been enlarged with the growth of the business until at present the plant is valued at \$76,000. About two hundred operatives are employed, while the annual product aggregates several hundred thousand dozens of hose of every description.

CHARLES S. BAILEY, retired, P. O. Bristol, was born in this township July 27, 1820. He is a son of William and Harriet (Stackhouse) Bailey, both natives of Bucks county and of German and English origin. The father was a carpenter and had nine children. Charles S., the oldest, was reared in Bensalem and received his education in the public schools of that township. He learned the carpenter's trade early in life, but never made it his permanent occupation. He has been engaged in various lines of business and has met with financial success. In 1846 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Stewart. She is of Irish origin. They have five children now living: Anna, wife of John G. Warwick; Ellen, Harriet, Margaret, wife of Charles H. Bunting, and Charles S., Jr. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been trustee and treasurer. In politics he is a republican. He served ten years as justice of the peace, was collector of school taxes twelve years, and assessor seven years.

CHARLES BAKER, farmer, P. O. Newportville, was born at Newportville August 21, 1850, and is a son of Edward and Caroline (Roberts) Baker, natives of Bucks county and of English and German origin. His father was a carpenter and bridge-builder in early life, but was subsequently a lumber-dealer and run a saw-mill in Newportville. In later life he was a farmer. He died in 1886. He was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Charles was the sixth and grew to manhood in Newportville, where he attended the common schools. He first worked with his father in the saw-mill and also worked at the carpenter's trade in Bristol for two years. He has been farming since 1880. In 1870 he married Anna, daughter of Egbert and Parmelia Street. She is of English origin. They are the parents of six children: Walter, Willie, Carrie, Cora, Charles, and Emma. Mr. Baker is administrator of his father's estate. In a financial point of view he has been successful. He is a republican.

JOHN T. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born at Newportville, February 21, 1863, being a son of Edward and Caroline (Roberts) Baker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. Edward Baker died here in 1886,

being then in his 69th year. His family consisted of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. John is the youngest and was reared in Bristol township, attending school here. He chose farming as a business, and is now the owner of the homestead farm. He is a republican in politics, as was also his father. His father was a prominent and successful business man. In early life he engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business at Newportville. In latter life he engaged in farming and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, which he left to his children. The administrators of the estate were John T. and his brother Charles.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D., dentist, P. O. Bristol, is a prominent dental practitioner, having his office and residence in Radcliffe street, in this borough. He was born in Bristol township July 21, 1820, and is a son of Thomas and Maria (Birkey) Baker, the former born in Freemansburg, of German origin, and the latter in Burlington, N. J., of Swiss descent. They had thirteen children, ten of whom lived to grow up, of whom our subject was the third, and the oldest now living. He attended school in his native township, and chose medicine as his profession, graduating from the Philadelphia medical college with the degree of M. D. in 1844. He had also studied dentistry, which he practised before his graduation, and preferring it, gave up his regular practice except as he had occasion to use his knowledge in the practice of dentistry, where it has been of great value to him. He knows that, to be a successful dentist, a thorough knowledge of anatomy and medicine is requisite, and his success proves him eminently qualified in both. He has practised in Bristol since 1848 with marked success. In 1845 he was married in Bristol to Anne E., daughter of William Fenton, of this county, where she was born. They have two children living: Mary C., and Henry H., who is an engineer on a Delaware river boat. Dr. Baker was postmaster of Bristol for eight years, and for ten years served as school-director. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman; he is likewise a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a republican.

THOMAS BARNARD, merchant, P. O. Bristol, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Eastman) Barnard, was born in New Hampshire, June 14, 1831. His grandparents came from England to New Hampshire, where his parents were born. His father and grandfather were farmers. Thomas, our subject, was the seventh child in a family of eight children. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. Early in life he learned the tinsmith's trade, and was in the tin and stove business in New York city ten years. In 1875 he came to Bristol and established himself in the same business, to which he has since added coal and wood. He was first married in 1871. His wife died in 1876, and in 1883 he married his present wife. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Barnard is a democrat, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. Hon. Daniel Barnard, a prominent attorney of New Hampshire, and several terms a state senator, is a brother of our subject.

W. J. A. BIRKEY, M. D., surgeon dentist, Newportville, Bucks county, was born in Burlington county, N. J., March 25, 1804, and is a son of John Birkey, who was a hatter by occupation and carried on his trade and owned the hotel at Newportville, Bristol township. Peter Birkey, the grandfather of W. J. A., was a quartermaster in General Washington's army during the revolutionary war and a pioneer of Bucks county. The family are of English origin. Dr. Birkey received a medical diploma from Spain, but made dentistry his profession and practised in Philadelphia for fifty years. He stood at the head of his profession and is now living a retired life. He has three sons, all of whom are graduates of medicine. Two of them practised dentistry in Philadelphia. William J. A., Jr., was one of the pioneers to California in 1851. Isaac M. Birkey acted as a medical officer of the army during the war, and is a Knight Templar in Masonry. Dr. W. J. A. Birkey has been an active and influential member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and has held high offices in that organization, having travelled and organized lodges; also of the Free Masons, Druids, etc. He has been a prominent politician and was president of the convention which nominated General Zachary Taylor for president. His other son, Henry W. Birkey, entered the United States service at the commencement of the war and served until its close in the regular navy. He was twice honorably mentioned to the department for volunteering to go into battle at Mobile and for attending the yellow fever cases during the epidemic at New Orleans. He has one son, John Washington Birkey.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, proprietor of bakery, P. O. Bristol, was born in the borough of Bristol, February 16, 1845. He is a son of Philip and Mary (Wright) Blackwood, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter born in Bucks county and both of English origin. Philip Blackwood was a wheelwright. He had six children. Our subject, the fifth child, received a common school education and learned the baker's trade. He carried on a bakery in Philadelphia three years, then came to Bristol, where he has since been in the same business. His store is a three-story brick building on the main street of Bristol. He is also quite extensively engaged in the ice business and has recently built three ice-houses. His success in business is entirely due to his industry and ability. He is a man of undoubted integrity and is greatly esteemed in the community. In politics he is a republican. He is a director of the Cemetery Association and treasurer of the Bristol Building Association, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB W. BOWMAN, the senior member of the firm of Myers & Bowman, seed-growers, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township, December 10, 1849, and is a son of William and Eliza (Shinkle) Bowman. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. His father is a farmer and now living a retired life in Bristol township, being 83 years of age. He has been twice married, his wives being sisters. Jacob is the youngest of seven children, and was reared on the farm, attending the district school at Newportville. He served two years at the harness-maker's trade, and first engaged in business in 1881, as a commission merchant in Philadelphia. In 1883 he embarked in his present business in company with James L. Myers. They cultivate fifty acres of land, all in garden seed, and are making a success of the business. They attend to the business themselves, both being industrious men, and press their work with a determination to succeed. They sell all wholesale. Mr. Bowman was married in 1877 to Sally, daughter of Charles and Mary (Book) Myers. She was born in Philadelphia and is of German origin.

JOHN S. BRELSFORD, deceased, carpenter and undertaker, P. O. Bristol, was born in Burlington, N. J., a son of William Brelsford. His father was twice married. He had five children by his first marriage, and two by the second, of whom John S. was the youngest. His mother died when he was only ten years old. His parents were of Scotch origin, and early in life instilled into him habits of industry, which have proved a powerful factor in his financial success. At the age of ten years he started to learn the shoemaker's trade, but discontinued after one year, and returned to Bristol. At the age of fifteen he learned the carpenter's trade in Bristol, and worked at journey-work a short time, after which he went into business for himself. In 1842 he added undertaking to his business, and met with success in both. He was essentially a self-made man, having attended school but one winter in his life. In 1848 he married Sarah Helling. She died in 1853, leaving two children, Joseph and Rachel. In 1855 he married Mary, daughter of William Ward, of Bristol. Their children are: Joseph, Elwood, William, and Loring. Mr. Brelsford was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was Sabbath school superintendent for twenty years, and class-leader for thirty years. He was school-director and member of the town council, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows of Bristol. May 15, 1887, he died of paralysis, after an illness of ten days.

AMOS BRIGGS, attorney and ex-judge, residence 1303 North Broad street, Philadelphia, is a native of Bucks county and was born in Penn's Manor, January 22, 1825. His early life was spent on a farm in Penn's Manor and attending school. At the age of 19 he began teaching in Tullytown, Falls township, where he taught for two and a half years, when he came to Philadelphia and began reading law in the office of William R. Dickerson in August, 1846. He remained there thirteen months, when he left and was registered with the late Theodore Cuyler, with whom he finished his studies, and on his motion was admitted to practise at the bar of the Philadelphia courts in November, 1848. He continued in active practice until 1872, when he was elected judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. He remained on the Bench until January, 1883, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. In October, 1863, he was elected a member of the city council, but as it interfered with his business he resigned nine months later. The Judge is a self-educated and a self-made man, and is a natural student. By his own exertions he obtained an education equal to a collegiate course. He is the oldest son and second child of John and Sarah (White) Briggs, who had two sons and two daughters. Three are living: our subject; Benjamin, a successful farmer of Penn's Manor; and Sarah Ann, widow of John Hawke, residing in Bristol. Judge Briggs married Miss Joanna Cheston, October 15, 1846. She was born in Falls township, Bucks county, and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lovett) Cheston. She was the mother of four children: Mary L., who died at the age of sixteen; John; Anna, wife of William C. Newport, of Willow Grove, Pa.; Frank, an attorney in Philadelphia. The mother died in November, 1863. Judge Briggs married Mrs. Eliza Cheston in March, 1865. She was born in Bristol township, Bucks county, and is a daughter of Amaziah and Susan Headley. No children have been born to this marriage. The Judge is a member of Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., of Philadelphia. He stands high in the estimation of the citizens of Bucks county and of Philadelphia. He is of English and German descent on the paternal side. His grandfather, Amos Briggs, was born in New Jersey, and was of English descent. His maternal grandfather was of English descent and a native of Pennsylvania.

MOSES BROWN, deceased, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1826. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early English settlers in America. He was the only child of Moses Brown, who was a merchant. Our subject was reared in Boston, where he received his education, and early in life embarked in the mercantile trade, first as a salesman, then as a merchant. He subsequently engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in New York city, and during his life succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He retired from business in 1866, and bought the property in Bristol on the banks of the Delaware river, where he died December 3, 1876. In 1847 he was married in Philadelphia to Miss Anna M., daughter of John Seisser, who was a merchant. Her parents were of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had two children: Helen Collins, deceased, and Mortimer Harris, now an attorney in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Episcopal church.

J. MERRICK BROWN, passenger agent, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol, April 1, 1827, and is a son of John T. and Susanna (Fouzer) Brown, natives of Bucks county. His father was a prominent man and served as deputy sheriff of this county at one time. He was agent for the Camden and Amboy railroad and steamboat line. He died in 1849, aged fifty years. He had nine children, of whom J. Merrick was the third. He was reared in Bristol, receiving his education in the public schools. He has been agent for the Camden & Amboy and Pennsylvania railroad company since 1847, and is one of the oldest agents in the company's employ. He learned telegraphy, and was manager of the Western Union Telegraph company here from 1861 to 1882. He is also express agent and served all this while as passenger agent. In 1849 he married Sarah Stocks. They are the parents of four

children: Clara, wife of G. W. Waite, train-master on the Pennsylvania railroad; Anna A., died January 22, 1886; Mattie S. and Lizzie G. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the M. E. church, and he has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for twenty-four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES MADISON BRUDON, retired merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in the borough of Bristol, March 4, 1805. His grandfather, Captain Joseph Brudon, was a native of Ireland, where he was married. He came to Philadelphia prior to the revolution, and was one of the first to volunteer his services on the side of the patriots. He was one of the twenty picked volunteers who formed the advance of the forlorn hope as it was called. Of these twenty, seventeen were either killed or wounded. Mr. Brudon was wounded in the jaw by a bullet. He was elected captain and crossed the Delaware with Washington on the memorable night of the 25th of December, 1776. He lost an eye at Trenton, and was shot in the leg at Princeton. He drew a pension until his death, and also received a land grant in Ohio. He was a very large man and stood six feet two inches in his stockings. He died in Bristol at a ripe old age. He and his wife, Bridget, were members of the Episcopal church. They had five sons and two daughters: Mary, who married Enos Wright; William, who married Elizabeth Van Hart, and was a farmer in Falls township, and died at the age of 95; John, who married a Miss Latt, and was a farmer of Bristol; Joseph; Thomas, who was a cooper and died unmarried; James, also a cooper, married a widow Winner; and Richard, a tailor and a bachelor. Joseph Brudon was born in Bristol, August 15, 1776, and died July 29, 1854. He was married to Hannah Gosline, born in Bristol, March 24, 1782, and died April 7, 1868. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed a number of years. He was in the war of 1812, was a great temperance man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church over fifty years. His wife was also a member of this church. She was a daughter of Richard and Rachel (Greene) Gosline, the latter a niece of General Greene, of the revolutionary war. Richard Gosline was a property owner in Bristol. He was imprisoned at Philadelphia while the English were in possession of the city. Richard and Hannah Brudon had six sons and four daughters: Mary, married Euclides Stackhouse, November 20, 1827; James, married Sarah Osmond, November 20, 1828; Ann, married John Saady, March 1, 1832; Joanna Painter, married Jonathan Milnor, February 14, 1839; Charles Tompkins, married Mary Ann Cook, December 26, 1841; Elizabeth, married John Fisher; and John, who married Henrietta Appleton. James Brudon, the second child and oldest son of Joseph, was educated in Bristol, learned the cooper's trade with his father, and was in partnership with him. He married twice. His first wife was Sarah Osborne, to whom he was married November 20, 1828. She was born in Bristol, April 14, 1808, and was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lott) Osborne. She died December 26, 1860. She was the mother of six sons and four daughters: Mary A., wife of John Adams; Edward C. married Caroline Patterson; Joseph married Susannah Gordon; James Madison died unmarried; John Wesley died in infancy; William and Sarah, twins (William married twice, Rebecca Hibbs and Lydia Newton; Sarah married Charles Wollard); Lizzie L. married T. Watson Bewley, April 7, 1869. They had three children: Mattie T., James, and Eddie B. Charles F. married Mary E. Jones, March 22, 1871. They have two children: Tillie and May Belle; Hannah O. married John Force. James M. Brudon married for his second wife, Maria T. Bewley, February 11, 1863. She was born near Newtown, Bucks county, and was a daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Hellings) Bewley. The result of this marriage was two children who died in infancy. Mrs. Brudon died April 16, 1884. James Brudon engaged in the mercantile business in 1836, and retired in 1854, since which time he has been engaged in erecting buildings and looking after his property. He has been chief burgess of Bristol two

terms, and has been a member of the council thirty years. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is now in his 82d year, and enjoys good health. In politics he is a democrat. He has twenty grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

EDWARD C. BRUDON, collector and agent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol, January 21, 1832, and is the oldest son of James and Sarah (Osmond) Brudon, of Bristol. He was educated in the Bristol schools, and at the age of sixteen apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner's trade, and continued to follow his trade until 1859, when he became associated with what is now the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He was married at Bristol, December 22, 1853, to Miss Caroline Patterson. She was born in Bristol, and was a daughter of Robert Patterson and Ann Eliza West, natives of Bristol. The former was collector for the canal company for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Brudon had four children: Ann Eliza, wife of Frank R. Rue, a farmer of Bristol township; Sallie died at the age of 18 years; Robert P., dealer in lamp oils, etc., Bristol; and Carrie, who resides at home with her parents. Mr. Brudon is a member of the Hopkins Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of Bristol. He has held the office of school-director three years, and has refused other positions of trust. In politics he is a democrat.

ANTHONY BURTON was one of the first settlers of what is now Bucks county (then called Buckingham) in Pennsylvania. He emigrated from England. The exact date of his arrival is not known. He was settled, however, and possessed of considerable property previous to 1684. In Phineas Pemberton's book of cattle marks of that date his mark is there described and recorded. He also owned slaves. March 16, 1695, he and one Thomas Burk purchased from Peter White and others a tract of land covering the present site of Bristol. They laid it out in town lots and called it New Bristol, and he, with other lot-owners, in 1720 petitioned for and procured letters patent from Governor Keith for the incorporation of Bristol, which continued its charter down to the Revolution. In 1715 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and held that office for several years. He was a man of liberal education and great influence in the community. He belonged to the established church and gave the land for the church and church-yard of St. James Episcopal church, at Bristol, and also contributed to the erection of a church building which was completed in 1712. It appears from the records that he and any of his lineal descendants are entitled to the occupancy of two pews in the church forever. On the 18th day of December, 1687, he married Sarah Gibbs, widow; she died June 28, 1718, without issue. July 28, 1720, he married Susan Keene, by whom he had two children: Martha, who died unmarried, and Anthony, Jr., born July 17, 1721. Anthony Burton died in 1739, and was buried in St. James churchyard at Bristol.

Anthony, Jr., son of Anthony and Susan, married Mary Hough, daughter of Richard Hough, February 12, 1752. He was a large land-owner and resided on his estate on the old road about midway between Bristol and the falls of the Delaware, in what is now Bristol township. The father of his wife was an eminent Friend and the daughter was a member of meeting. It was supposed her husband adopted her religious views, as it does not appear that he attended at Bristol church after his marriage. All his children became Friends. He had eight children, of whom four died in infancy and four survived him: John, born September 17, 1753; Martha, born July 25, 1756; Anthony, born August 9, 1758; and Jonathan, born August 21, 1765. John, the oldest son of Anthony, Jr., and Mary, married Rachel Wilson (*née* Satcher), widow of Henry Wilson, in February, 1778. He resided on the homestead of his father in Bristol township the most of his life and afterward removed to Falls township. He had two children by his wife Rachel: Joseph and John. She died in 1781. October 9, 1789, he married Hannah Watson, and by her had the following children: Benjamin, Mary, Rachel, Anthony, and Charles. He died Septem-



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ber 3, 1835, and was buried at Fallsington. Anthony, son of Anthony, Jr., and Mary, married Jane, daughter of Dr. John Gregg, of New Jersey, April 27, 1781. Their children were John G., Amos, Deborah, and William. He died in April, 1838, and was buried at Fallsington. Jonathan, son of Anthony, Jr., and Mary, married Letitia Williamson, on the 11th of March, 1790, and had children: William, Sarah, Mary, Peter, Ann L., and Elizabeth. He died in 1840 and was buried at Fallsington. The descendants of these three children of Anthony, Jr., and Mary have become related by marriage to the Houghs, Watsons, Williamsons, Wilsons, Carlises, LaRues, Headleys, Paxsons, Mitchells, Thompsons, Stackhouses, and Cadwalladers, nearly all of the old families in the lower part of the county. Being Friends they eschewed politics, although always having a decided political faith. They were generally agriculturists, some of them occupying land owned by the first Anthony.

Joseph, the grandson of Anthony, Jr., was a large land-owner in Bristol and Falls townships and was a justice of the peace for over thirty years. He married Sarah Watson and died in 1858. Anthony, also a grandson of Anthony, Jr., was nominally a farmer, though he engaged in many other business enterprises. He married Mary Headley, and after her death Anna Paxson. He died in 1874. He was a devoted and prominent member of the Society of Friends, a man of unblemished reputation and great ability. For twenty-four years he was president of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County. He was also president of the Delaware River Steamboat Company, and filled many other positions of trust and usefulness. In the various public positions to which he was called his ability and worth were highly appreciated, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the esteem and confidence of the entire community. In his social intercourse he was kindly and frank and always ready to encourage those in adverse circumstances. All efforts made for the advancement of society received his quiet aid. He was industrious and frugal, yet generous. In his death the community lost a valuable citizen and a wise counsellor. His son, Elwood, is a successful merchant of Tullytown. William, also a grandson of Anthony, Jr., was a merchant in Philadelphia, and afterward a doctor of medicine. He was remarkable for his brilliant conversational powers and the extent and variety of his information. He married Susan Hallowell, of Philadelphia, and died at Penn's Manor.

Jonathan, a grandson of Jonathan and great-grandson of Anthony, Jr., was a large manufacturer of iron and died in Ohio a few years since very wealthy. William, another great-grandson, was a successful merchant in New York. One of his sons is now in the U. S. navy, and another was killed in the late war. John A., a great-grandson of John, son of Anthony, Jr., is a lawyer of high standing at the Philadelphia bar. He married the daughter of Dr. William S. Van Horn, who was a surgeon of eminence in the U. S. navy. John H., a great-grandson of Anthony, son of Anthony, Jr., was a member of the state legislature in 1878.

JOHN BURTON, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born August 3, 1829, at Tullytown, Pa., and is a son of Anthony Burton and Mary Headley. His early life was spent on the farm and he was for a short time engaged in the mercantile business. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Anderson cavalry. He participated in 18 engagements and was mustered out as lieutenant. He was married February 7, 1867, to Elizabeth Headley, daughter of Edward and Eliza Headley. Their children are: Franklin, born February 27, 1868; Elwood, born August 2, 1870; Horace H., born March 30, 1877; and A. Russell, born July 17, 1881. Among the many positions of public trust and honor held by Mr. Burton may be mentioned: director of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county, of the Bristol Improvement Company, of the Delaware River Steamboat & Transportation Company, of the Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation Company, and treasurer of the William Penn Mutual Loan and Building Association. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

HON. JOHN H. BURTON, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Emilie, was born on the farm where he now resides November 22, 1830, and is a son of John G. and Rebecca (Brooks) Burton. The former was born in Bucks county, Pa., and the latter in Chester county. They were of English origin and were descendants of Friends, and among the early settlers of Bucks county. In early life his father was a carpenter, but in later life engaged in farming. He died in 1868 and his wife in 1859. They had ten children, all of whom grew to middle age, seven of them being still living. Their names are as follows: Deborah, Lydia, Amos, Jane, Hannah, Margaret, Anthony, John, Anna Eliza, and Henry A. John H. was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and chose farming as a business. In early life he taught school and subsequently went to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, remaining for five years in the west. He then went to Virginia and taught school for one year, after which he went to the Adirondack mountains in New York and was engaged in the lumber trade for five years. In 1861 he enlisted in the 93d N. Y. volunteer infantry in Co. D, and served three years as private, sergeant and lieutenant. He then went to the northern neck of Virginia and engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1868 returned to Bristol, and has farmed here since. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature from Bucks county and served one term. He is a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Society of Friends.

JOSEPH BURTON, deceased, was born in Bristol in the house in which his daughter now resides, and which has been occupied by five generations of Burtons. The pioneer of the Burton family was Anthony Burton, who came from England about 1660, and first settled where Bristol now stands. To him belongs the honor of giving Bristol its present name. He was an Episcopalian, but married a member of the Society of Friends. His family consisted of six sons and one daughter. The sons were members of the Society of Friends, while the daughter held to her father's faith. Therefore those that bear the name of Burton are mostly members of the Society of Friends. The family are among the influential and thrifty families of this county. Joseph Burton was born in 1779, being a son of John and Rachael (Satcher) Burton. He was the oldest of a family of seven children. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools and made farming the business of his life. He died in 1858. He married Sarah Watson, who was born in New Jersey in 1772. She was of English origin and a member of the Society of Friends. She died in 1859. They were the parents of six daughters and one son: Ann, Rachel, Sarah, Joseph, Mary W., Martha, and Rebecca W., all members of the Society of Friends. Joseph Burton was a republican and was justice of the peace for forty years. Financially he was successful, and at the time of his death was the owner of 281 acres of valuable land.

JOSEPH BURTON, farmer, P. O. Bristol, is prominent among the descendants of the early pioneers of Bucks county. The family of which he is descended came from England to Bucks county at a very early date. Joseph Burton was born on the farm where he now resides in 1848, and is a son of John C. and Sarah (Headley) Burton, natives of Bucks county. His maternal ancestors were also among the early emigrants from England to America. His father was a farmer and had three children, Joseph being the youngest. He was reared on the farm, attended the district school, and has been a tiller of the soil all his life. He is also engaged in the dairy business. He was married in 1870 to Miss Anna E., daughter of William G. and Elizabeth C. Allen, and granddaughter of William Allen, whose family came from England. They have two children, Joseph Allen and Russell Wilson. Mr. Burton is a republican in politics. He has been a school director and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. CLOSSON, deceased, who was county coroner of Bucks county, and for fifteen years proprietor of the Closson House, Bristol, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He was born near Point Pleasant, Tinicum

township, June 16, 1839, being a son of George W. and Charlotte (Wyker) Closson. They were natives of Bucks county. "*Obituary*: George W. Closson, an old and well-known resident of Bucks county, died at his residence on the Delaware, below Point Pleasant, in Plumstead township, on Tuesday last, aged over seventy-two years. For several years his health and faculties had been giving way, and for some time previous to his death he was in quite a weak condition. Mr. Closson was extensively known as a business man and politician. About thirty years ago he was elected county treasurer, holding the office for two years, which was the term then prescribed. It was during his term that the tenure of office of the treasurer was limited to one year, by an act of the legislature, in consequence of the great number of candidates, who could not otherwise be so well accommodated. Mr. Closson made a good officer, and in his transactions at the Doylestown Bank made the acquaintance of Abraham Chapman, then its president. At the request of Mr. Chapman he bought a few shares of stock in the bank and became one of its directors. He occupied that position for nearly or quite twenty years. He was supervisor of the Delaware Canal for many years, while it was the property of the State, receiving his appointment from the board of canal commissioners. As a politician Mr. Closson was an active democrat, and was always interested in party affairs, though not generally bitter in his feelings. On Friday his remains were interred in the Doylestown cemetery, the funeral being attended by many friends and relations, and the members of the masonic lodge at Doylestown, to which he belonged." He was a son of William and Sarah Closson. Mrs. George W. Closson was born September 16, 1803, and is still living. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary Wyker. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Closson had three sons and four daughters. John W., our subject, was the fifth child. He was educated at Point Pleasant. He clerked in stores for his father and brother until the outbreaking of the late war. Mr. Closson was one of the gallant young men of Bucks county who joined the Doylestown Guards April, 1861, and hurried to the defence of the flag. Mr. Closson returned home, was mustered out and soon after was engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Point Pleasant. November 16, 1865, he married Miss Mary Leslie, a daughter of James and Mary (Boyle) Leslie, natives of Ireland, where they were married. They first settled in Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., afterward in Bristol. After Mr. and Mrs. John W. Closson were married they moved to the "Exchange Hotel" in Bristol, which Mr. Closson purchased in 1872 of his father-in-law, James Leslie, and in 1875 remodelled, and which has since been the Closson House. In 1872 he was elected coroner, and by a special act of the legislature he was empowered to appoint deputies throughout the county of Bucks, and served six years, when his health failing him, he gave up political life and turned his attention to his hotel, where he died November 8, 1882. Mrs. Closson took charge of the hotel at once, and being a lady of excellent mind and business talent, she has by hard work and good management made her house one of the most popular in the state. Owing to the increase in trade, she has erected a fine three-story brick building with pressed brick front and all the most modern improvements. The chambers of the Closson House are spacious, handsomely furnished, well ventilated and comfortable. The parlors and reception rooms are attractive and elegant. Mrs. Closson possesses every possible qualification for the position she fills with so much womanly grace and dignity. During her management of the Closson house she has maintained the high reputation it has always held, and makes it a home for all who seek rest or refreshment beneath its quiet roof.

RICHARD CORSON, farmer and builder, P. O. Bristol, was born in this county, September 16, 1816. His parents were Amos and Martha (Martindale) Corson, of French and English descent. Amos Corson was a farmer and had nine children, five of whom lived to maturity. Richard was educated in the district school and chose farming as his occupation. He followed this business exclusively until 1863,

when he bought sixty-five acres of land in the borough of Bristol. On this land, which has mostly been laid out in town lots, he has erected a large number of houses. He has eight in course of erection at the present time, and has done much to improve the town. He is a republican. In 1871 he was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Willard. They have one child, Mabel. Mrs. Corson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ELLWOOD DORON, coal and lumber-dealer, P. O. Bristol, is of German extraction, and is a son of John and Catharine (Lamb) Doron, both of whom were natives of this state. His father was a miller. He had ten children, of whom Ellwood was the oldest son. Our subject was born in Frankford (now a part of Philadelphia) on March 5, 1827, and lived in Montgomery county until he was 21 years old. He was educated in the common schools, and his father dying when he was 17 years old, he learned the trade of a miller, which he followed for four years in Montgomery county. He then went to Ohio, but subsequently returned and followed his trade in Bucks county for twenty-two years. He worked in Bristol for Dorrance & Knight one year and afterward engaged in butchering for five years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with John Dorrance. After his partner's death he carried on the mill business alone until 1870, when he bought a property on Radcliffe street, and established his present business, in which he has been successful. In 1851 he was married to Elizabeth Hellings, who died in 1872. They had eight children, but two of whom are living: William E., who is married and has two children, and Kate, who lives with her father. Mr. Doron served as burgess of Bristol for four years. He belongs to the masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, and is a man of undoubted integrity.

JAMES DRURY, editor and postmaster, P. O. Bristol, is a native of Chester county, and was born March 2, 1848. He is a son of John and Mary C. (Whiteman) Drury, and is the oldest of a family of eight children. He was reared in Bucks county, where he attended the common schools, and early in life learned the trade of a printer at Phoenixville and Doylestown. In 1871 he came to Bristol and established the "Observer," which he still conducts. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Bristol. In 1871 he was married to Miss Etta Slack, a native of this county. They have two children: Eva R. and Morris D. Mrs. Drury is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Drury is a democrat.

DAVID EVERITT, retired farmer, P. O. Emilie, was born Middletown township, Bucks county, in 1804, and is a son of Aaron and Mary (Hellings) Everitt, who were of Dutch origin. His father was a farmer and tanner, and had a family of seven children, of whom David was the youngest. He was reared in Middletown township, attending the subscription schools, and chose farming as his business, which has been his main occupation through his life. His wife was Miss Letitia White. Of their nine children seven are now living: Theodore, a merchant in Illinois; Elizabeth E., who was the wife of Joseph E. Allen (deceased); Matilda E., married George W. Allen (deceased); Mary Ellen, wife of Samuel W. Headley; Aaron Huston (deceased); David, a merchant in Illinois; Julia (deceased); Anna Maria, wife of William Hibbs; and Aldridge, a farmer. Mr. Everitt is a democrat, and has been tax-collector and school-director in Bristol township.

A. WEIR GILKESON, attorney, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol, October 29, 1853, and is a son of A. W. and Margaret M. Gilkeson. His father, who is deceased, was for many years a prominent attorney in Bristol. A. Weir is the youngest of a family of four children, and was reared in Bristol. He was educated at the Episcopal academy, in Philadelphia, and at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1873. He studied law with his brother, B. F. Gilkeson, in Bristol, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in 1879, when he opened an office in Bristol and has since practised there. He is also engaged in real estate, surveying, and fire insurance, his business being distinctively everything in

connection with real estate. He is regarded as a successful business man. He is prominent in building association matters, being secretary of the "Bristol," "Fidelity," and "Union" associations of Bristol, is a well-known member of the Building Association League of Pennsylvania, and one of the editors of "The American Building Association News," a monthly journal, published in Chicago. He is treasurer of the public library of Bristol and official surveyor of Bristol borough. In 1882 he married Mary E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, president of St. Stephen's college. She is of Scotch origin. They have one child, Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Gilkeson are members of the Episcopal church.

B. F. GILKESON, attorney, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol August 23, 1842. The father of this gentleman was Andrew W. Gilkeson, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the state, as were also those of his mother, who was a Miss Kinsey. The father was born in Montgomery county, but spent most of his life in Bucks. He practised law in Bristol for many years, and served one term as prothonotary of Bucks county. Our subject was educated in the graded schools and at the Hartsville academy, and studied law with Anthony Swain, Esq., of Bristol. He began the practice of his profession in February, 1864, and is now accounted among the leading attorneys of the county. In 1870 he was married to Charlotte B., daughter of George B. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in 1872, and in 1874 Mr. Gilkeson was married to Helen E., daughter of Samuel Pike, of Bristol. They have three children: Franklin, Helen, and Ethel. Mr. Gilkeson was a member of the state militia during the war. He is district deputy grand-master of Masons for Bucks and Montgomery counties, and a trustee of the state lunatic asylum at Norristown, Pa., and has been corporation counsel for the borough of Bristol for many years. He is a member of the Episcopal church; and his wife of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican.

SAMUEL GOSLIN, dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Newportville, was born in Newportville, Pa., January 4, 1821, and is a son of John and Martha (Randall) Goslin, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. His father was a blacksmith in Newportville for many years. Samuel is the sixth in a family of four sons and three daughters. He was reared in the town where he spent almost his entire life, and attended the subscription school. He learned the wheelwright's trade, and was engaged in wagon-making in Newportville until 1852, when he embarked in his present business. In 1842 he married Jane, a daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Thornton) Addis, of Bucks county, and of German descent. Their children now living are: Edward H., Ellwood, Sally, and Harry. Mrs. Goslin is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Goslin is a republican politically. His son, Ellwood, is now a partner with him in business. He was born in Bucks county, and was married in 1871 to Miss Lina G., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Pickering) Pearce, the latter a native of Philadelphia, and the former of New York State, and of English origin. They have two children, Jennie and Elizabeth. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a republican politically.

WILLIAM H. GRUDY, manufacturer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Philadelphia in December, 1836. He is a son of Edmund and Rebecca (Hume) Grudy, the former born in England, and the latter in Hulmeville, this county. The father was a merchant in Philadelphia, and had four children. William H., the second child, attended select school, was a clerk in early life, and afterward in mercantile trade for himself in Philadelphia. In 1877 he began the manufacture of worsted yarn at Bristol, where he has been uniformly successful. He has done much to add to the prosperity of the borough. In politics he is a republican, and is Burgess of Bristol borough. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1861 to Mary R. Ridgeway. Their children are: Joseph R., clerk in his father's office, and Meta R., at home.

AMOS B. HEADLEY, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, is among the descendants of the early pioneers of Bucks county. He was born in Bristol township March 30, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Headley, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. His father was a miller by occupation. He built and owned a large saw-mill and was engaged in the lumber business in Bristol township many years. This mill was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. He at the same time owned the mill now owned by Amos B., which the latter bought in 1868. Thomas Headley is retired from active labor and lives in Bristol borough. Amos B. was the third in a family of four children. He was reared on the farm, attending the public schools at the same time, and also attended college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Early in life he worked with his father in the mill, and his first business was that of a merchant miller, combined with that of a saw-mill, which occupied him from 1865 to 1880, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He owns a neat and substantial residence in Tullytown, where he resides. He was married December 10, 1868, to Miss Emma T., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Ann (Hendrickson) Ivins. Her parents were of English origin, and now reside in Bristol borough, her father having retired from business. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Headley has been blessed with two children, Irene and Edith. They attend the Friends' meeting. In politics Mr. Headley is a republican. He once served as jury commissioner of Bucks county.

JESSE S. HESTON, a native of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, was a merchant for many years at Newtown, and also largely engaged in the development of coal lands in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he removed to Bristol, where he died April 16, 1879, aged 80 years, and was regretted by all who knew him. He was a friend of the poor, a rare business man, and possessed of fine mental abilities. His wife, Martha (Thomas) Heston, who was a native of Philadelphia, is still living, at an advanced age. Their family consisted of three children: George T., who is a prominent physician at Newtown; William Ellwood, and Joseph T., who were engaged in business with their father, and are now residing with their mother at Bristol. They are all republicans politically.

ANDREW J. HIBBS, retired merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born at Newportville, Bucks county, June 1, 1829, and is a son of Mahlon and Margaret (Brodnax) Hibbs, the latter a daughter of Robert Brodnax. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Mahlon Hibbs was a mason in early life, but abandoned it, and kept a hotel at Newportville for twenty years. He subsequently moved to Bristol, and was toll-keeper on the canal until he retired, a few years before his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was 79 years old. His wife died in 1854. She was a member of the Episcopal church. They had nine children: John G. (deceased); Robert B., a farmer in Bristol township; Angeline, a widow; A. J. and Julia, twins, the latter a widow residing in Philadelphia; William Henry, residing in Bristol; Mary E., who married Wm. R. Wright, and resides in Doylestown; and two children who died in infancy. Andrew J. Hibbs was reared in Bucks county, receiving a common school education, and early in life clerked in a store. In 1850 he embarked in the mercantile business in Bristol, and was actively engaged in business for twenty-seven years, when he retired. July 8, 1852, he was married in Philadelphia to Christine G., daughter of Elijah Thorp, of Bucks county. Mr. Hibbs is a democrat, and has often been a delegate to county and state conventions. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Cleveland for president in 1884.

ROBERT B. HIBBS, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township, January 20, 1820, and is a son of Mahlon and Margaret (Brodnax) Hibbs, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. His father was a mason by trade, his family consisting of five children. Robert B. is the second, and was reared on the farm, attending the common schools at Hulmeville in Bucks county. He chose farming

as the business of his life, in which he has met with success. His financial success is due to his industry, economy, and determination to succeed. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of 145 acres. He was married in 1844 to Sarah B. Hutchinson. Their children are: Charles Willis, who is married, and engaged in farming; and Evaline W., wife of William Milner, also a farmer. Mrs. Hibbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES T. IREDELL, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., September 11, 1805. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Thomas) Iredell, both of whom were natives of this state. The Iredells came from England about 1700, and the Thomas family, who were of Welsh extraction, were among the early settlers of the state. His parents moved to Philadelphia during his early boyhood, where his father was a merchant, and where he received his education. He worked in a drug-store till 1827, when he entered the bank at Bristol, in which institution he was employed for over fifty-five years.

His strict integrity, clear business insight, and energy were known and fully appreciated by the many who came into business relations with him. He was actively engaged in the duties of the bank until within six weeks of his death, which occurred June 16, 1882. The officers of the bank unanimously passed resolutions expressive of their high appreciation of his services; of their sorrow at his decease; and of sympathy for his bereaved family. He left his widow and family in comfortable circumstances. They occupy the fine home in Bristol, adjoining which they have seventy-seven acres of very valuable land. Mr. Iredell was an elder and treasurer of the Bristol meeting of the Society of Friends, to which society his ancestors, on both sides, for many generations, belonged. He was also treasurer of several building associations. He was married October 8, 1829, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Howell) Newbold, who was a native of Delaware. Their children are: Hannah A., Louisa, Samuel N., Abbie N., Mary H., Charles, Susan T., Bessie N., living, and Joseph and Rachel, deceased. All are members of the Society of Friends, and all highly respected. Three are married, and the others live with their mother.

WILLIAM E. JEFFRIES, merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in Philadelphia July 9, 1820. His parents, Robert and Isabella (Edgar) Jeffries, were of English origin and were born in Pennsylvania. Robert Jeffries was a seafaring man. He had three sons and two daughters. William E., the oldest son, received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and learned the ropemaker's trade, which he followed for over twenty-five years. He came to Bristol in 1848 and engaged in manufacturing until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted under the gallant Colonel Baker. He was afterward transferred to the 69th regiment. Soon after the battle of Petersburg, he was promoted sergeant. In 1866 he was married in Philadelphia to Phebe Haines, who was born in Germany. They have four children: Andrew, Anna, John, and Edward. Mr. Jeffries embarked in his present business in 1883. He is a member of the republican party.

B. S. JOHNSON, merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol July 12, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Lyle) Johnson, natives of Ireland. B. S. is the sixth in a family of seven children. He was reared in Bristol, where he received his education. He first was clerk in a store, and subsequently entered the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad as a brakeman. He was also baggage-master and served two years as conductor on a Pullman car. In 1883 he and his elder brother, John L., established the present business, the firm name being John L. & B. S. Johnson. They deal in ready-made clothing. The firm have the confidence of their customers, and their business and stock are constantly increasing. Mr. Johnson is prudent and industrious, and has made his own way in the world. The present business is a successful one. He is a democrat politically.

JAMES F. KING, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township February 20, 1853, and is a son of James C. and Elizabeth (Headley) King of English origin. His maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Bucks county. James C. King came from England when a boy. Our subject's great-grandfather, Joshua Wright, was taken prisoner in Bristol by the British during the revolutionary war. The family have usually been tillers of the soil. James C. King, father of James F., was a school-teacher in early life, but later on followed farming. His family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are now living. James F. is the youngest and was reared on a farm in Bristol township, where he also attended school. He wisely chose the occupation of farming, being also engaged in the milk business, to which he has devoted considerable time. He is now the owner of a well-improved farm, where he resides. He was united in marriage in 1878 to Sarah Woodman, daughter of Benjamin and Ellen (Ewer) Woodman, natives of this county. Her parents were of English and Welsh origin. This union has been blessed with three children: Florence, Frank, and Mary. In politics Mr. King is a republican.

S. H. KING, farmer, dairyman, and stock-grower, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Bristol township, Bucks county, August 23, 1842, and is a son of James C. and Elizabeth A. (Headley) King, natives of Bristol township and of English origin. His father was a teacher in early life, and later a farmer. His family consisted of nine children, of whom S. H. was the oldest son. He was reared on the farm, and attended school at Millersville. He chose farming as a business, and at present is the owner of the farm where he resides, near Tullytown. It consists of 110 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Jonathan Milnor. She was born in Bristol borough, and is of English and German origin. Their children are: William, Milnor, Wesley, Kate, and John. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican, and has been school-director in his township.

WILLIAM KINSEY, retired, P. O. Bristol, is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of this state. The family was early divided into two branches; one engaged in iron-working and the other as workers in leather. Of the former branch were the ancestors of our subject, and several of them were in the revolutionary war. The first to settle in Bristol was Samuel, the son of a cotton manufacturer of Birmingham, England, who came here in 1728. He was a farmer. His son was the great-grandfather of our subject, and was born in 1755. All of the family since then have been born here. William was born in November, 1804. His early education was limited, but he has been a constant reader. He worked in the cotton mill for a short time, but early in life learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed until 1850. Afterward he engaged in iron manufacturing for several years, subsequently dealing in real estate, acting as auctioneer, etc. In 1829 he was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Gastine, whose family have been residents of Bucks county for three generations. Their children were: Mary Anna, Caroline, Elizabeth, Margaret, Fanny and Samuel, deceased, who was a graduate of West Point. Mr. Kinsey has held many public positions. In 1829 he was elected high constable, serving six years; in 1836 chief burgess, holding the position for seven years; and in 1837 school director, serving twenty-four years. In 1842 he was appointed assignee in bankruptcy for the county, and in March, 1845, was appointed postmaster, filling that office for four years. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace for five years. As assignee, executor, and administrator he has settled about fifty estates. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate for a term of three years, and proved himself an able speaker on the floor, besides serving on the committees of education, agriculture, domestic manufacture, etc. On the call for troops to defend the state invasion, he assisted in raising a company and went into the service, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of his term. He is a frequent contributor



A S Cressman

to the newspapers and to local history. He is the oldest Freemason in Bristol, and in politics is a democrat.

JESSE W. KNIGHT, retired miller, P. O. Bristol, was born in Philadelphia September 15, 1823, and is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilson) Knight, who were natives of this state, of Welsh and English descent. His father, who was a farmer, was in 1832 elected a member of the legislature from Philadelphia county for two years, afterwards made associate judge, and subsequently was justice of the peace. He died in Philadelphia in 1860, his wife dying in 1856. They had ten children, of whom six are living. The oldest son is a prominent farmer near Doylestown, and has been treasurer of Bucks county. Our subject was educated at the academy in Philadelphia, learned the trade of a miller in New Hope, Bucks county, and in 1837 came to Bristol, and in 1841 accepted the position of superintendent of the large mill of John Dorrance. He held this position seven years, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Dorrance, continuing for ten years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1860, and was again elected in 1870 to the state senate for three years. He has also been director of the poor and a member of the town council of Bristol. He has settled several estates to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Knight has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Adair, who died in 1868. They had two children: John D., who is now a manufacturer and dealer in carpets in Philadelphia; and Frank, who is a travelling salesman for David Landreth & Son, seed men. In 1871 Mr. Knight was married to his second wife, who is Sally, daughter of William Fenton, a sea-captain. Mr. Knight is a member of the Society of Friends, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His wife belongs to the Episcopal church.

JOHN H. LA RUE, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Newportville, Bucks county, March 13, 1846, and is a son of George and Christiana (Headly) La Rue. His parents were born in Bucks county, and were of French and English origin. Our subject's grandfather, Moses La Rue, was a wheelwright and settled in Newportville, in Bristol township, where he carried on his trade. He was justice of the peace for many years and served one term as county treasurer of Bucks county. The father of John H. worked with his father at the wheelwright's trade for a time and succeeded him in the business, but preferred farming and made that his business. He met with success and is now living a retired life in Bristol. His family consisted of two children, John H. and Mary E. John H. is now living on the home farm, and makes farming his business. He received a good English education at Attleboro and Mount Holly Institute. He is now serving as one of the auditors of Bucks county.

WILLIAM LARZALERE, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township, January 24, 1809, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Larzalere, natives of Bucks county. His grandfather, Nicholas Larzalere, was one of the first settlers of this county. The family are descendants of French Huguenots. Benjamin Larzalere was a farmer, and had a family of nine children, of whom William was the youngest. He attended the subscription school in Bucks county, and learned the mason's trade, which he followed until he got a start in the world, when he went to farming and has since followed that with success. He is the owner of a well-improved farm, where he now resides. He was married January 22, 1852, to Anna, daughter of Thomas Antrim. She is of English and Irish origin. Their children are: Benjamin, a farmer; Sallie, the wife of John Tomlinson; and Frederick. Mrs. Larzalere died in 1885. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Larzalere is a republican, and has served as school-director. His success in life is largely due to his own exertions.

JOSEPH J. LOVETT, farmer, P. O. Emilie, was born July 7, 1836, in the house where he now resides, on the farm in Bristol township. This farm has been in the possession of the family for over two hundred years. The pioneer of the family came

over with William Penn in 1682, and Joseph J. is of the sixth generation in descent from this ancestor in Bucks county. He holds the original deed from William Penn. The family were Quakers and usually followed farming. They were of English origin and settled first in Falls township. Our subject's maternal ancestors were descendants of the Holland Dutch, and also early settlers of Bucks county. Joseph J. was reared here, attending school in Bristol township, and has made farming the business of his life. He was married November 13, 1879, to Fannie, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Ann (Taylor) Janney. Her parents were of Holland and English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Lovett are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican. Financially he has been successful.

JACOB MCBRIEN, bottler and harness-maker, P. O. Bristol, son of James and Ann (McBrien) McBrien, was born in Ireland, November 12, 1819. His father was a shoemaker and died in Ireland. His mother married again, came with her family to America, and settled in Bristol in 1829. Jacob attended the public schools and early in life was apprenticed to learn the harness-maker's trade. Business being dull, he worked by the day and week until 1842. In that year he embarked in the harness business in Bristol, and has been doing a lucrative business ever since. He also carries on the bottling business successfully. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of William and Hester (Clegg) Sanderson, both of English origin. Their children are: Sarah, Anna Mary, Jacob, Jr., and Robert. Mr. McBrien is a member of the Masonic order, has been a member of town council and jury commissioner. He is a member of Hopkins Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and of the twelve charter members he is the only survivor. During the forty-four years he has been connected with the order he has never drawn a sick benefit.

CHARLES MCCORKLE, blacksmith, P. O. Newportville, a native of New York City, was born March 13, 1841, and is a son of Nathan and Catherine (Dodge) McCorkle. His father was born in Bucks county, and his mother in the state of New York. His father was a merchant tailor. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Charles was the third child. His parents came to Bucks county in 1844, and settled in Newtown, where Charles received his education, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He first worked at his trade at Hulmeville. He was married in 1867 to Margaretta A., daughter of Randall and Mary (Smith) Curl, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. Their children are: Forest, Mary J., and William K. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been Sabbath school superintendent for eighteen years. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and also is a member of the Grand Army Republic. He enlisted in 1861, under Captain Durell, in the battery that was raised with Colonel Davis's regiment. He was in thirteen battles, among which were Antietam, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Chancellorsville, and Bull Run. He had many narrow escapes, but was never wounded, being covered by dirt torn up by shells.

JOHN MCGINLEY, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Ireland, August 16, 1828, and is a son of Barney and Barbranna (Colay) McGinley, natives of Ireland. His father was a farmer all his life in Ireland. John was the third in a family of seven children. He attended school both here and in Ireland, having come to America with an uncle, when but 14 years of age. He first obtained work as a drayman in New York City, and subsequently came to Bristol, where he has resided for over forty years. When he came here he was a poor boy, and worked on the river for a time, and then kept a livery-stable. He afterward dealt in real estate, and since 1882 has resided on one of his farms in Bristol township. He is the owner of four farms, and nine houses and lots in Bristol, and lately sold one house and lot for \$9,750. Mr. McGinley has made his own way in the world, and at present is worth about

\$100,000. In 1854 he married Miss Bridget Hewes, daughter of Frank Hewes. She was also born in Ireland. They have had five children: John, a merchant in Bristol; Michael, Mary Ann, James (deceased), and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. McGinley are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES E. MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Newportville, was born in Solebury township, April 24, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Ruth (Reece) Magill, natives of Bucks county. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. Our subject's father is a farmer, and now resides in Solebury township. His family consists of ten children, of whom James E. is the oldest. He was reared on a farm, attending the district school, and has made farming his business. He was married in 1855 to Sally, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Bachman) Jones, and is of English descent. Their children are: Jesse, John, Frank, and Herbert, the last deceased. Mr. Magill is a republican in politics. He has been justice of the peace, supervisor, collector and treasurer of Bristol township. He enlisted in 1862 in company C, 128th Pennsylvania infantry, and held a non-commissioned office. Squire Magill has many friends in Bristol township.

R. J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Emilie, was born in Philadelphia, November 29, 1851, and is a son of William and Susanna (Shuttlewood) Miller, natives of England. His father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but later followed farming for many years. His family consisted of four children, two of whom are still living. R. J. was the youngest of the family, and was reared in Bucks county, where he received his education. He also attended Andalusia college for a time. He chose farming as his occupation, in which vocation he has been successful, and is now one of the leading farmers in Bristol township. In 1882 he married Kate, daughter of Robert Banford, who is of English descent. They have two children: William R. and Vernon B. (twins). In politics Mr. Miller is a democrat.

RICHARD H. MORRIS, right-of-way agent for the Pennsylvania railroad company, P. O. Bristol, is one of the Morris family whose ancestors came from Wales in 1683, as detailed in the history of the Morris family in Falls township. His father was Richard Morris, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., who died in Bristol in 1849, aged 54. His mother was Maria Dorrance, a native of Windham county, Conn., who died in 1885, in her 80th year. Richard Morris came to Philadelphia prior to 1830, and in company with David Dorrance built part of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal; part of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, and also the Delaware breakwater. Richard H. was his only child, and was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1840. In 1842 the family removed to Bristol, and when of suitable age young Richard attended the well-known Tennent school, which was built on the site of the old log college founded by Rev. William Tennent, near Harts-ville, this county. In 1856 Mr. Morris engaged in mercantile business in New York City, but on the outbreak of the rebellion at once gave up his business, enlisting in April, 1861, as a private in company C, 9th regiment, N. Y. V., the well-known "Hawkins" Zouaves. By successive promotions he was placed in command of company K, and also of a battery. He also did some naval service. He remained in the service until June, 1863, when he returned to New York, engaging again in business there, and also in Philadelphia, and becoming a partner in the firm of Isaac Hough & Morris, in the West India trade, in connection with which he travelled extensively. In 1875 he abandoned the West India trade and engaged in railroad business, becoming connected in 1882 with the Pennsylvania railroad. He is married to Alice L., daughter of Professor Lardner Van Uxem, state geologist of New York. They have five sons: Richard, now at Lehigh University; Lardner V.; Archibald D.; Armand V.; and Sidney. Mr. Morris is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, composed exclusively of commissioned

officers of the army or navy who have absolutely clear records. He also organized H. Clay Beatty Post, G. A. R., of Bristol, and was its first commander.

JAMES PATTERSON, farmer and veterinary surgeon, P. O. Newportville, was born in Bucks county June 19, 1843, being a son of Jesse and Huldah (Morgan) Patterson, natives of Bucks county. They were members of the Society of Friends and of English origin. Jesse Patterson was a farmer. His family consisted of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, James being the fourth child. James Patterson remained with his parents until he was 12 years old, after which he worked out and attended school. In 1864 he enlisted in the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry in company H, serving one year. He was severely wounded by a sharpshooter. The ball passed through his right arm and also through his body, lodging in a book which he had in his coat pocket. The doctor has the ball and the book, which he prizes highly as a relic of the late war, although it came near costing him his life, the ball coming within an inch of his heart. He was wounded at Five Forks or Gravelly Run, and was discharged at Washington, D. C., in 1865. After returning home he farmed for five years, then commenced the study of medicine and veterinary surgery at the New Jersey Veterinary school, where he graduated in 1878, and commenced the practice of his profession in Newportville. In 1881 he bought the farm where he now resides and has his office, and has at present an extensive practice. He was married in 1867 to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles R. and Maria (Vanzant) Wright, natives of Bucks county. Mrs. Patterson's paternal grandparents were Joshua and Beersheba (Rue) Wright, who were of English origin. Her grandfather was a farmer in this county, and had a family of eleven children, of whom Charles Rhodes Wright, her father, was the second. He was a farmer by occupation and, his health failing, he retired from the active duties of life and removed to Bristol, where he died in 1885. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson has been blessed with four children: Lillie B., May W., Charles R., and Alice T. The doctor is a republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an Odd Fellow, and has been school-director and chairman of the Republican committee of Bristol township.

SYMINGTON PHILLIPS, revenue collector, P. O. Bristol, was born in New York City, April 12, 1819, and is a son of William W. and Frances (Symington) Phillips. His father, of Dutch extraction, was a native of New York, and his mother, who was a native of Canada, was of English descent. His father was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New York City for over forty years. He had twelve children, of whom ten lived to maturity. Our subject received his education at the University of New York, in which city his business career began, coming to Bristol at the age of 23, where he has since resided. For several years after coming to Pennsylvania he carried on the twine manufactory at New Hope, in this county, and still owns the property. He is now deputy United States revenue collector in Bristol. In 1841 he was married to Margaret, daughter of John Phillips, M. D., of Bristol. Their children are: Frances, wife of George Hamilton, a dry-goods merchant, of New York City; Meta, wife of B. Landreth, of Bristol, one of the proprietors of the great seed farm; Anna J., Sarah C., and Edward S., who is superintendent of the Wilson Ocean Steamship Line in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been trustee. He has often served in the town council, has been president of the board, chief burgess, and in 1872 was the choice of his party for congress, but was defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1882 and 1885.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE, of the firm of Sherman & Peirce, sash, doors, blinds, berry box manufacturers, also lumber yard, P. O. Bristol, was born at that place August 21, 1846, and is a son of Charles W. and Mary (Smith) Peirce; the former was the first representative of his family in Bristol, and the latter was a native of Harford county, Md. William C. was reared in Philadelphia and was educated at

the Friends' Central High school and private schools of that city. He began his business career as a member of the Philadelphia board of brokers, which relation is still sustained. He conducted a brokerage business on Third street in that city for fifteen years. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Sherman & Peirce and assumed entire charge of the book and sales department. The business of the firm has more than doubled since his connection with it.

WILSON RANDALL, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, P. O. Bristol, was born in Newportville, Bucks county, September 5, 1833. His parents, Eben and Rachel (Vanzant) Randall, were natives of this county and of German descent. His father was a shoemaker and farmer. He was reared on the farm, received a common school education, and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he has followed ever since, most of the time in business for himself. He was in Newportville two years, and afterward eight years with his brother in Newtown, under the firm name of Wilson & J. V. Randall. The latter still owns and carries on the business at Newtown. Wilson Randall came to Bristol in 1872 and established his present business. He was married to Rachel C., daughter of Thomas Harding. Four children have been born to them: Clara, wife of C. F. Brodnax; Clarence and J. M., in business with their father; and Rachel. Mr. Randall is a republican and has served as school-director of the borough.

CALEB P. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Newportville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., tenth month, 1818, and is a son of Evan and Rhoda S. (Pancoast) Roberts. His mother was born in New Jersey, and his father in Philadelphia. They were of English and Welsh origin. His father was a farmer all his life and died in 1862. His family consisted of six children, Caleb P. being the oldest. He was reared on the farm, attended the school at Fallsington, and has made farming his business. He has been successful in life and is now the owner of a farm of 76 acres of land, on which he resides. He was married in 1872 to Margaret G., daughter of Alan and Susanna (Berkheimer) Shoemaker. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin. At the time of her marriage to Caleb P. Roberts she was the widow of Oliver Wilson, by whom she had two children, Alan and Mary T. The marriage of Caleb P. and Margaret J. Roberts has been blessed with one child, Evan. The family are all members of the Society of Friends. Caleb P. Roberts is a republican politically.

S. S. RUE, undertaker, P. O. Bristol, was born in Newportville, May 10, 1828, and is a son of Lewis and Ann (Stackhouse) Rue, natives of Bucks county and of English and French origin. His mother was a member of the Society of Friends. His father was a harness-maker and trimmer by occupation. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, all now living and in prosperous circumstances. Mr. Rue was reared in this county, attending the school at Newportville. He learned the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade, serving five years' apprenticeship. In 1850 he came to Bristol and embarked in business with David Swain, and after the death of the latter continued the business himself. In 1852 he was married in Bristol to Elizabeth, daughter of John Martin. She is of Irish and English origin. Their children are: Harvey S., now married and living in Bristol, who was born in 1855, and is now in business with his father; Sarah Ann, wife of Lewis Hall; and Eva, the wife of William Downing. Mrs. Rue died in 1881. Mr. Rue is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a republican and served six years as a member of the town council of Bristol. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men.

ANDREW SCHAEFFER, farmer, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township, December 3, 1827, and is a son of John and Anna (Silba) Schaffer. They were natives of Germany and settled in Bucks county when they first came to America. His father was a cooper and also engaged in farming. Andrew Schaffer is the sixth in a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. He received his educa-

tion in the common schools, and when but eight years of age hired out by the year to work. By economy and industry he managed to get a start in the world. At the present time he is the owner of the well-known farm adjoining the corporation of Bristol, known as the Fairview farm. The house is over 100 years old, and is yet a very substantial structure. He was married in 1849 to Catharine, daughter of William and Susannah (Miller) Williams, natives of Monroe county, Pa., and of German and Welsh descent. They have had eight children, six now living: Michael, Susan, wife of James Warden, a merchant in Bristol; Mary, Elizabeth, Priscilla, William, and Anna. Mr. Schaffer is a republican and has been a school-director nine years.

CHARLES E. SCHEIDE, manufacturer of hoop, band and bar iron, P. O. Bristol, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 18, 1842. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morgan) Scheide, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Most of the father's life was spent in Philadelphia, and he had six children. Our subject was the oldest of these children, and was reared in Philadelphia, graduating in the high school of that city at the age of sixteen years. He was engaged for a time in journalistic work, on the Philadelphia "Press," and other journals, and subsequently in mercantile pursuits, and was thus employed when he enlisted in the 15th regiment of cavalry as a private in 1862. He served three years, was in several severe battles, including Stone river, and was captain of the company when it was discharged. He was in Warren county, this state, five years, engaged in banking and oil producing. He came to Bristol in 1876, the firm of which he was a member (Neregold, Scheide & Co.) having built the Bristol rolling mill the year previously. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Neregold in 1886, the "Bristol Rolling Mill Company" was organized, and incorporated December 1, 1886, with Mr. Scheide as president. During the short period of his incumbency the facilities of the mill have been enlarged one-half, the lease of a blast furnace at Hamburg, Berks county, successfully negotiated, and other advantageous conditions rendered operative.

JOSEPH SHERMAN, senior member of the firm of Sherman & Peirce, manufacturers of sash, doors, etc., P. O. Bristol, was born at Spring Lake, N. J., in 1855, and is a son of Benjamin Sherman, who was also a native of that state. His educational opportunities were limited, but he early developed rare mechanical ability. The vicinity of his birthplace is noted as a great fruit-producing region, and the crude methods of marketing its products revealed to the practical mind of Mr. Sherman a wide field for the exercise of his inventive genius. A process for the manufacture of boxes from wooden slats was at length perfected, and in 1875 their manufacture on a large scale was begun at Bristol. Mr. Sherman was sole proprietor of this enterprise until 1884, when the present firm was established. The business has been extended in various directions, and ranks among the most stable industrial features of the town.

JOHN SHERWOOD, deceased, was born in Scotland, June 29, 1806, and was a son of Thomas and Catherine (Bixby) Sherwood, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was a manufacturer in that country, and reared a family of five children, of whom John was the oldest. He was reared in Scotland, receiving a good education, and also studied medicine two years at the University of Pennsylvania. He devoted some time to the study of botany and commenced the florist business in Philadelphia. He owned a handsome place in Laurel Hill, where he was engaged in this business for several years. He bought a place in Bristol township in 1856, and lived there until his death in 1883. He was engaged for over fifty years in the propagation and introduction into this country of new and rare plants, and was widely known both here and abroad as an authority in all matters pertaining to floriculture. In 1840 he married Annabella, daughter of Joel Shuttlewood, by whom he had three children, only one of whom, Joel W. Sherwood, of Brooklyn, is now living. This wife died in 1847, and he subsequently married Isabella, daughter of Robert

M. and Catharine (Munson) Hartley. Her ancestors were of English origin and eminent people, her father being well known as one of the philanthropists of New York City. His widow and two children still survive him, Robert H., who married in 1875 the daughter of the late Hon. G. W. Palmer, of Luzerne county, and Katherine J., wife of Henry H. Jones, of Philadelphia.

REV. EDWARD P. SHIELDS, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Bristol, was born at New Albany, Ind., August 31, 1833. His grandfather, Patrick Shields, emigrated from the north of Ireland to the colony of Virginia and settled on the Rappahannock. Here he married Mary Nance, a lady of Huguenot descent, and here, in August, 1801, Henry Burnett, the father of Edward P., was born. Not long afterward the family removed to Kentucky, and after a short residence crossed the Ohio river into what is now the state of Indiana. Here Mr. Shields was an active citizen. He held various places of public trust, and was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Indiana. Edward P. is the son of Henry B. and Joanna (Day) Shields, the latter a native of Morristown, N. J. On April 19, 1858, he married Sarah Scovel, and they are the parents of six children: Clara (MacConnell), Henry B., Hannah S., Edmund S., William H., and Lillian M. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in June, 1854. He attended the Presbyterian theological seminaries at New Albany, Indiana, and Princeton, New Jersey, graduating from the latter in 1858. On June 2d of that year he was ordained by the Presbytery of West Jersey, and at once entered upon his first pastorate at Pittsgrove, N. J., remaining there until 1870, when he removed to Cape May, his second pastorate, which also continued thirteen years. On March 1, 1884, Mr. Shields became pastor at Bristol and this relation still exists. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater* at the annual commencement, in June, 1887.

JACOB SIMONS, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1821, and was a son of Jacob Simons and of German origin. He received his education in Philadelphia, and engaged as a salesman for a number of years. He also worked at gardening, and in 1866 bought a farm adjoining the corporation of Bristol, and embarked in the business of gardening, which he carried on until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was noted for his honesty and manly dealings. He was a successful gardener and had many friends in Philadelphia and Bristol. In politics he was a republican. He was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter of John and Hannah (Adams) Young. Her parents were Germans. Their children are: Jacob, who is a farmer, John, Henry, William, and Mary. Since the death of their father, the boys have taken charge of the farm and are doing well. The children are all at home.

JOHN R. STACKHOUSE, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol township, September 15, 1820, and is a son of John and Anna (Bawman) Stackhouse. The pioneers of the Stackhouse family were Thomas Stackhouse and two nephews, John and Thomas, who came over with William Penn in 1682. They settled first at Langhorne, in this county. They bought land from Penn and laid out contiguous farms. They were all members of the Society of Friends, but some of their descendants have become Baptists. The father of John R. was a soldier in the revolution, and was at one time overseer of the poor of Bucks county. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom John R. was the youngest. He was reared on the farm, attended school in Emilie, and chose farming as a business, in which he has met with success. In 1853 he married Mary A., daughter of John and Anna (Booz) Subers, who were of German descent. They had seven children: Edward S., Joseph (deceased), Henry, John and William (twins), Thomas, and Anna M. Mr. Stackhouse is a republican and has held most of the township offices. He has served as school-director, and has been justice of the peace since 1879. He is past master of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM M. STACKHOUSE, druggist and insurance agent, P. O. Emilie, was born in Emilie, March 9, 1849, and is a son of Jesse L. and Mary B. (Headley) Stackhouse, who were of English origin. His father was a general insurance agent and also dealt in real estate for many years. His family consisted of three children, of whom William M. is the second. He was reared in Emilie, attending the schools there and also attended Pennsylvania State College, where he graduated in 1869 with the degree of B. S. He then commenced clerking in a drug-store and soon embarked in business for himself. He very naturally took up the insurance business, having been in his father's office as an assistant, and has been thus engaged since. His mother died in 1876, his father following in 1879, and his brother J. H. in 1875. Mr. Stackhouse was married in 1874 to Anna S. Headley, who is of English and Irish descent. Their children are: Charles H. and Jesse T. In politics Mr. Stackhouse is a democrat. He is school-director in the township and is a Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN C. STUCKERT, attorney, P. O. Bristol, was born in Warrington township, this county, and is a son of William Stuckert, under whose name, in that township, is given the history of the family. Our subject was born June 23, 1852, was educated at the Doylestown Seminary, and graduated from Lafayette College in 1875. He studied law in Doylestown, and began practising at Bristol in 1877, where he has since continued. In 1879 he was married to May H. Wright. They have two children, Florence and Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckert are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a democrat.

ANTHONY SWAIN, lawyer, P. O. Bristol, was born October 6, 1815, on the banks of the Neshaminy, opposite Newportville. His father was Samuel Swain, and his great-grandfather Benjamin Swain, who came from England about 1725, owned a tract of land about three miles north of Bristol, on which he built a house of bricks made on the land, as was the custom in early times. He died there in 1793. He had one son, Abraham, who died before him, leaving several children, of whom Samuel was one. Samuel was married in 1810 to Martha, daughter of John and Letitia Briggs, of Newtown township, this county, and some years after purchased and improved the above Newportville farm now belonging to the estate of William Elmslie, where he resided until 1833, when he sold the farm and removed to Bristol. Anthony lived at his father's, mostly working on the farm, except in winter, when he attended the neighboring schools. He also attended boarding-schools in Bristol, Burlington, N. J., and Alexandria, Va. He taught school in Bristol and other places until September, 1837, when he commenced the study of law at Doylestown, in the office of Hon. Thomas Ross, the father of George Ross, Esq., the present state senator. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1840, and began practice in Bristol, which he has ever since continued, but since completing his 70th year in 1885 he has withdrawn from active business. On the 26th of October, 1843, he married Abby, daughter of Joseph Warner, of Bristol, to whom he was devotedly attached. She departed this life January 26, 1883. His principles always allied him firmly to the republican party, and though he neither sought nor held public office yet he discharged all duties of citizenship cheerfully and conscientiously, aiding all movements for the benefit of the community in which he lives. He has been president of the Bristol Water company since its inception, also president of the Bristol Gas company, and director of the Farmers' National bank for many years. He and his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, nearly all of whom trace back to settlers contemporary with William Penn, have been consistent members of the Society of Friends and true followers of its doctrines and discipline, and the Bristol meeting has seldom contained a more valued member. He was identified with the anti-slavery cause in his youth and has always been a friend to the colored man. He has also been a warm advocate of the temperance cause, and in all walks of life is regarded as one of Bristol's most respected citizens.



J. P. Blackford

WILLIAM TABRAM, merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in England in October, 1819, and is a dealer in furniture, stoves and hardware in Bristol borough. His father, J. C. Tabram, was an auctioneer and a dealer in real estate in England, where his whole life was spent. He had five children. Our subject was reared and educated in England. In early life he was apprenticed to a wholesale clothier in London and served seven years. He was employed there till 1843, when he came to this country. He first settled at West Troy, N. Y., and worked on the canal for three years. In 1847 he came to Bristol and, with a few hundred dollars' capital, began his present business on a small scale. From the start his business steadily increased and he now has several thousand dollars invested. In 1847 he was married to Emma E., daughter of John Glass. She was born in England. Their children are: J. Cleff, a merchant; Elizabeth, John G., a merchant, and Fannie H. Mr. Tabram is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a republican. Mrs. Tabram died in 1878. She was a member of the Baptist church.

HON. CALEB NEWBOLD TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Bristol, Pa., is the seventh child of Anthony Taylor, who in 1802 married Mary, the tenth child of Caleb Newbold, of Springfield township, Burlington county, N. J. He was born at Sunbury farm, on the Neshaminy, in Bristol township, July 27, 1814, and is still living in the same house after a lapse of seventy-three years. He is a lineal descendant of Samuel Taylor, of the parish of Dore, county of Derbyshire, England, who sailed from Bristol, England, in the fly-boat *Martha*, in the year 1677, and landed where Burlington, N. J., now stands. He was one of the proprietors of West New Jersey and owned one thirty-second of seven undivided nineteenth parts. In the spring of 1678 he located his homestead farm in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, N. J., not far from where the town of Bordentown now stands. It contained about 1500 acres, and it is a remarkable fact that of this land not an acre had passed out of the hands of his lineal descendants for a period of more than two hundred years. To his son Robert he left 500 acres of the tract now known as Brookdale, and from him it came to his son Anthony, an ardent patriot in the revolution, and the grandfather of Caleb N. Anthony Taylor, the son of Anthony, and the father of Caleb, was born at Brookdale farm in the year 1772, and was when quite young placed with John Thompson, an extensive merchant of Philadelphia, to be educated in business. On attaining his majority he formed a partnership with his wife's brother, Thomas Newbold, and engaged very extensively in the East India trade, under the firm style of Taylor & Newbold. In 1810 he retired from business, and removed permanently to "Sunbury farm," which he had previously purchased for a country seat. He took great interest in agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death was the largest land-owner in the county of Bucks. Anthony Taylor had eleven children: Robert, Anthony, Sarah, William, Edward Lawrence, Michael, Caleb Newbold, Mary Ann, Thomas, Emma L., and Franklin. The subject of this sketch, Caleb Newbold Taylor, like his father and other ancestors, took great interest in agriculture, and is now the owner of about 3000 acres of improved farm lands in the county. He is a man of great force of character, and acknowledged ability in business affairs, and has also devoted much of his time to political life, and was for many years the acknowledged leader of his party in this county. His political life commenced at the early age of eighteen, when in 1832 he was elected to represent the county of Bucks in the whig convention at Harrisburg. After having repeatedly refused to accept political office, he in 1848 consented to become the nominee of his party for member of congress, the congressional district being then composed of the counties of Lehigh and Bucks, both of which were very largely democratic, and though he was defeated by a small majority, he ran more than a thousand votes ahead of the general ticket. In 1850 he was again the candidate of the whig party, and was again defeated, though still running very largely ahead of the general ticket. In 1852 he was again placed in nomination by the whig party, and was again de-

feated. In 1866 he was the candidate of the republican party for member of congress and was elected by a handsome majority, Lehigh county not then being in the district, and in 1868 he was re-elected to serve a second term in congress. He has represented Bucks county in nearly every national convention since he became of age. He is president of the Farmers' National bank of Bucks county, at Bristol, of which his father, Anthony Taylor, was president at the time of his death in 1837. Mr. Taylor has left his impress on the business and politics of Bucks county, and by his strict integrity and unswerving devotion to all he considers right, and for the best interests of the people, has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

CAPT. ANTHONY TAYLOR, coal-dealer, P. O. Bristol, Pa., is a descendant of the Taylor family whose ancestry is given under the name of Caleb N. Taylor. On his mother's side he is a descendant of John Jones, who was one of the great landholders in the early days of the colony, having large possessions in Philadelphia and in Bucks county, beside owning many slaves. Anthony Taylor is a grandson of Anthony and Mary Taylor, his father, Robert Taylor, M. D., being a brother of Caleb N. His mother was Elizabeth Ash Jones, and was of the fourth generation in descent from John Jones, named. Anthony Taylor was born in Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 11, 1837, and at an early age went to Philadelphia, where he was educated at the "Protestant Episcopal Academy." He was placed with the firm of John Farnum & Co. to learn business, and remained with them until he reached his majority, it having been understood that he should do so without compensation. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he was residing in Bristol township, Bucks county, the home of his immediate ancestors, and in August, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, a regiment enlisted from various counties of the state, all of the members of which were obliged to join as privates, and no commissioned officers were appointed until after the organization of the regiment, except the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and majors. Having passed through the various grades of non-commissioned officer, he was in the spring of 1863 commissioned as first lieutenant of company A, and took charge of the company as a commissioned officer, having been previously in command as a non-commissioned officer. The company was assigned for courier duty at the headquarters of the army of the Cumberland, Major-General William S. Rosecrans commanding, and acted in that capacity during the campaign from Stone river, which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga, where they did duty carrying despatches on the field. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Cumberland, and was present at the battles of Antietam, Stone river, and Chickamauga, and many other engagements. In the spring of 1865, General William J. Palmer, formerly commanding his regiment, placed him on his staff as aid-de-camp, and he remained with him until the close of the war, having been previously promoted to the rank of captain for services in the field. In February, 1871, he was married to Caroline Fletcher, daughter of Lawrence Johnson (whose ancestors on her mother's side, the Winders, were for many generations of Bucks county), and by whom he has two children, Mary Lawrence Taylor, and Elizabeth Elmslie Taylor. Captain Taylor is a leading coal-dealer in Philadelphia, having an office at No. 201 Walnut place, and is a high-minded and honorable merchant.

JOHN J. WARD, clergyman, P. O. Bristol, is the pastor of the Roman Catholic church in Bristol, of which faith were his parents, John and Mary (Campbell) Ward, natives of Ireland, who came to this country shortly after their marriage. Our subject was the youngest but one of a family of eight, and was born January 1, 1847. He was educated in church schools, and ordained a priest April 3, 1871. His first appointment was as assistant at St. Peter's church, Reading, Pa. From there he was transferred to Philadelphia, serving for eight years at various churches, among others at the Cathedral, where he spent the better part of two years. On the death of the Rev. P. A. Lynch, of St. Mark's church, Bristol, Father Ward was appointed his successor by the late Archbishop Wood, assuming charge of the

parish May 3, 1879. His pastoral care at that time embraced Bristol, and two outside missions, Newtown and Yardleyville, each eleven miles distant. During the summer of 1880 these missions were formed into a separate parish, with a resident pastor at Newtown. His present congregation is growing rapidly and now numbers about fifteen hundred souls. Father Ward is regarded as a very energetic worker. Soon after his advent to Bristol he took up the unfinished work of his laborious predecessor, beautified the interior of the church, erected a handsome and sweet-toned pipe organ at a cost of \$1200, and made many other much-needed improvements at a total expenditure of about \$5000. Scarcely, however, were these things accomplished when an accidental fire destroyed most of the church interior. Sustained by the sympathy of the entire Bristol community and that of many outside friends, he again went to work with renewed energy, and has now unquestionably the handsomest church in Bucks county. It is finely finished, having large, commodious pews, frescoed walls and ceiling, beautiful altars, and a first class pipe-organ. Recognizing the great advantages of a parish school, Father Ward in 1884 purchased a most admirable site for this purpose on Radcliffe street, facing the river, on which the school building and sisters' convent are now being erected. The building from present appearances will be an ornament to the town; it is much admired by all who see it. Besides the devoted attachment of his own congregation Father Ward rejoices in the respect and esteem of the entire Bristol community.

JAMES WARDEN, merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1848. His parents, William and Martha (Linch) Warden, were natives of Ireland and of Scotch origin. William Warden came to America when a young man, and is still living at the advanced age of 73 years. He was for over forty years superintendent of the great Landreth seed farm in Bristol township. He had five children, three of whom are now living. James, the third child, attended school in Bristol and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1875. In 1877 he embarked in his present business, which he has successfully continued ever since. He was married in 1877 to Susan W., daughter of Andrew Shaffer. She was born in Bristol. Their children are: Kate and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Warden are members of the Presbyterian church in Bristol, of which he has been trustee. He is a republican, and has served as a member of the town council. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

WILLIS P. WEAVER, physician, P. O. Bristol, was born in Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., August 2, 1853. He was the third in a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. His parents were Darius S. and Miranda (Barnes) Weaver, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. Our subject attended the Union academy in Lockport and business college in New York. When 18 years old he began teaching and taught school six winters. After deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he entered the Hahnemann medical college in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1883. The same year he opened an office in Bristol, where he has a large and increasing practice. His wife's maiden name was Adelaide Comstock. She was born in Niagara county, N. Y. Her father, Artemas Washington Comstock, was a prominent citizen of Niagara county, and served in the New York state assembly. Dr. Weaver has two children, Florence and Mildred. He is a member of the Homœopathic medical society and secretary of the Hahnemann medical college alumni, class of 1883. In politics he is a republican. Both he and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Presbyterian church.

CORNWELL WOOLSTON, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Emile, was born on the farm on which he now resides February 15, 1855, and is a son of William and Elizabeth S. (Minster) Woolston, natives of Bucks county and of English origin. His father was a successful farmer and died in 1877, leaving two children. Cornwell was the oldest and was reared on the farm, attending the common schools and the public school in Philadelphia. He is a farmer and stock-grower and has been

successful in these vocations. He is the owner of the Prospect farm, consisting of one hundred acres of land, which he is constantly improving. The land was bought nearly one hundred years ago by his grandfather, Benjamin Woolston, who obtained it at that early date for less than \$30 per acre. It is now worth \$150 per acre. Mr. Woolston raises a fine grade of sheep and also keeps good stock. In 1877 he married Rhocetta, daughter of Mahlon and Esther A. (Porter) Harding. Her mother is a native of Maryland and her father of Bucks county, and of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Woolston have four children: William Lawrence, Elizabeth J., Bertha, and Stella R. Mr. Woolston is a republican and a member of A. Y. M.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, merchant, P. O. Bristol, was born in Bristol May 29, 1843, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Bloomsburg) Wright, natives of Bucks county. His father was a merchant of Bristol and had five sons, three now living. They are all prosperous merchants in Bristol. J. Wesley is the oldest. He was reared in Bristol, attending the public schools, and early in life clerked in his father's store. He was admitted to a partnership with his father in 1865; and continued the business for three years, after which his father retired from it, and since then he has conducted it alone. His father built the present store building in 1857. In 1864 Mr. Wright married Lucy, a daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, of Bristol. They have one child, William S., who is studying law. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and treasurer and a teacher of the Bible class in the Sabbath school. During the late war he served in the Union army as an emergency man. He served twenty-one years as a member of the council of Bristol, and during that time served four years as chief burgess. He is a republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—BUCKINGHAM.

JOSEPH S. ATKINSON, farmer, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Buckingham township August 19, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Smith) Atkinson. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Atkinson. Thomas Atkinson was a son of Thomas and Mary (Wildman) Atkinson and a grandson of John Atkinson, a native of England and a pioneer of Wrightstown. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Thomas and Eleanor (Smith). Thomas Atkinson, grandfather of Joseph S., was a farmer of Wrightstown, and had six children: Jonathan, Timothy, Thomas, Mahlon, Sarah, and Mary. Of these Thomas was a blacksmith by trade, and after his marriage settled in Buckingham, residing there until his death. His children who lived to maturity were: Mahlon, Mary, Martha, Joseph S., Sarah J., and Ogborn. Joseph S. was reared in Buckingham, and is a leading and prominent farmer. His wife was Eliza, daughter of William and Margery (Kirk) Hibbs, of Buckingham, by whom he had four children: William, Thomas, Mary, and Albert.

SILAS H. BEANS, merchant, P. O. Mechanicsville, was born in Buckingham township August 19, 1830, and is a son of Col. William and Mary C. (Thornton) Beans, natives of Bucks county. The ancestors of this family came from Wales and were among the first settlers of the county. Mr. Beans's great-grandfather,

William, was born in Southampton township and came to Buckingham township before his marriage and made a settlement, and Joshua Beans still owns the homestead. The grandfather, Joshua, was a farmer all his life and a resident of Buckingham township. He was in his 91st year at the time of his death. Our subject's father was also a farmer by occupation and was colonel of the state militia. He was always known as Col. Beans. He served as captain, major, and colonel. He was the father of three children by his first wife: two are living: Silas H. and Elizabeth, wife of Moses Palmer. He had four children by his second wife, two of whom are living: Joseph K. and Ellen T. He died in 1861. Silas H. was reared as a farmer and has followed that occupation for the most of his life. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. In 1858 he engaged in merchandising at Mechanics' Valley, where he remained three years. He was then engaged in farming from 1861 to 1873, in the meantime buying the home farm. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business at Greenville, where he remained three years. In 1866 and 1867 he was revenue assessor. In 1875 he was elected recorder of the county and served one term of three years. After the expiration of his term of office he moved back to the farm, where he remained until the spring of 1886, when he was appointed postmaster at Mechanicsville and took possession April 1st. This is one of the best fourth-class offices in the state. He at the same time engaged in the mercantile business, which he still carries on. He carries a general class of merchandise. He has held several minor offices of the county and township. He was married March 24, 1859, to Mary P. Livezey, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living: Harry R., born August 8, 1862; William T., born September 21, 1864; Emma L., born July 29, 1867, wife of Wesley W. Naylor; Albert, born September 9, 1869; Carrie H., born November 2, 1872; and Mary P., born August 6, 1878. The ones deceased were Rutledge T., born February 24, 1860, and George R., born May 1, 1875. His wife died October 16, 1878, and he was again married, April 14, 1880, to Mary E., daughter of George and Rachel P. Snyder, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Beans is a member of the Lutheran church of Philadelphia. Mr. Beans is a past master of the Masonic lodge. He has been a member of this lodge since 1855. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SAMUEL E. BROADHURST, farmer, P. O. Buckingham, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, February 25, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel Broadhurst, of English descent. The family came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Thomas, the grandfather, was a farmer during his early life. He was a resident of Solebury township several years. He died in Centreville, Bucks county. Our subject's father moved to Buckingham township in 1826, and bought the farm where Samuel now lives. He lived several years on this farm, when he bought a small place and lived a retired life. He died in 1868. He was the father of four children, three living: Mary A. (wife of Samuel Johnson Paxson), Samuel, and Caroline L., wife of Oliver Howard Wilson. Our subject was reared as a farmer, which occupation he has followed all his life on the farm he now lives on. He was married in 1848 to Sarah T. Reeder, by whom he has three children two of whom are living: Joseph J. and Horace G. Horace G. Broadhurst was first married to Frances Lovett, by whom he has one child, Anna M. His second wife is Fanny J. Smith, by whom he has two children: Sarah J. and Joseph P. Mr. Broadhurst has been trustee of the Hughsean school for a number of years, and also president of the Buckingham and Doylestown turnpike company.

SAMUEL H. CALFE, farmer, P. O. Gardenville, was born in Tinicum township, January 21, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary M. (Hillpot) Calfe, natives of Bucks county and of German descent. The family settled in Nockamixon township and was among the first to locate here. The grandfather, Henry, was a blacksmith during his early life. He later bought a large farm in Tinicum township, where he

lived and died. He had only one son, John, who, when he was large enough to manage the farm, took charge and the father worked somewhat at his trade. Our subject's father was a farmer, which business he followed all his life. He was the father of six children: Eve, widow of Samuel Trauger; Samuel H., Susan, wife of Aaron Rufe; Catherine, wife of Francis Worman; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph White, resides in Bristol; and Jonas H., who owns the homestead farm and lives on it. The father died in his 86th year, and the mother is still living. Our subject was brought up on the farm of his father until he was 21 years of age, when he began teaching school. He has followed this profession about twenty-five years. In 1875 he bought the small farm where he has since lived, and on which he has made many improvements. His buildings are all first class and the surroundings give evidence of the owner's thrift and industry. He has a large clock in his possession which is said to have been brought to this country by his ancestors. It is known to be over two hundred years old. He was married March 28, 1868, to Hannah, daughter of George and Hannah (Ruth) Burgstresser. Mr. and Mrs. Calfe are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Calfe was a school-director while living in Lower Makefield township. In 1880 he was elected secretary of Cold Spring Dairymen's Association, which office he still holds. In January, 1882, he was elected treasurer, which position he held until April, 1886, when he resigned. He has also been director of the association several times.

JUSTICE COX, retired, P. O. Buckingham, was born in Kingessing, Philadelphia county, November 6, 1805. He is a son of Justice and Elizabeth (Paschall) Cox, natives of Philadelphia county. Otto Ernest Cox, from whom this family is descended, came from Sweden in 1638 and settled on the bank of the Delaware, where he took up a large tract of land in the then province of New Sweden. One of Mr. Cox's ancestors, Hans Cox, was a governor of New Sweden, and another, Captain Lesse Cox, met William Penn on his arrival and acted as interpreter for him when making his treaties with the Indians, at Shackamaxon. The family continued landed proprietors in Philadelphia county until Mr. Cox moved to Philadelphia in 1851. He was educated at the Hamilton Academy and at Richard Moore's school in Quakertown, to which he travelled by stage-coach from the old "White Horse" hotel on Second street, Philadelphia. After leaving school he took a position in a store in Philadelphia, but before coming of age began farming, which business with dairying and grazing he continued until he retired. He was somewhat interested in politics in his younger days, having been justice of the peace in Philadelphia for nearly ten years and was a judge of election at the time of the "Buckshot war." Mr. Cox was for many years warden of St. James church, Kingessing, and well knew Dr. Colign, who was the last rector sent from Sweden and received his appointment from Bernadotte. In 1851 Mr. Cox purchased the farm which he still owns in Bucks county and which is part of the Watson grant. He was married in 1829 to Mary Moloney, a native of Philadelphia and daughter of James Moloney of Limerick, Ireland, by whom he had eight children: Gustavus Adolphus, married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas W. Bye, of Buckingham; James M., married to Roselma Josephine, daughter of Captain Joseph Archambault; Justice, married to Anna W., daughter of Colonel Richard Oakford, of Scranton; William, married to Ida M. Alburger, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married to Robert C. Cornelius, of Philadelphia; Mary M., married to Dr. W. T. Robinson of Philadelphia, and since deceased; and Sarah and Harry, deceased. Mrs. Cox died in 1852. Of Mr. Cox's sons, Gustavus A. is a farmer in Buckingham, James M. and William are in the mercantile business, and Justice Cox, Jr., is in the iron business in Philadelphia. Mr. Cox numbers twenty-two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren among his descendants.

ELEAZAR DOAN, retired, P. O. Forest Grove, was born in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, January 14, 1816, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah

(Kirk) Doan, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The family were originally English, being among the first settlers of this county. The grandfather, Amos, was a farmer by occupation, and resided all his life in Upper Makefield township. In 1804 he built a stone house, which is still standing. Benjamin Doan, father of Eleazar, was a farmer and lived and died on the homestead of his father. He had eleven children: John K., Eleazar, Amos, Mary, wife of John Cooper, Esq., William K., Sarah, wife of James Vandegrift, Benjamin C., Stephen K., Theodore, Miranda, wife of John Baker, and Evalina, deceased, who was the oldest and married Kinzey Harvey. Both parents are dead. Our subject was reared on the home farm, where he remained until he was 25 years of age. He then hired out to his uncle, Stephen Kirk, for about three years. He then married, and engaged in farming about twelve years, and subsequently engaged in the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about ten or twelve years. In 1855-'6 and '7 he carried the papers from Doylestown, a trip of about eighty miles. In 1866 he bought a grist-mill in Buckingham township, which he run for several years and then rented it. He has owned the mill ever since its purchase. He also owns a large farm in Buckingham township. He was married May 18, 1843, to Martha C., daughter of Evan and Amy (Worthington) Thomas. Mr. Doan is an enterprising and intelligent citizen.

STEPHEN G. DOAN, farmer, P. O. Mechanicsville, was born in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, February 28, 1820, and is a son of Joseph and Cynthia (Tomlinson) Doan, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The grandfather, Jesse Doan, was a farmer, and lived in Upper Makefield township. Joseph Doan, father of S. G., was also a farmer and lived for a time in Upper Makefield township. The rest of his life was passed in Northampton township, where he died. In political views he was a strong whig, but never aspired to any office. Children: Stephen, John, Elias, Eli, Joshua, Cynthia Ann, and Amy Elizabeth, living; Rachel, Mercy, and Clara, deceased. Stephen G. was reared on the farm in Upper Makefield township until he was 20 years of age, when he moved with his parents to Northampton township, where he remained until he was 27 years of age. He then married Margaret A., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lowder) Fenton, bought a farm and lived there until 1859, when he sold out and bought his present farm, and has since lived here. In 1880-1881 he built the house in which he now resides, which is constructed of solid stone. He has also made a great many improvements on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Doan are the parents of three children: Mary Clarissa, wife of T. H. Wharton, Cynthia, and Samuel F. In 1861 Mr. Doan enlisted in company C, 128th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served nine months. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, South Mountain and Antietam. He was a part of the time in the hospital service. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HISTORY OF THE ELY FAMILY.—The Elys were among the early settlers of Bucks county. Joshua, the parent stock, was born in Dunham, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1645, and came to New Jersey in 1685 with his wife and sons, Joshua and George. John was born on the voyage, Hugh in 1689, and Elizabeth and Sarah in 1694 and 1698 respectively. His wife died a few years after, and he married Rachel Lee, of Burlington, by whom he had two children, twins—Benjamin and Ruth. He purchased 400 acres of land of Mahlon Stacy, lying above the Assanpink creek, Trenton. He was a man of some prominence in his day, and was one of the justices of Burlington about 1700. He died in 1702. Hugh, a son of Joshua, was born in 1689, and in 1712 married Mary Hewson. After a number of years the latter died, and in 1753 he married Phebe Smith, widow of Robert Smith, whose maiden name was Canby. By her he had no children. He moved to Bucks county in 1720 and purchased 300 acres of land of James Linnox, and in 1724 an additional 100, adjoining the first purchase, from Richard Lundy. The whole

tract formed nearly a perfect parallelogram, extending from the Old York road to the mountain, and from the present Holicong and mountain road to Samuel E. Broadhurst's line. As now divided it embraces the farms of Lavinia S. Paxson, Annie Atkinson, Anna J. Williams, Jonathan Smith and part of the estate of Judge Paxson. Hugh died in 1771, leaving children: Thomas, Hugh, Anna, and Ann. He joined Friends' meeting at Buckingham in 1731, whereof he was an elder, and his wife Phebe an accepted minister. As there is no mention of their having united with Friends at an earlier day, it is probable their English ancestry belonged to the established church. Hugh deeded to his son, Thomas, 150 acres of the northeast part of his 400, extending from Holicong to the mountain, and in 1772 by will gave his son Hugh 250 acres. Thomas moved to Maryland in 1773 and sold his 150 acres to his brother Hugh, who then became owner of the 400 acre tract as owned by his father. And now of Hugh the second, grandson of Joshua: He was born in 1715, and married Elizabeth Blackfan in 1746, had children: John, William, Elizabeth, Hugh, Jesse, and Joseph. John was born in 1748, and married Hannah Austin in 1777, settled on the central farm, had children: Thomas, Samuel, John, James, Elizabeth, and Seneca. Thomas never married, John left children, James died young, Elizabeth married David Parry and left children, Samuel married and lived near Mechanicsville, left three children: Seneca W., now living at an advanced age, and one of the able editors of the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette;" the late General John Ely, and Sarah, first wife of Harvey Shaw. The late Sheriff Ely is a grandson of Samuel through John. William 2d, son of Hugh, was born in 1750, and in 1774 married Cynthia Fell, daughter of George Fell, who married Sarah Kirk. They settled the same year upon the 150 acre farm adjoining the present village of Holicong. He died in 1824, left children: Sarah, George, Edward, Aaron, Benjamin, Elizabeth, and Patience. Sarah married Evan Jones, and left children: George died at sea, Edward married and left issue: George, now living in Montgomery county, and Anna, also living, widow of the late Joshua Paxson, of Bristol. Aaron, fourth child of William, was born 1783, married Rebecca Sheed in 1832, and lived upon the farm occupied by his forefathers from the time of first settlement in 1720. He died in 1842, leaving two children: William and Lavinia S. The former died in 1855, at the age of 19, just after having completed his school studies at Mr. Bolmar's in West Chester. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise. Lavinia married Albert S. Paxson in 1854, and had three children: William, who died in infancy, Edward E., now engaged in the banking business in Philadelphia, and Henry D., who is a member of the Bucks county bar, and the present captain of company G, Sixth regiment first brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania, the only military organization in Bucks county.

Benjamin, another son of William, moved to Philadelphia, and engaged in the mercantile business. Elizabeth never married, and Patience died in childhood.

Elizabeth, third child of Hugh 2d, married Thomas Smith, and had numerous children. From them are descended the many Doctor Smiths at Newtown and Lower Makefield.

Hugh, a child of Hugh 2d, moved to Solebury and married Ruth Paxson and left children: Elias and Elizabeth. The latter married Richard Randolph, the former Sarah Wilson, and left children: Richard Elias Ely, of New Hope, who married Caroline Newbold and had children, Margaret, who married Dr. Rhodes of Germantown, and Ruth Anna, who married Oliver Paxson, of New Hope, the two latter deceased, but have left several children at the old mansion.

Jesse, another child of Hugh 2d, married Rachel Carver and settled near Carversville in Solebury township, and had the grist and fulling mill there; the latter now known only by its ruins. They had several children, only two of whom left issue. He finally moved to his father's farm, where Jonathan Smith now lives. His son, Hugh B., married Sarah Olden, of Princeton, and left children: Achsah,



Eleazar Doan

who married Homes Davis, M. D., and had one child, who was the first wife of George Eastburn; Joseph Olden, who married and has one child; Charles Bennington, who married Mary Kirk and has children; Francenia, who married John Blackfan, and is a childless widow; Mary Ann, married Moses Eastburn and left one child; Hugh B., who married Sophia Pugh, and is the present district-attorney of Bucks county. Of Alfred and William, two younger children of Hugh, the former died while a youth, and the latter in early manhood. William C., another son of Jesse, married Lydia B. Hulse and left four children who are married, and one single. Hugh, the eldest living, married Theresa I. Herbert, and has four children: Kate, Rachel, Mary, and Hugh; the latter is the fifth in descent of the name in this country. Joseph, another son of Hugh 2d, moved to Philadelphia, married and lived in Arch street, but left no family.

Of all those broad acres purchased by the first Hugh in 1720, there are now only 75 in possession of any of his descendants. The northern farm or homestead was deeded by the first Hugh to his son Thomas, who moved to Maryland in 1773, and sold the tract to his brother Hugh, who conveyed it to his son William in 1782. He left it by will to his son Aaron, and it came by inheritance to Lavinia S. Paxson, wife of Albert Paxson, who now resides at the homestead. Captain Henry D., their son, is the sixth in direct line that have occupied the same premises continuously since 1720. It rarely happens in this country that more than two or three generations follow in the footprints of their ancestors in occupancy of premises, but—

“ Westward the star of empire takes its way.”

In the long line of ancestry what changes have been witnessed. The same hand is seen in them all, however. The same kindred generation after generation opened the same doors; their feet trod the same halls and ascended the same stairways. They plowed the same fields and gathered year after year the bountiful harvests in the same old barn. The same tree cast its grateful shade around them as they took their harvest noon. They were generally blessed with large families, which added not a little to their social converse and childish sports. The following lines are somewhat descriptive of the youthful members of the family:—

“ And thus the years sped on apace;
The old farm house, with quiet grace,
Nestled among the linden trees,
Where birds of song and honey bees
Mingled their notes with murmuring rills,
That laughing came from northern hills,
And singing onward on their way,
Or turned their mimic wheels in play;
The rolling seasons brought to each
The lessons which the seasons teach,
The falling leaves and dying flowers,
Fit emblems of this world of ours;
The sunlight and shadows fall
On stream and vale and storied hall;
The mountain rears its solemn crest,
The wild bird wings him to his nest,
The Wolf-Rocks stand out bold and clear,
Little reck they the dying year.
The soft winds linger through the pines,
They sing the songs of other times;
The barns well filled with winter's store,
Enough for them and for the poor;
While on the breeze is borne along
The merry huskers' cheerful song.

The winter's snow, the village school,
 The solemn teacher on his stool,
 With pen put back behind his ear,
 The well-used rod, too, always near ;
 A sovereign in his little realm,
 He guides with steady hand the helm.
 Of childish sport they had their share,
 For birds they set the crafty snare ;
 Lured the meek hare with cunning art,
 Ah ! well, each one performed his part.
 And when the blasts of winter came,
 And icy fetters bound the main,
 With skates well fastened on their feet,
 They lightly skimmed the frozen sleet ;
 Then, when the shades of night came on,
 And lowly sank the winter's sun,
 The lowing herds with faithful care
 Were sheltered from the piercing air.
 The chores done up, each one betook
 Himself to game or pleasant book ;
 Or gathered round the kitchen hearth,
 The scene of joyous quiet mirth ;
 And as the wintry wind swept by,
 Piling the snow-flakes up on high
 In curling drifts around the door,
 Or blowing in upon the floor,
 The crackling fire was freshly stirred ;
 The blasts without were scarcely heard,
 As up the chimney's mighty throat
 The flame and cinders lightly float.
 The wood piled on with generous hand,
 The huge back-log and fiery brand
 Light up the room, and o'er the wall
 Fantastic shadows gently fall.
 And then the weird tale of ghosts,
 Of heroes, and of mighty hosts
 That met in battle's shock afar ;
 The thunders of the mighty war
 That rocked our country, when the sun
 Of Freedom rose at Lexington.
 And when the winter's tale was o'er,
 And lessons conned with trouble sore,
 The store of nuts was gayly sought,
 The steaming mug of cider brought ;
 The golden apples from the bin,
 And doughnuts their contentment win ;
 And thus in pleasure's pleasant ways
 Were passed their childhood's happy days."

With the change of seasons winter rolled away, and May with its buds and blossoms and June with its summer baptism of jubilee wreathed the valley in her robe of green. Our old time people had not forgotten the one important object of their lives, the preparation for the life eternal. They climbed the same hill to the old meeting-house at Buckingham, and occupied the same seats as their ancestors of yore. Their faith was not new, it was older than their American ancestry. It dated back to the time when George Fox, with his liberal doctrine, laid the foundation of spiritual advancement. They believed that the blessed promises vouchsafed to a loving people would not be withheld from them, and that blessings, like the dews of Heaven, are alike beneficent and bountiful to all. The lines of the poet Whittier are somewhat descriptive of this family :—

“They worshipped as their fathers did,
 And kept the faith of childish days—
 And howso'er they strayed or slid,
 They loved the good old ways—
 The simple tastes, the kindly traits,
 The tranquil air, and gentle speech,
 The silence of the soul that waits
 For more than man to teach.”

The enunciation of new doctrines in religion formed no part of the character of their lives. The empty husks that lie strewn along life's pathway by contending theologians were not gathered by them. They seldom entered into discussions wherein mooted questions of doctrine were involved. In this respect, they might, with much truth, be compared to one of England's most celebrated female sovereigns, who, when her empire was tossed on the sea of uncertainty in religious belief, was appealed to, to decide that ever open question among theologians, the true inwardness of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Well knowing the danger of adopting the dogmas of either party, with a fertility of thought that marked her career, she replied to the cardinal :—

“Christ was the word that spake it,
 He took the bread and brake it—
 And what he there did make it,
 This I believe and take it.”

The Elys at the old homstead had in turn witnessed the many encounters with arms in which our country had been engaged. The old French and Indian war, that of the revolution, the war of 1812, the encounter with Mexico, and our late American conflict. We have no record of this family being engaged in the furtherance of any appeals to arms they witnessed. The nearest approach to it was when the farm team of William Ely was pressed into the service to haul military stores to New York, he, for its safety and return home when done, accompanied it. For this he was disowned by Buckingham meeting. How many valuable members have been lost to the society by too strict an adherence to the letter of discipline, for “the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.” 2 Corinthians iii. 6. Educated and reared in the simplicity of their sect, in the quiet of their farm houses, removed from the turmoil and bustle of the world, their contemplative minds could take in the harmony of nature as contrasted with the untold miseries resulting from an appeal to arms. With them it was a belief, founded upon religious conviction, that if wars and fighting were in accordance with the teachings of the blessed Messiah, then the teachings of George Fox and William Penn were in vain.

Their occupation of the premises covers a long line of years, and extending backward more than half a century before the revolution, and many incidents connected with that historic struggle were related by those living at the time, to the younger generations in after years. Seneca W. Ely, now living, well remembers his old grandmother, Hannah Austin Ely, relating to him that when young she witnessed General Washington passing along the Old York road, and that a fine field of wheat growing on their farm where the new house of Anna J. Williams now stands, was trampled down. This occurred on the 20th of June, when Washington and Lee marched from Valley Forge to New Hope, by way of Doylestown. The weather being stormy and road heavy, a large portion of the army filed in long lines through the wheat. Another event connected with the old mansion and the times referred to, resulted in the unfortunate death of one about to enter upon the defence of his country. We give the information as taken from the original affidavit in possession of the Paxson family now living on the premises.

“The information of Cynthia Ely, taken on qualification before me, George Fell, his Majesty's coroner for the county of Bucks, is as follows: Robert Pogue and

John Shannon came to my house the 14th day of August, in the morning, 1775, and asked me if I would lend John Shannon my husband's gun to go to the muster that day. I told them they might have it. With that Robert Pogue took down the gun and gave it to John Shannon, and told him that was a nice piece for to exercise with, to which the aforesaid John said it was, and went out of the house and began to exercise at about three yards distance from the aforesaid Robert, who stood outside of the door, and I stood in the door, to see the aforesaid John exercise, and he gave himself the word of command, and went on to the word fire, and shot the aforesaid Robert in the throat, and he fell down dead in that place." Signed, Cynthia Ely.

The "muster" alluded to was no doubt at the ancient hostelry then known as Bogart's Tavern, now Righter's at Centerville. Cynthia Ely, the affiant, was a daughter of the coroner, married William Ely in November, 1774, and this was their first year of farming and wedded life. The gun spoken of is yet in a good state of preservation, and among the stored relics of Captain Henry D. Paxson.

There were many things which tried their faith and tested the sincerity of their religious profession; for it was not then an easy-going religion as now. There were then yearly trainings, and those who failed to put in an appearance were liable to the fine for non-attendance. As they could not attend from principle, they could not pay the penalty, for the same reason. The collector would, therefore, visit the barns of those so situated and distrain in grain or other products the amount of fine and costs, which were much in excess of the actual demand. William Ely was often an unwilling witness to these scenes, and the walls of the old barn now standing, built in 1792, are mute witnesses thereof. The practice originated during or shortly after the revolution, and was continued perhaps as late as 1845, when the law was repealed or changed, but not before it became odious.

We would be doing injustice to the wives of the Elys as well as history, did we omit the important part they bore in sharing the joys and burthens of life, and moulding the character of those committed to their charge, with a proper understanding of the true mission of man. Like the early settlers they were domestic in their habits, but possessed in no small degree those female attributes that most adorn a home. Ever ready with acts of kindness and charity, their helping hand was never wanting in efforts to improve the condition of those around them. It is hard to realize the changes that have taken place since the first Hugh planted his foot beneath the wilderness of forest that covered his large purchase from Linnox in 1720. As Hugh moved to the premises at that time, Linnox had no doubt made considerable clearing and erected some improvements thereon after he took title from Lundy a few years previously. It is more than likely that the buildings then erected are those now standing nearest the York road. There is evidence of the first story walls being of great antiquity. Samuel Johnson, father of the late Ann J. Paxson, who lived on the farm across the road, and adjoining, remembered when young the appearance of the house, a one-story structure, with cellar kitchen. This was about 1775, when William Ely settled upon the farm. The present barn (stone end) was built in 1792, which is marked by a stone set in the wall. As there was a barn there which was replaced by the present one, the old one would carry us back to a period when the first house was erected by Linnox. There is further evidence of the old mansion having been a one-story building as spoken of. When it was repaired and raised an additional story a few years ago, the old rafter plate of the one-story was found there much decayed and had to be removed before the present improvement could be completed. A relic of the forest left standing, a walnut tree in the house yard, is also a silent witness of long gone years. It has a circumference of twenty-one feet with lofty spreading arms of magnificent proportions, which justly entitle it to a premium as king of the forest. Our best judges of the antiquity of timber trees place it there one hundred and seventy-five years ago at least, and it

would be no great stretch of fancy to imagine Penn holding treaty with the Indians who were encamped around Holicong under its grateful shade. It no doubt antedates and outranks in age the first buildings erected upon the property.

The Indians were frequent visitors at the Ely mansion as late as 1775. Isaac Still, a man of note among them, came into the township in 1771 and collected the scattered remnants of his tribe preparatory to their departure for the West. They were about forty in number, mostly females, the men having left for their new homes. Their temporary cabins were at the Holicong well, near by, and the keen sense of the native foresters could scent the savory pies of Cynthia Ely upon baking days, and their visits to her in consequence thereof were not a few. They left about 1775, to join their encampment on the Wabash.

The old fire-place bears evidence, likewise, of great antiquity, and has the old "trammel and crane" that did good service in cooking their meals in days long gone. It has been swinging back and forth since 1720, and while its usefulness has been superseded by modern improvements, it is held in veneration, and retained as a reminder of the habits and ways of our ancestors. The present generation have made some change which has added not a little to the artistic beauty of the old fire-place. Its dimensions have been somewhat curtailed; those now occupying the premises being modestly content with three feet logs therein, instead of six feet as formerly. The addition of a centre-piece above the mantel gives the whole structure a unique and striking appearance, resembling those fashioned in the old world in the sixteenth century. It consists of an old casting taken from the house of an adjoining property, once occupied by Nathaniel Ellicott, one of the earliest settlers. It came from Holland more than two hundred years ago, and after much cleaning to remove the accumulated rust of centuries, the original design was developed in a good state of preservation. The plate is two feet square and weighs about seventy-five pounds. It bears upon its face unmistakable evidence of Dutch art. The design represents a conflict between life and death. The skeleton representing death has placed his bony hand on the shoulder of a stalwart Dutchman, who is apparently in the vigor of health. In his uplifted right hand he holds a thighbone with which he is about to deal him a death-blow. The German with drawn sword looks death defiantly in the face, while beyond them is another man with hands clasped as if deploring the chances of his brother in the terrible conflict. At the bottom of the plate is this inscription in ancient Dutch characters:—

HIR. FEIT. MIT. MIR. DER. BITER.

TOT. ER. BRINGT. MICH. IN. TOTS. NO.

This is supposed to be the words of Death, and a literal translation into English would be: He (man) presumes to fight with me, bitter Death, but he cannot bring me (Death) to death, (or he cannot conquer death). The picture has been executed with considerable artistic knowledge, the expression and the grouping vastly better than could be expected in a work otherwise so crude. Taken altogether it is one of the most interesting things in its line, and is valuable either as a curiosity, or as an object of rare archæological interest. *Contributed by Albert S. Paxson, Esq.*

HENRY P. ELY, surveyor and conveyancer, P. O. Lahaska, was born in New Hope, Bucks county, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ely, and nephew of Henry P. Ely. His father is a native of Bucks county and his mother of Chester county. The Ely family was originally English. The original name is De Ely. The pioneer of the family was Joshua Ely, who emigrated from Dunnham, Nottingham county, England, and settled at Trenton in 1685. In 1738, his grandson, Joshua Ely, settled in Solebury township, Bucks county, and the Elys of said place are his lineal descendants. He was quite a prominent member of the Society of Friends, being an elder and minister of the gospel. He died in 1783. Jonathan Ely, born in 1804, was a descendant of his and was quite a prominent politician in his time, hav-

ing been elected as assemblyman in 1850, 1851 and 1852, and state senator in 1855. He died in 1864. Dr. Edward Ely, his son, born in 1827, was an able and successful physician. He was consul at Bombay, India, during President Polk's administration, and died in 1858. Among some of the illustrious descendants of this family are the names of Dr. Henry P. Ely and Dr. William Ely, who removed from the county; Rev. George Ely, and his son, Rev. George W. Ely, William C. Ely, the poet, Hugh Ely, clockmaker and musician, Joseph S. Ely, who was elected high sheriff in 1857; Samuel L. Ely, who was elected to the same office in 1878, and General John Ely, who served during the late rebellion. Thomas Ely, the father of our subject, was a farmer, and was the father of eight children: Eleanor E., Howard (deceased), Lucy, Jeremiah, Mahlon, Henry P., Letitia, and Deborah (deceased). Henry P. was reared on the homestead farm until he was 18 years of age, when he became desirous of learning some other vocation. With a determination to that effect, he began the study of surveying, and at the age of 21 years he had accomplished his object sufficiently to enter into the business himself, which he did very successfully, and has followed surveying since that time. He also carries on farming in Buckingham township. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, with a liberal view to public enterprises.

WARREN S. ELY, miller, P. O. Buckingham, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, October 6, 1855, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Magill) Ely, natives of Bucks county and of the English descent. The Ely family settled in Bucks county nearly 200 years ago. Joshua Ely settled in Buckingham township, where he took up land and followed farming. The grandfather, Mark Ely, was a shoemaker by trade, but also carried on farming. Our subject's father had ten children, seven living: William M., Anna M., wife of Fred L. Smith, John H., Laura, Warren S., Alice K., and Martha C. Our subject was reared on a farm in Solebury township until 22 years of age, when he purchased a farm in Buckingham township, and followed farming for five years. In April, 1882, he purchased the grist-mill he now owns, of Joseph L. Shelly. He at once began to remodel the old mill and in 1886 he put in the new roller process and built an addition 36 by 18 feet, four stories in height. This mill was built in 1820, and in 1852 was sold to Joseph L. Shelly, and rebuilt by him in 1868. The mill is equipped with eight reductions, two feed burrs, one Eureka double smutter, and the necessary machinery to run a first-class mill. He has completely refitted the mill with new machinery. He has a capacity for storage for 4000 bushels of grain. This is the only first-class roller-mill in this section. He supplies the home demand and the mill is almost in constant use. He uses both steam and water power. He was married March 29, 1882, to Hannah Michener, by whom he has one child, M. Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are members of the Society of Friends.

E. HICKS FELL, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Buckingham township, on the old homestead where he now lives, February 11, 1829, and is a son of Eli and Rachel (Carr) Fell, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The grandfather, Seneca Fell, was a farmer, and inherited the farm on which E. Hicks now lives over one hundred years ago. He built a part of the house that now stands on the farm, and died there. Eli Fell was the next to own this farm, and lived and died on it. He was the father of fourteen children: Jane, Ruth, Eli, Rachel, Martha, Elias, Huldah, and Morris, living; and Eunice, Mary A., Unee, Watson, Grace, and James, deceased. E. Hicks Fell was reared, and has always lived on the homestead, and is the owner of quite a nice little farm. He was married October 16, 1861, to Mary E., daughter of Elwood and Sarah L. (Haines) Dudley.

E. WATSON FELL, farmer, P. O. Holicong, was born on the old homestead where he now lives in September, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Harriet (Williams) Fell, natives of Buck county. The Fell family originated from England,

and came to this county about the time of William Penn. The grandfather, Dr. David Fell, was a practising physician for some years. The father, Joseph, was a teacher during his early life. He was the first county superintendent of Bucks county. He died in March, 1887, in his 83d year. He is the father of five children, four of whom are living: D. Newlin, judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Philadelphia; Emily F., wife of William T. Seal; Lucy W., and E. Watson. E. Watson was reared on the homestead, where he has always resided. He owns 121 acres. In 1867 he was married to Elizabeth M. Kenderdine, a native of Bucks county. They have four children: E. Lawrence, Robert N., Emily C., and William W. Mrs. Fell is a member of Friends' meeting. Mr. Fell is an enterprising and intelligent citizen, and has held a number of township offices.

JOSEPH FELL, deceased, was descended in the fifth generation from the first representative of the family in this country—Joseph Fell, a native of Longlands, parish of Rockdale, county Cumberland, England. In the year 1705 he took passage with his family from White Haven on the ship "Cumberland," Captain Matthew Gale, and after an uneventful voyage of twenty-nine days, reached the capes of Virginia. It does not appear that this was their destination, however. The journey was at once continued by a coasting vessel to Bristol, from whence they removed to Makefield without further delay than was necessary to provide proper accommodations at the latter place. Their stay here was short. In the next year (1706) a second and practically final immigration was made to Buckingham. Here the family has increased until it is one of the most numerously represented families in the county.

Joseph Fell (the first) was born October 19, 1668. When 30 years of age he married Bridget Wilson. Two sons were born to this union in England: Joseph and Benjamin; and two daughters in this country: Tamar and Mary. The mother survived the birth of the last only eleven days. Her husband remained a widower three years, and then married Elizabeth Doyle, of Welsh descent, by whom he had seven children: John, Isaac, Titus, Thomas, George, Sarah, and Rachel. Joseph Fell, the second, married Mary Kinsey, daughter of Edmund Kinsey, of Buckingham. They had two sons and three daughters: Joseph, David, Sarah, Rachel, and Martha. Joseph Fell, the third, married Rachel Wilson, and their children were: Joseph, John, Martha, Rachel, Mary, David, and Jonathan. David Fell married Phoebe Scofield, and they were the parents of five children: Joseph, Bushrod, Edith, Sarah A., and Elizabeth, all of whom, except Bushrod, who died in infancy, were school-teachers. The father of this family was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneer physicians of this county. He lived to the advanced age of 82 years, and had an extensive practice, principally in Buckingham and the adjoining townships. Of his children Joseph was the first in order of birth, and was born in Upper Makefield, March 12, 1804. After such preliminary schooling as was then afforded he began his career as a teacher at the Union school-house in Buckingham, and afterwards was an instructor in the school of John Gummere at Burlington, N. J. About the year 1830 he began to teach the school at Buckingham meeting-house, and continued there several years, after which he made a journey to Ohio. Upon his return he purchased the property now the residence of his son. During the winter for several years he continued to teach at Tyro hall and Centerville. When the common school system was inaugurated he became its active supporter, was a member of the first school-board in Buckingham, and secretary of that body for a number of years. When the office of county superintendent was created in 1854 he was elected to that position. At the next nominating convention in May, 1857, he declined a proffered re-election, and delivered a farewell address replete with exalted sentiment. It reflects the ideas of one of the most advanced educators of the age, and, as the last official act of the retiring

superintendent, evinced the vigorous, uncompromising earnestness which characterized his whole career. The following extracts are given :

"I am not a stranger to the very prevalent impression among many of the citizens of this county that this office is not only redundant, but that it actually has been the cause of a great increase in taxation. To such an extent has this sentiment prevailed that in some sections meetings have been called with the view of moulding public opinion to effect a repeal of the law. With honest efforts for the public weal good citizens should always unite; but with those originating in ignorance and inebriety, whose effect if not design are to pull down instead of elevate, to tarnish instead of polish, to desecrate, not consecrate, they should not participate nor be identified. From letters received from the friends of temperance and education, who were speakers at some of these gatherings, an account might be given that would cause the philosopher of Abdera to shake his sides with glee, but over which my pen in mercy will draw the veil of charity. . . . Educational effort for the benefit of the masses must keep pace with the other grand developments of the age, and I thank God that the great men of our state, without distinction of party, are so earnest in extending them over the commonwealth. They know full well that

‘Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.’

"These flowers it is their object to bring forth from the nooks and dells, where their beauty and fragrance would never have been appreciated, into the arena of public life, that they may beautify the walks that have been trodden only by the favored sons and daughters of fortune."

The directors he addressed as follows :

"Visit your schools frequently; where advice is needed, give it; encourage reciprocal visits, and the formation of township institutes among the teachers, that they may learn of each other; sustain them in the exercise of rightful authority; speak frequently and kindly to the children; encourage them to perseverance in their studies, to embrace good, to eschew evil; plant the seeds of virtue and they will take root; and in the evening of your days you will be surrounded by a kind, enlightened, and wise people, who can point to you as the instruments of their prosperity and happiness, and whose blessings will smooth your pillow when about to 'pass from works to rewards.'"

His interest in educational matters did not cease with his retirement; he was a frequent visitor at institutes, and in 1868 became one of the principals of the soldiers' orphans' schools at Quakertown. His declining years were spent amid the quiet seclusion of a Bucks county home. He died at Buckingham on Friday, March 11, 1887, at the advanced age of 83 years. Few men of his generation have exerted so powerful an influence in the community. Mr. Fell manifested throughout his whole life a steady adherence to the principles and usages of the Society of Friends. He was an ardent abolitionist and, as his early manhood covered that period of our country's history marked by the rise of the anti-slavery agitation, and its culmination in the civil war, the cause he espoused received the best activities of his life. He was never connected with politics as the incumbent of a public office except as member of the legislature in 1837, when he was elected by the whigs. After the disintegration of that party he became a republican.

Mr. Fell married Harriet Williams, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Williams, 3d mo., 29th, 1835. They are the parents of five children: William, deceased; Emily C. (Seal), who resides in Philadelphia; D. Newlin, judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 2 of Philadelphia; E. Watson and Lucy W., of Buckingham.

PRESTON J. FELL, farmer, P. O. Mechanics Valley, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, January 31, 1836, and is a son of Jesse and Priscilla



Charles M. Shaw

(Sands) Fell, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. Our subject's grandfather was Jonas Fell, a farmer who lived and died in Buckingham township. Our subject's father was a farmer, and also carried on the nursery business. He had ten children, eight of whom are living: Lydia A. (widow of Samuel Frankenhfield), Sarah J. (wife of J. M. Flack), Preston J., Rachel S. (wife of John M. Gray), Isabella S. (wife of J. Roberts Rapp of Philadelphia), Louisa (wife of Amos Randall), Addie, and Dr. John A. Those deceased were Benjamin, who died in infancy, and Henry C. The latter was a member of company B, 104th regiment P. V. He died May 31, 1862, the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, when so many of his comrades fell in battle. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming. He has lived here all his life. He owns a farm of 52 acres, and is also engaged in the nursery business. He was married November 3, 1870, to Cassie H., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hiestand) Stover. Mr. Fell is an industrious and intelligent citizen.

Dr. JOSEPH FOULKE, physician, P. O. Buckingham, was born on January 27, 1827, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Pa. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Foulke. Their ancestors came from Wales to this country in 1698. He was educated at the Gwynedd boarding school, of which his father was principal, and also an eminent minister of the Society of Friends. In 1845, at the organization of the Friends' Central School, of Philadelphia, he became assistant teacher under the noted Professor Benjamin Hallowell. About 1848 Dr. Joseph became principal of the Gwynedd boarding-school, which position he held for several years. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1854, commencing practice May 1, 1854, in the city of Philadelphia. There he remained until the spring of 1857, when he visited Europe, attending some of the medical schools and hospitals of Paris and London. In 1859 he came to Centerville, where he has since been in practice. He has built up a good practice, which extends far and near. Dr. Joseph Foulke is a member of the Bucks County Medical Society, of which he was secretary for about 21 years. In 1870 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Hughesian Free School, and in 1874 was elected treasurer of the same institution, which position he still occupies. He has performed the astronomical calculations for the Friends' Almanac from 1847 to the present time. His father commenced this work in 1832. He was married in 1858 to Caroline Chambers, of Philadelphia, by whom he has six children: Elizabeth C., Phoebe F., Caroline, Hannah, William D., and Melissa E. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. The doctor is a prominent and enterprising citizen of Bucks county.

JOHN M. GRAY, farmer, P. O. Forest Grove, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, August 16, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Julia A. (Robinson) Gray, of Bucks county, the latter of Irish descent, and native of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Gray, came from Ireland at an early day, and settled in Buckingham township, where he bought a farm and lived until his death. Samuel Gray, father of John, was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed during the early part of his life, afterward being a farmer. He had two sons and one daughter, all deceased, except John M., who was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming as an occupation. In 1876 he built a fine residence in Forest Grove, where he now resides. He owns several fine farms, and is one of the directors of the Forest Grove Creamery. He is also a director of the Doylestown & Buckingham turnpike. He has been supervisor one term, and is also township auditor. He was married in 1860 to Rachel R. Fell, by whom he has one child, Samuel C. Mr. Gray is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Warrington. He is an enterprising man, and a prominent and influential citizen. In the spring of 1885 he was elected a director of the Doylestown Agricultural Society.

WILLIAM H. HARTLEY, farmer, P. O. Pineville, was born in Buckingham township, July 4, 1836, and is a son of Levi and Rachel (Heaton) Hartley, and of English and German descent. The pioneers of the Hartley family emigrated from England in the 16th century, and settled in the lower part of Bucks county. Six brothers came over, all of whom settled in this county. The father of William H. was a farmer during the early part of his life, but later on kept the toll-gate at Centerville. He had five children: Mary A., George W., Eliza A. (deceased), William H., and Eli (deceased), who was the oldest and died in Philadelphia in 1886. He was a tailor by trade and run a large merchant tailor establishment. He left a large fortune, which he willed to his brother and sisters and his wife. William H. was reared in this township, and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the blacksmith's trade. He served three years' apprenticeship and then worked at journey-work, following his trade up to 1883, when he gave it up and is now living retired. He was married December 18, 1858, to Sarah E. Girton, by whom he has five children: James H., married to Amanda B. Maine, resides in Dakota; Mary, wife of Pierson Eddows; George W., Eli, and Willie.

JAMES K. HIBBS, farmer, P. O. Pineville, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, April 6, 1828, and is a son of William and Marjorie (Kirk) Hibbs, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. This branch of the family came here at an early day and settled near Newtown. The grandfather Hibbs was a farmer, and lived and died on a farm near Newtown. William Hibbs was also a farmer, and just before his marriage moved up from Northampton to Buckingham township, and located at Pineville, where he bought a farm and lived until his death. He had four children: James K.; Eliza, married Joseph Atkinson, of Buckingham; Mary, married Richard Janney, of Solebury; and William H., married Elmira Malone, of Buckingham. William H. served three years in the 104th regiment, company C, Pennsylvania Volunteers. James K. was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. In 1868 he bought and removed to the place where he now resides. He was married in December, 1868, to Esther, daughter of Edward Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs are the parents of three children: Edward W., Mabel K. and J. Russell.

JAMES C. IDEN, retired, P. O. Buckingham, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, January 5, 1813, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chapman) Iden, natives of Bucks county and of Welsh and English descent. His great-great-grandfather, Randall Iden, took passage at Bristol, England, on a sailing vessel and on the voyage he died, and was buried at sea. His wife while in port gave birth to a child whose name was Randall. She was left with nine children in Falls township. She was the first of the Iden family to settle in this county, which she did about 1690. The great-grandfather, Randall, married a Miss Greenfield, who came from New England. He died in Richland township this county. The grandfather's name was also Randall. He was a farmer and owned a farm in Richland township. He died in 1812. He was a strict Quaker and at the time of the war of the revolution was twice robbed of all his bed-clothing. Our subject's father was also a farmer. He moved to Buckingham township in 1816, and followed farming until his death, with the exception of about one year, when his son, James C., took charge of the farm. He had two children, one of whom is living, our subject. The latter was brought up as a farmer, which business he followed until 1850, when he rented his farm and was employed in a store at Centerville, where he remained a short time. He was postmaster from 1855 to 1859, after which he did some conveyancing. In 1871 he was elected county auditor and served one term. He has also been township auditor for about eighteen years. He is one of the trustees of the Hughsian Free School and a director in the library. He has been treasurer of the Centerville & Pineville pike ever since its start in 1859. Mr. Iden is one of the prominent citizens of Bucks county. His ancestry presumably dates back to the time of Henry

VI. and Shakespeare. He is a public-spirited, intelligent, and enterprising citizen, and has won the confidence of all with whom he has done business. Mr. Iden is the only person of the name in the State.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was a native of Ireland, which country he left in early manhood and arrived here about the year 1750. His motive for the change may perhaps be explained by the motto on the family coat-of-arms, "*Ubi libertas, ibi patria.*" Little is known of his early history, as he was taken from his family while yet young. He was a man of the highest scholastic attainments and left many manuscript lectures on various scientific subjects. Those upon electricity bear date of 1763 and were probably delivered at that time. He had one of the best loadstones in this country, which he used to illustrate his lectures on magnetism. It was afterward presented to Princeton College, under the following circumstances: Calling one day at the college on a visit to its president, he found that gentleman and his wife amusing themselves by picking up needles with a small loadstone. Professor Johnson at once sent over to his own house for his large stone, and astonished the president and his wife by picking up with it a large pair of fire-tongs with the shovel tied thereto. He then presented the stone to the college and it is now among the curiosities of the college museum. He also presented to the same institution the original electrical machine made by Benjamin Franklin. When he crossed the ocean he brought over with him four hundred volumes of standard works; a portion of them are now in possession of his descendants in Buckingham, through Ann Johnson, his granddaughter, who married Thomas Paxson. After about two years' residence in America he married Ruth Potts, of Trenton, N. J., who was a sister of the mayor of that city. He was the only one of his brothers that chose America as an abiding-place, although Gervis Johnson, a minister in the Society of Friends, travelled through it in that capacity, and visited his brother's grave in South Carolina. He died at the early age of 32 years, leaving a widow with three children. Sarah, the eldest child, became the wife of Thomas Mathews of Virginia. Hon. Stanley Mathews of the Supreme Court of the United States is a lineal descendant. Thomas Potts Johnson, the second child, became an eminent lawyer of New Jersey, and his portrait, until quite lately, and possibly at the present time, hangs in the court-house at Flemington. He left numerous descendants; Dr. Foulke, of New Hope, is a great-great-grandson. Samuel Johnson, the third child, was born in Philadelphia in 1763, and shortly afterward his parents removed to Charleston, where they remained until he attained his fourth year. At that time his father died, and his mother, with four children, returned to Philadelphia. They finally moved to Trenton, where they resided at the time of the memorable battle there during the revolution. He moved to Bucks county in 1786 and purchased the property long known as "Elm Grove," the residence in later time of the late George G. Maris, near Lahaska. He planted the row of Sycamore trees at the bridge on the turnpike opposite Daniel Smith's residence. He brought them from the Delaware river on horseback. While living there he married Martha Hutchinson, daughter of Matthias Hutchinson, who was one of the associate judges of the courts of Bucks county. He was also the master mason builder of Friends' meeting-house, Buckingham, as it now stands. Samuel Johnson disposed of the "Elm Grove" property and purchased a large farm extending from the present Holicong well to the mountain. "Bycot House," the residence of Judge Paxson, is situated on this tract. He was a successful farmer, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. In the year 1801 he retired from active business and moved to the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Paxson. At this period his literary life may with propriety be said to have commenced. His time was generally devoted to reading, conversing with friends or in poetic composition, his favorite pastime. He was a poet of more than ordinary merit and his verses are marked by an easy flow of language that led them to be much admired. Two volumes of his poems have been published,

the last and largest one in 1844. It is entitled the "Triple Wreath," and contains also a number of poems from his two daughters who seemed to have inherited the poetic talent of their father. Samuel Johnson was without the benefit of a collegiate course of education, his father being taken away while he was young, and his mother having four small children to care for. She was a woman of much culture and refinement and her son as he advanced in years proved a true type of the Irish character. He was companionable for old or young, and his ready wit and humor made him prominent in the social circle. His useful life came to a close in 1840, aged 81 years. His wife died a few years previously. There were three children; Elizabeth, born in 1790, married Jonathan Pickering of Solebury in 1814, and a few years thereafter moved to Philadelphia, and finally to Germantown, where she died.

Ann Johnson, second child of Samuel and Martha Johnson, was born at "Elm Grove," Buckingham, in 1792, and married Thomas Paxson in 1817. She was a woman of mark. The warm impulsive nature that distinguished her ancestors found a home with her. Whenever by sacrifice and self-devotion a fellow-being could be made more comfortable she was the good Samaritan, and the numerous homes of want and sickness that it was her wont to visit, call to grateful remembrance her many acts of Christian kindness and charity. She was a writer of much merit, both in prose and poetry, and her "Memoirs of the Johnson family, with an autobiography," has left her name wreathed in the myrtle memory of family and large circle of devoted friends. She died in 1883, in her 92d year. Samuel Johnson Paxson, deceased, and Albert S. Paxson, Esq., and Judge Paxson, of Buckingham, are her children.

William H. Johnson, third child of Samuel and Martha Johnson, was born in 1794. He was a classical scholar and mathematician, and received instruction at Enoch Lewis' celebrated school. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Paxson, of Abington, Montgomery county, in 1818, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm in Buckingham. In this he was successful for a time, but his impulsive nature warmed up to the seeming evils in our land, and he became a leader in the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He was honest in his convictions, and he lived at a time when to be a reformer was attended with much personal sacrifice. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but their methods of accomplishing reforms seemed slow to him, and he therefore united with various organizations having a single purpose in view. He did not sever his connection with the Friends, however, although most of his interest was centered elsewhere. He was not a fluent speaker, but, as was said by a contemporary, "give him a goose-quill" and he will be a match for any one. He was a vigorous writer, and his essays in the Bucks county "Intelligencer" some forty years ago, signed "Humanitas," show a wide expanse of thought. He was a close student and he never allowed his Latin and Greek to grow rusty. He continued his contribution to various journals until late in life. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Stephen T. Janney, in Newtown, and he will be remembered by very many of the people of the middle and lower end of this county. He lived to see slavery abolished, but intemperance, a twin sister with slavery as he considered, survived him.

WILLIAM F. KELLY, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Queens county, Ireland, August 15, 1823, and is a son of Garrett and Ann (Fines) Kelly. The father of William F. was a farmer, and had eleven children: William F., Michael, Margaret, Maria, Patrick, James, Thomas, John, and three who died in Ireland. William F. was reared on a farm in his native country until he was 27 years of age. On September 15, 1850, he took passage at Dublin on the sailing vessel "Carry." He landed at New York, on October 15, 1850. He remained one week in that city, thence moved to Horsham, Montgomery county, Pa., and went to work on a farm, remaining two and a half years in one place, a part of this time having full

charge of the farm. He then went to Hatboro and remained one year. In 1854 he went to farming on shares with the same party that he worked for when he first came here. He remained on this farm until 1863, and in 1864 removed to Springfield township, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Bucks county and bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 118 acres. He has made a great many improvements, and the surroundings show that Mr. Kelly is a man of good taste. He was married January 11, 1859, to Catherine Phalan, who is also a native of Queens county, Ireland. They have four children: Jeremiah, Daniel, William, and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Catholic church of Doylestown. He has two sisters and three brothers in this country.

WILLIAM M. KIRK, merchant, P. O. Forest Grove, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, December 21, 1821, being a son of William and Phoebe (Malone) Kirk, of Irish descent. This branch of the Kirk family were among the early settlers and are quite numerous in Bucks county. William Kirk, the father of William M., was a farmer in Buckingham township. He raised a family of nine children, five of whom still survive: Albert, John M., William M., S. Smith, and Charles M. William M. received his education in the district schools until he had attained the age of 16 years, at which time he entered a store at Forest Grove as clerk, remaining in this position several years. In 1857 he bought the store and has continued the business since, with the exception of about two years. The firm is now known as W. M. Kirk & Son. They keep a general line of merchandise. He was married in 1846 to Elmira Johnson, by whom he has two children, only one of whom is living, C. Johnson, married to Lydia Scarborough. Mr. Kirk is esteemed by all who have dealt with him.

JOSEPH H. LEARY, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1838, and is a son of John and Mary (Donovan) Leary, both of whom came from Ireland in 1836, and settled in Philadelphia. John Leary learned the weaver's trade in his native land, and carried it on there. He was married in Ireland, and had one daughter born there. After arriving in Philadelphia, he was engaged in coffee-roasting, which he followed during his lifetime in that city, and died in 1869. He was the father of ten children, three of whom are living: Joseph H.; Margaret, wife of James Malone, resides in San Francisco; and Ellen, wife of Dr. Buchman, resides in Philadelphia. Those deceased are: Daniel, two children named John, Mary, and William. Joseph H. was reared in Philadelphia, where he received his education. At the age of 17 years he entered the lithographing establishment of Wagner & McGuigan, and served an apprenticeship of four years, being with this firm five years. He then went into the coffee-roasting business, followed that until 1876, when he bought the place to which he retired, his health being feeble. He has sold his present farm, and is going to move to Doylestown and build. He was married in 1876 to Emma Giberson, by whom he has three children: Edward, Ella, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Leary are members of the Catholic church of Doylestown. He is an enterprising and intelligent citizen.

JOHN NIBLICK, deceased, was born in Buckingham township, June 18, 1810, and was a son of James and Sarah (Jamison) Niblick, both natives of Scotland. James came to this country in his youth, remained several years, then returned, married and brought his wife over, settling in Buckingham township, where he lived until his death. He followed farming, and was twice married. He had seven children by his first wife, and three by his second. John Niblick was a resident of Buckingham township all his life. He was a very successful farmer, and owned four farms at the time of his death. He was married December 13, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Margery (Clymer) Selner. Mr. and Mrs. Niblick were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: George D., married to Emma L. Briggs; Amanda E., wife of Harry McDowell; Franklin P., married to Lizzie Devinnie; Sallie L., wife of Lafayette De Coursey; Maria L., wife of Wil-

liam C. Betts, and Samuel C. Those deceased were : Sarah, James, Charles, Jacob, and Anna M. Mr. Niblick died December 4, 1885. Mrs. Niblick still retains the farms, consisting of about 362 acres of land. Mr. De Coursey lives on the farm with the widow.

Dr. H. NIELDS, physician, P. O. Mozart, was born in Chester, Pa., February 26, 1834, and is a son of John and Ann (Williamson) Nields, natives of Chester county, and of Scotch descent. The grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Delaware, and afterward removed to Chester county. John Nields, father of H. J., followed farming all his life. He was the father of seven children, five of whom are living : Evan, Margaretta, wife of Jacob W. Harvey, superintendent of Chester county schools ; Henry J., Harvey, and John Wesley. Dr. Henry J. was reared on a farm, where he remained until the age of eighteen years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he was 21, working in the day time, and studying at night. He then entered the Pennsylvania Medical College University, where he graduated in 1857, and practised in Chester county, about four years. He then moved to Philadelphia and started a drug-store at Tenth and Thompson streets, remaining about two years. In 1869 he came to Bucks county and located at Concord, purchasing the property, where he has since carried on an extensive practice. He was married in 1857 to Caroline V. Lancaster, a native of Bucks county, by whom he has three children : Selena, Emma E., and Ella W. Dr. Nields is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

THE PAXSON FAMILY.—James Paxson, Henry Paxson the elder, and William Paxson were brothers, and came to Pennsylvania in 1682 in the ship "Samuel" of London, England. Henry came from the parish of Stowe, Oxfordshire. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and brought a certificate from Biddleston, in the county of Bucks. He called his home "Bycot House," which is believed to be the ancestral home for many generations. Judge Paxson, of Pennsylvania, in visiting England recently, made a visit there, and found a Henry Paxson yet occupying the premises. James Paxson and his brother William came from the parish of Marsh Gibbon, which is in the vicinity of Stowe. They were also Friends, and brought certificates from Coleshill meeting. They spelled the name Paxton then, and those of their kindred that remain there still adhere to it. At what period they changed it in this country does not clearly appear. A few, however, those living in Catawissa, this state, spell it with a "t." On a map of Newtown, published in 1703, Henry Paxon, yet another style, is marked as a property holder there. The wife of Henry, the elder, died at sea on the voyage over, as also her son Henry, who died the day before his mother. One or more of the three brothers settled in Middletown, but the next generation spread their outstretched arms over most of southern Bucks county.

James Paxson, from whom are descended most of the name in Solebury and Buckingham, was married in England, and his wife died in 1710. James died in 1722, leaving children : Sarah, William, Henry, and James.

William Paxson, second child of James, was born in 1675, and in 1696 married Abigail Pownell. He died in 1719, leaving children : James, Thomas, Reuben, Esther, Abigail, Mary, and Anna. Henry Paxson, another son of James, was born in 1683, and married Ann Plumly in 1706. He bought 250 acres of land in Solebury, and settled there. He was in the assembly in 1705-7, and somewhat prominent in public affairs. He died in 1728, leaving twelve children, and their descendants fairly swarm over the hills and valleys of Solebury, and are likely to do so for an indefinite period.

Thomas Paxson, a grandson of James, through William, was the owner of a large tract of land in Solebury between Center bridge and the Delaware, including the present Johnson estate and an island in the river opposite, containing about one hundred acres. The Johnson mansion was probably built by him, and here he

brought up his family. The old Paxson homestead where his father William settled is thought to be on the back road from Center hill to the river. Thomas was married in 1732 to Jane Canby, a daughter of Thomas Canby, and died in 1782, leaving eight children. They intermarried with the Taylors, Watsons, Blakeys, Shaws, Knowles, and Biles, and have left a large following here and elsewhere.

Jacob Paxson, the fourth child of Thomas Paxson and Jane Canby, was born in Solebury in 1745 and married Lydia Blakey in 1769. He purchased a farm and mill property on Tacony creek, Montgomery county, and settled thereon. He was left a widower with two children, and in 1777 he married Mary Shaw, of Plumstead, by whom he had thirteen children, the most of whom married and had large families scattered throughout Bucks, Montgomery and Chester counties. He died while on a visit to his son-in-law, William H. Johnson, in Buckingham, in 1832, and was buried at Abington, his home. He lived within the memory of a few of the present generation, and has left a character and name unsullied.

Thomas Paxson, one of Jacob's family of fifteen, was born in Montgomery county in 1793, and married Ann Johnson, daughter of Samuel Johnson, in 1817. They settled on the homestead at Abington, but moved to Buckingham, this county, in 1819. Later in life he purchased a portion of the Johnson homestead near the mountain, now the residence of his son, Judge Edward M. Paxson, and known as "Bycot House." His useful life came to a close in April, 1881, at the advanced age of 88 years. He was buried from the meeting-house, where he had been a constant attendant twice a week for more than sixty years. Into that old historical edifice, rich in remembrance of its many scenes of both bridals and burials, friends true and devoted were assembled, for it was here on a bright autumnal morn in 1817 that the fitting vows of love and constancy were spoken that remained unbroken until now that his bark had crossed the mystic river, while hers yet lingered on the shores of time. A few fitting words of love and sympathy by Caleb E. Wright, and the earth closed over all that was mortal of Thomas Paxson. He was no ordinary man. He took an active part in the scenes of life and had strong convictions of right and wrong, and if need be, strenuous in their defense. Order in him found an earnest advocate and living example, and the old landmarks of Friends that had distinguished them as a people were held in reverence. That portion of the discipline so lightly passed over by many, viz: "Are Friends punctual to their promises and just in the payment of their debts?" was closely observed by him. He was conservative in his views, and while an earnest advocate of all true reforms for the improvement of mankind, he believed the religious society of which he was a member had a broad mission to fulfil, and with the Christian religion as a basis was able to lead out of all error. He has left an example of devotion and sacrifice rarely met with, and in his death the Society of Friends has lost an earnest supporter.

Samuel Johnson Paxson, oldest child of Thomas and Ann J. Paxson, was born in Montgomery county in 1818, and married Mary Anna, daughter of the late Joseph Broadhurst in 1840. He commenced business as a farmer, but in 1842, in connection with his brother Edward, commenced the publication of the "Newtown Journal," which they carried on successfully, but Mr. Paxson seeing a wider field at Doylestown, parted with his interest in the paper to his brother, and bought out the "Doylestown Democrat" of Judge Bryan in 1845. He had nothing with which to purchase save an indomitable energy of character and perseverance. These he brought to bear, and with the aid of good friends entered upon his duties with a zeal that rarely fails of success. He was the first to introduce a Hoe press in this county driven by steam, and he infused new life into the columns of his paper. The old landmarks and Rip Van Winkle somnolence of county journalism were swept away and new methods, more in accordance with the spirit of the age, adopted. A few shook their heads mysteriously at this new departure, but the success attending his efforts was soon apparent and other journals were not slow in following. As Mr.

Paxson was the first to introduce these and other improvements, so long as he held connection with the paper he maintained its superiority as a newspaper over all rivals. The late Judge Ross very truthfully observed that "Mr. Paxson occupied that relation to the local press of Pennsylvania which James Gordon Bennett so long retained to the journalism of New York." Close application to business in a few years impaired his health somewhat and admonished him to retire from the confining duties of a printing-office, and in 1858 he sold it to Gen. W. W. H. Davis. He was a past-master of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M. Mr. Paxson purchased a small farm in Buckingham and removed thereto, but his health continued to decline, and at the close of day on the 28th of May, 1864, he gazed for the last time on the mountain and valley he loved so well, and in the departing twilight his lamp of life faded flickeringly out; his labor over and his duty done, he fell asleep—

"Like one
Who wraps the drapery of his couch around him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

He left two daughters: Helen, who married J. Hart Bye, and lives in Delaware, and Carrie, who married Watson B. Malone, and lives in the mansion erected by Mr. Paxson near Holicong. His widow also resides at the old home.

Albert S. Paxson, second child of Thomas and Ann J. Paxson, was born in Buckingham, a short distance from where he now resides, in 1820. His life thus far has not been a very eventful one. In early life he had the benefit of such instructors as the late Joseph Fell and William H. Johnson, and at the age of 19 engaged in teaching a public school in Montgomery county near where his father had taught many years before. At that time the present free school system had just gone into operation there, and methods of teaching were much changed. On returning to Buckingham in 1840 he taught at the historic "Tyro Hall," wherein Joseph S. Large, William H. Johnson, Joseph Fell, and other eminent teachers had many years before swayed the sceptre. He also taught several years at Friends' School near Buckingham meeting. This was before the present system was in operation here, Bucks being slow in its adoption. In the year 1844 he married Mercy, daughter of Dr. Jesse Beans, of Solebury, and relinquished teaching to engage in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he lost his wife, and in 1851 moved to Doylestown and assisted as local editor and general manager of the "Doylestown Democrat." In 1854 he married Lavinia S., daughter of the late Aaron Ely, of Buckingham, and in 1856 removed to the old Ely homestead that had been occupied by them continuously since 1720. In early life he adhered to the traditions of his ancestors and until the fall of Henry Clay and the disintegration of the time-honored whig party, when he joined the democratic legion and has since acted with them. While a decided partisan he is broad and liberal in his views, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community at large. He was before the people as a candidate for justice of the peace in 1873, and was elected without serious opposition. At the end of the five year term the office had increased in importance and his success in adjusting difficulties between contending parties had drawn business largely from surrounding townships. It was thought to be highly remunerative likewise, and the aspirants to its honors were not a few. The contest settled down to two candidates, however, and after an all-day battle, with an adverse political majority of 200 against him, he was re-elected by a large majority over an honorable competitor and worthy man. After ten years' service he retired, and having relinquished farming during his term of office found a congenial place in his well-stored library, and occasionally gives the public some productions from his pen. He writes under a *nom de plume*, and while his contributions have not been voluminous, his "Memories of the Past," "Notes of Southern Travel," and "Travels in the West" and other kindred productions would perhaps place him among the first essayists of Bucks county. By his first



Samuel Wilson

wife he had one child, Mary, who married Robert Howell Brown, of Mount Holly, N. J. She was left a widow soon after with one child. She died at "Bycot House," her home, July 20, 1887, in her 42d year. She left one child, T. Howell Brown, who has grown to manhood and is engaged with Mr. Dalrymple, the great wheat-grower in Dakota. The children by his second wife are: William, born in 1856, died in infancy; Edward E., born May 7, 1860, is a banker and resides in Philadelphia; and Captain Henry D., born October 1, 1862, commissioned captain of Company G, 6th regiment, First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, February 28, 1887; read law in the office of George Ross and L. L. James, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county May 16, 1887. He is an antiquary and a lawyer of considerable promise.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, the third son of Thomas and Ann J. Paxson, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., September 3, 1824. Though his early education was thorough he did not take a collegiate course, but fitted himself in the classics and the higher branches of learning by his own private exertions. At the age of 16 he was successful in obtaining over many competitors a complete copy in library style of the Waverly Novels, it being a prize offered by the editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" for the best essay or tale. When quite a young man he formed the idea of establishing a newspaper in his native county. He first learned the practical part of the business necessary to enable him to carry on successfully a country newspaper, and in 1842, while yet only 18 years of age, he established the "Newtown Journal," at Newtown, this county, which at once under his management took a flattering position in the consideration of the public men of the county and state. April 30, 1846, he was married to Mary Caroline Newlin, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Nathaniel Newlin, of Delaware county, and Rachel H., his wife. They settled in Newtown. During the summer of 1847 he sold his printing establishment, which had been so successfully and creditably conducted, and established the "Daily News" in the city of Philadelphia. In the following year he disposed of his interest in the "News" to John P. Sanderson for the purpose of adopting the more congenial profession of the law. In pursuance of this desire he removed to Doylestown and entered the law office of Hon. Henry Chapman, then a practising attorney in Doylestown and afterward the president judge of the Chester court and later that of Bucks. He was duly admitted to the bar of Bucks county April 24, 1850, removed to Philadelphia and began practice there in 1852. By long and studied attention to business, and the practice of the same qualities of patience and industry which had characterized his early youth, he rose to an enviable position at the bar, and was the trusted counsellor of business men, who gave him the care of large interests before the courts and in the consultation room. His staunch republican record during the war marked him for executive recognition, and when the opportunity arose by the resignation of Judge F. Carroll Brewster, in 1869, from the common pleas bench of Philadelphia, Governor Geary at once appointed him to fill the vacancy, and in the handsomest manner, as there had been none of the usual influences of personal and friendly solicitation brought to bear upon the governor to secure the appointment. At once he showed such marked ability for the performance of the duties of a judge that the party at their convention in the following June tendered him the almost unanimous nomination for the same position. The people at the following October election ratified this confidence of the party leaders by a vote which showed a decided preference in his favor over the rest of the ticket. The reputation of Judge Paxson acquired in the lower court commended him as a proper nominee for the higher. He was therefore placed in nomination by the republican party at their state convention, and in conjunction with Warren J. Woodward, duly elected to the supreme bench. He was commissioned November 2, 1874. It was flattering to his friends that the new supreme judge at once took a commanding position among his judicial brethren. By his ability and industry he

has sustained himself therein. His opinions, always on time for publication, are distinguished by terseness, clearness and appropriate diction. They always give evidence of his accurate knowledge of the law, a knowledge rendered clear to the comprehension of others by excellence of style. An examination of the supreme court reports for some years past will show that no member of that bench has contributed more opinions than Judge Paxson. Many of the most important cases brought into that tribunal, especially that of *Asa Packer vs. Noble*, reported in 7th Outerbridge, were committed to his hands, the confidence reposed in him by his yoke-fellows in office being thus rendered apparent. The first wife of this distinguished jurist died at Bycot House, Buckingham, June 7, 1885. She was interred at Laurel Hill. The judge was married to Mary Martha S. Bridges, widow of the late congressman, deceased, Samuel A. Bridges, of Lehigh county, at Allentown, December 1, 1886.

RICHARD R. PAXSON, merchant and postmaster, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Solebury township in 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Canby) Paxson, natives of this county and of English descent. The great-grandfather, Thomas Paxson, was married in 1732. He settled in Solebury township. The grandfather, Benjamin, was a farmer, also our subject's father. The latter had six children, three of whom are living: Deborah, Elias E., and Richard R. The father died in 1843. Our subject was reared on a farm until 21 years of age. He began his mercantile life at New Hope, where he remained two years. In October, 1851, he came to Lahaska, where he has carried on business over 35 years. He carries a line of general merchandise. He is secretary of the Doylestown Mutual Insurance Company, also secretary and treasurer of the Lahaska Insurance Company, which position he has held for 17 years. He was a school-director of Buckingham township for nine years. He has been postmaster at Lahaska since 1859, and had previously held the office for two years. He was married in 1851 to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ely. They have had eight children, five of whom are still living: Thomas E., Harriet F., Anna L., Oliver H., and R. Randolph.

BENJAMIN S. RICH, retired, P. O. Holicong, was born in New Britain township, June 5, 1810, and is a son of Anthony and Maria (Mann) Rich, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The first of the family to settle in this county was John Rich, who settled in Solebury township in 1730. He purchased a large farm and lived there several years. He then moved to Plumstead township. The ancestors of the family owned Warwick Castle in England. The grandfather, Jonathan, was a miller and afterward a farmer. He bought a farm in Plumstead and lived there until his death. Our subject's father was born in Plumstead township, where he lived several years, then moved to New Britain township, afterward to Doylestown township, and from there he moved into Buckingham township. He worked very hard during his lifetime and by economy and industry he accumulated about 300 acres of land. He had 15 children: Benjamin S., Jonathan (deceased), Mary (deceased), John M., Martha (deceased), Preston Y., Josiah (deceased), Elizabeth A. (deceased), Elmira, James S. (deceased), Susan W., Anthony W., Emily C., Sarah E. (deceased), and one who died in infancy. Benjamin S. Rich was about one year old when his parents moved to Doylestown township, and he came with them to Buckingham township and remained with them until he was 24 years old. He then began teaching school and taught for seven years, two years in Philadelphia. In 1842 he moved to Solebury and bought a farm. After the death of his father he bought the place where he now lives. He was engaged in surveying for 44 years. He was secretary of the Farmers and Mechanics' Insurance Association for 44 years, when he resigned and was elected its president, which position he still holds. He was the instigator of this institution and carried it on until they had over \$8,000,000 insurance. He has been justice of the peace for over 30 years and has held several other township offices. He has been superintendent of

the Presbyterian Sabbath school 39 years. He built the hall in which they hold services. Mr. Rich is an influential and prominent citizen. He was married first, in 1839, to Emeline McNait, by whom he had three children, one living, Matilda, wife of William Wiley, who resides in Philadelphia. His wife died May 21, 1841, and he was again married to Elizabeth H. Hart, November 15, 1854. By her he had one child, John H. His wife died October 10, 1855, and he was married to Isabella T. Harrar, December 16, 1863, and by her he had one child, Caroline A. Mr. Rich has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1840, and ruling elder since 1853.

WILLIAM ROCKAFELLOW, farmer, P. O. Mozart, was born in Huntingdon county, N. J., April 9, 1816, and is a son of William and Rachel (Thatcher) Rockafellow, who are of German descent. The Rockafellow family came from Germany to New Jersey at an early day, and purchased farms, the family generally following farming. The father of William had ten children, six of whom are living: Aaron, William, Tunis, Samuel, Rachel, and Elizabeth. Those deceased are: Jonas, John, Sarah, and Margaret. William was reared on a farm in New Jersey until 13 years of age, when he came with his parents to Bucks county and settled in Buckingham township, where he has since resided. The father died in Chester county. William has lived for 37 years on his present farm, which is a valuable one. He was married in 1841 to Mary A. Worthington, by whom he has had seven children: Benjamin, Anna, wife of Charles L. Smith; Sarah, wife of Henry Wilkin-son; William H., married to Anna Malloy; Fannie, wife of Albert Wilkinson. The ones deceased were Mary and Rachel. Mr. Rockafellow's wife is deceased. Benjamin Rockafellow married Sallie Doan.

CHARLES M. SHAW, retired, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, June 11, 1809, and is a son of Aaron and Susan B. (Brown) Shaw, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. Aaron Shaw was a mechanic by trade, but lived a retired life during the latter part of his life, and died in Buckingham township. He was the father of seven children, two of whom are living, Charles M. and Harvey. The former was reared on a farm, where he remained during the early part of his life. He has lived most of his life in Buckingham township, where he owns a large farm. In 1857 he moved to the place where he now resides, and for several years has lived a retired life. He has held the office of collector for a number of years, and is also a director of turnpikes and bridges, among them the Delaware bridge. He has been connected with insurance companies for a number of years, and has been an influential and prominent man. He was married in 1834 to Eunice Fell, by whom he had one child, Anna E. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Society of Friends. His wife is deceased.

JOSEPH SMITH, deceased, was born in Wrightstown township, February 10, 1809, and was a son of William and Margaret (Worthington) Smith, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. The grandfather, Joseph Smith, engaged in the manufacture of ploughs and pumps, and made the first patent plough in Bucks county. Our subject was a farmer, and pump-maker, and carried on both these vocations for several years. After marrying, he moved to Penn's Park, where he carried on pump-making for three years, and then moved to Newtown, where he bought a farm and lived for sixteen years. In 1857 he moved to Buckingham township and purchased the farm where the widow now resides, living here until his death May 25, 1882. He was an honest and intelligent citizen. He was married March 22, 1838, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Priscilla (Buckman) Twining. They had seven children: Thomas T., Margaretta, wife of Ezra Michener; Priscilla A., wife of John Pool; Mary E., Henrietta, wife of Edward Slack; Sallie and Rachel. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Friends' meeting.

DANIEL SMITH, retired, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, March 2, 1795, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (Smith) Smith, of

English descent. Robert Smith was the first to come to this county, and settled in Upper Makefield township at an early day. The tradition is that his father, who started from England with his wife and children, died on the passage and was buried at sea. In 1738 Robert Smith built a stone addition to his log house which is yet standing, and has been occupied as a dwelling house by six generations of the family. Robert and Joseph Smith, grandsons of Robert and Phebe Smith of Buckingham township, made the first plough ever made with an iron mould board. Joseph Smith was the first person in Bucks county who was successful in burning anthracite coal for fuel. The first experiment was made by heating anthracite red hot with charcoal, which proved a failure, but he did not despair, and eventually succeeded in getting it to work right. He was the founder of Smithtown, having removed there in 1802, and erected a number of houses and shops. It was in one of these shops, about 1812, that the first Lehigh coal was burned. He died in 1826, aged 73 years. He had twelve children: Jonathan, Joseph, William, George, Mahlon, Amos, Charles, Jonas, Albert and Phoebe, all deceased. Those living are Sarah, who resides in Doylestown; and Daniel, who was the youngest of ten sons and lived with an uncle and aunt from childhood. He was married at 29 years of age and continued to live on his uncle and aunt's farm in Plumstead township, which he inherited at their death in 1843, where he lived until April 3, 1866, when he moved to the place where he now resides. Mr. Smith is in his 93d year, retains his faculties, and is a very active man for his age. He was married in April, 1824, to Hannah, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Blackfan) Betts. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had six children, four of whom are living: Anna E., Esther, Samuel, deceased, Martha, Letitia R., wife of Timothy Atkinson, deceased; Hannah B., deceased. James Willis Atkinson, son of Timothy and Letitia R. Atkinson, was born in Wrightstown, September 25, 1866. The family are all members of the Society of Friends, and are influential and prominent in the county.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, deceased, was born in Buckingham township, December 30, 1843, and was a son of Edward and Phoebe E. (Scofield) Williams, the former a native of Bucks county and the latter of Virginia and both of English descent. His grandfather was Samuel Williams, who was a resident of Buckingham township. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's father, Edward, was quite a prominent man and widely known for honesty and integrity. He held several positions of trust. He was a trustee of the Hughsian free school, and president of a turnpike company. He had three children by his first wife, only one living, John S. He had seven by his second marriage: Charles H., deceased, Esther S., Mary E., William (deceased), E. Marshall (residing in Florida), Frank H. (physician in Trenton), and Harriet F. Our subject was reared on the farm and at the age of twenty-one went to Illinois, and located in Butler township, Vermillion county, and remained on a farm purchased by his father until the spring of 1876. In the meantime he came back, was married and returned. In the spring of 1876 he moved to Buckingham township, this county, where he lived until his death. In 1882 he built a commodious residence in which the widow now resides. She retains the farm in Illinois, consisting of two hundred acres. He died in August, 1886. He was married October 10, 1872, to Anna J., daughter of Mahlon and Sarah H. (Smith) Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of five children: S. Ellen, Elizabeth S., Edward, Albert M., and Naomi. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Buckingham, was born on the place where he now lives, May 13, 1833. He is a son of Anthony and Sarah (Thompson) Williams, both natives of Montgomery county, the former of Welsh descent and the latter of English. The grandfather, Joseph, was a farmer by occupation. They were large land-owners. Joseph reared a family of six children, only one of whom survived, Charles. Our subject's father was also a farmer. He moved to Bucks

county in 1832, and settled where our subject now lives. He lived here four years, then moved back to Montgomery county and remained until his death in 1844. The mother died in March, 1880. They were the parents of seven children: Jane (deceased), Charles, Edward H., Joseph, two daughters who died in infancy, and Anthony. Our subject, when four years of age, moved with his parents to Montgomery county, where he remained until he was 21 years old. He then moved back to his birthplace and has since resided there. He was married April 12, 1860, to Hettie A., daughter of John and Sarah W. (Smith) Eastburn, which family emigrated from England. They are the parents of six children: John E., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of George B. Brown; Edward, deceased; Howard, deceased; Sarah S., and Edith C. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Society of Friends. He is one of the trustees of the Hughsian free school.

OLIVER HOWARD WILSON, deceased, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, February 2, 1822, and was a son of Oliver and Ann W. Wilson. His father died when he was six months old. He remained with his mother seven or eight years, after which the family removed to Newtown, and Oliver Howard attended school at the academy there. When he was 11 years old he entered the store of Thomas & Hawkins, Philadelphia, on Second street above Market. Mr. Thomas dying, he returned to Newtown and attended school again, when one much interested in him sent for him to return to the city. He entered the store of I. V. Williamson, No. 73 Market street, and remained until Mr. Williamson retired. The firm then changed to Williamson, Burroughs & Clarke, and when they retired, Mr. Wilson became a partner, the firm-name being changed to Mahlon Williamson & Co. During the rebellion the firm changed to Wilson, Anderson & Cernae. Being tired of the business Mr. Wilson, with General James Stewart, opened a commission house on Front street, and remained there until his death, which occurred June 30, 1876. At that time he was a member of the city council, which was on an excursion, and on reaching Mauch Chunk he became suddenly ill and died in a few hours. He was a member of the Society of Friends and in politics a republican.

SAMUEL WILSON, dealer in and grower of all kinds of seeds, P. O. Mechanicsville, was born in Buckingham township, in 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Longstreth) Wilson. He is descended on the paternal side from ancestors who originally came from Yorkshire, England, and who for several generations have been members of the Society of Friends. The first emigrants of the name came to America about 1683, and settled in Bucks county, and in New Jersey, opposite Bristol and Morrisville. The first of the family in Buckingham township was Samuel Wilson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Bucks county, January 6, 1706. He moved to Buckingham and took up a large tract of land extending to the Delaware river, and in 1731 built the older portion of the two-storied stone house, near the present village of Mechanicsville. In 1729 he married Rebecca, the ninth child of Thomas Canby, whose ancestors also came from Yorkshire, England, and to this marriage were born thirteen children. Of these, the tenth, Stephen, born in 1749, remained upon the original homestead and married Sarah Blackfan, to whom were born eight children. Of these, the second, Samuel, born in 1785, married Hannah Longstreth, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. The mother of the present Samuel Wilson was a granddaughter of Bartholomew Longstreth, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1679, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1698. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and in 1727 married Ann Dawson, who was born in London and came to America in 1710. By her he had eleven children. The eleventh child, Benjamin, married Sarah Fussel, daughter of Solomon Fussel, and to this marriage were born twelve children, of whom the ninth child, Hannah, born in 1791, married Samuel Wilson, and had eight children, of whom but two are living: Samuel, and Margaret O., wife of Elias Paxson, of Solebury. Samuel Wilson was reared on the farm, and when 21 years

of age engaged in the mercantile business at Newtown. Five years later he returned and in 1852 built a house on the original tract of land. The same year he was married to Maria Webster, *née* Burger, by whom he had three children, all living: Samuel Howard, William E. and Mary Elizabeth. In the spring of 1876 he commenced the business of growing seeds, which he has carried on extensively. In 1885 he built a larger seed-house, and erected a three-story stone building, 35 by 60 feet. He employs a large number of hands, and has sale for seeds in all parts of the world. His establishment is one of the largest of its kind in this part of the country. Mr. Wilson has served as school director nine years. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, merchant, P. O. Bridge Valley, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, September 27, 1814, and is a son of Joel and Agnes (Walton) Worthington, the former of Bucks county and of English descent, and the latter a native of Byberry, Philadelphia county. The Worthingtons came from Lancashire, England, the first to emigrate being three brothers, John, Samuel and Thomas, who reached Byberry in 1705. Thomas, one of the three brothers, was received as a member of the monthly meeting of Friends in 1732. In 1759 he had a difficulty with one Dunkin, but nothing further is known of him. Samuel took a certificate for himself and wife to Abington 10th month, 28, 1724. They settled in Byberry, where they remained until 1732. Some time after that they removed to Maryland, where they died. It is said that one was a member of congress and another a governor of Ohio territory. John, the oldest, was a weaver. He was much respected, and died in 1777. The grandfather, Joseph Worthington, was a farmer. Our subject's father was also a farmer in Buckingham township. He was the father of five children, four living: Abner, Deborah, John and Sarah A. John Worthington engaged in the mercantile business in 1841 on a capital of \$10. His business increased very rapidly, and in a few years he had his store stocked with all the necessary merchandise. He has been in business where he is to-day for forty-six years. He carries a general line of merchandise, valued at about \$7000. He also owns a farm in connection with the store, and two others in Warwick township. He is the oldest merchant in Bucks county, and by economy and industry has laid up a competence. He was married in January, 1838, to Amy, daughter of Israel and Mary (Lovett) Worthington. They are the parents of five children: Francis L., Lewis, Rienzi, Edwin and Laura, wife of William P. Ely. Mr. Worthington is a director of the Doylestown National Bank.

WILMER WORTHINGTON, superintendent of creamery, P. O. Forest Grove, was born in what is now Buckingham township, January 26, 1836, being a son of Eber and Rebecca (Malone) Worthington, natives of this county and of English and Irish descent. Abner Worthington, grandfather of Wilmer, followed the occupation of farming. His son Eber was also a farmer, and led a quiet, honest life. He was a strict whig in political views, but never active in politics. He was a member of the Society of Friends and was twice married. He had two children by his first wife, Wilmer and Ellen, who died in infancy. He also had two children by his second wife: Joseph J., and Mary J., wife of Asher C. Worthington. Eber Worthington died January 16, 1863. Wilmer Worthington was reared to farming, and has been as successful as the average farmer. In 1875 he purchased the place which he has since made his home. In 1875 he was elected supervisor, which office he held until 1887, when he resigned. In 1883, at the organization of the Forest Grove creamery, he was elected its superintendent, a position he still holds. He has been twice married, first, December 24, 1857, to Elizabeth D. Bennett, by whom he had one child, Linford. His wife died January 17, 1872, and he was again married September 10, 1874, to Rachel Bailey, by whom he had three children: Alice M., Wilmer J. and Mattie K. Mr. Worthington is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Warrington, Knights of Pythias at Carversville, and Knights of the Golden Eagle at Warwick.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—DOYLESTOWN.

CHARLES L. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Tradesville, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, September 10, 1825, and is the son of Abram and Martha (Conard) Allen. His great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Montgomery county. His son, John, was a farmer, who lived and died in that county. Our subject's father was born in 1802, and followed farming during the early part of his life. He was sexton at Horsham burying ground, it being the Friends' meeting, and served over thirty years until his death. He was twice married, and was the father of nine children, all living. Charles L. was reared on a farm, and remained at home until 21 years of age. He then worked by the day and by the year until he was able to start in life for himself. He rented a farm in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, where he remained three years. In 1860 he rented the place where he now lives, and in 1867 purchased it and made a number of improvements. He has gained all this by industry and economy. He also owns a property in Doylestown borough. He has been three times married: first, to Rebecca Michener, by whom he had seven children: Lukens, Jervis, Emma, Amos, Sallie and Ida, living; and Susie, deceased. His wife died in 1868, and he was again married in October, 1870, to Sarah Haldeman, who died April 2, 1885. November 23, 1886, he was married to Elizabeth Foster. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist church, and the children are members of the Friends' meeting. Mr. Allen has been a member of the Doylestown Agricultural Institute since 1874. He has also been judge of the election and school director.

JOHN E. ANDRE, superintendent Smith's rose garden, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 28, 1859, his parents being John and Annie Andre. John E. learned the trade of florist in his native place with H. Taplin, and remained with him three years. He then went to Long Island and was employed as a florist for two years, after which he went to Madison, N. J., where he remained with E. J. Slaughter for three and a half years. He then came to Doylestown and engaged with J. Y. Smith. Since Mr. Andre has had charge of this business he has made a great many improvements to the interest of Mr. Smith's business. He is an experienced man in his vocation, having always been engaged in this work. He superintends the entire business, does the shipping, and has six men under his charge.

REV. SILAS M. ANDREWS, D. D., deceased, for nearly fifty years the esteemed pastor of the Doylestown Presbyterian church, was born in North Carolina, March 11, 1805. His ancestors were of that Scotch-Irish stock from which Presbyterianism in this country has received so much of its bone and sinew. After the usual preparatory course in school and academy, he entered the Sophomore class of the University of North Carolina in July, 1823. He had united with the church in October of the previous year. He was graduated in June, 1826, and spent two years in teaching, partly as a tutor in the University. On the 15th of December, 1828, he was matriculated as a student in the Princeton Theological seminary, where he took the full course of study. The year after entering the seminary he was taken under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, as a candidate for

the ministry and was licensed February 2, 1831. In May, 1831, he preached in the church of Doylestown as a candidate for the pastorate. On the 16th of the following October he was ordained and installed pastor of the united congregations of Deep Run and Doylestown. His pastorate closed with his death in March, 1881. During this long and useful period of earnest labor, he officiated at no less than 1,266 funerals and 1,242 wedding ceremonies, and received 1,050 into church membership. He was for several years, commencing in 1835, principal of the academy, and afterwards had a school in his own house. He was trustee of Lafayette college thirty-five years, and clerk of the Synod of Philadelphia for many years. He was one of the projectors and managers of the Doylestown cemetery. In all objects of moral and religious interest he was always ready to lend his voice and influence. He was one of the leading members of the Bucks County Bible Society. He never took a vacation and was seldom absent from his pulpit more than one Sabbath at a time. No man in the community, either in the church or out of it, exercised a wider influence for good, and his death was sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

THOMAS O. ATKINSON, real estate broker, and treasurer of Bucks County Trust Company, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, October 12, 1834, and is a son of Edmund S. and Ruth (Simpson) Atkinson, natives of Bucks county, and of English and Irish descent. The first of the name in this country was John Atkinson, who came from England in 1699. He obtained a certificate from Lancaster Monthly meeting, England, dated February 3, 1699, for himself, wife and children to Friends in the province of Pennsylvania. It is said that the parents both died at sea, leaving three children: William, Mary and John. The last named John had a son, Thomas, whose son, also named Thomas, was the father of Timothy Atkinson, grandfather of our subject. Timothy Atkinson was a farmer, and owned a good farm. Our subject's father had also been a farmer all his life, and is still living. He was the father of eight children, three by his first wife: Robert, Thomas O. and J. Simpson. The last named is now living in Springfield, Mo. He has been an active business man in the west for a number of years. Our subject remained at home until 24 years of age, going to school and teaching. In 1858 he went to Linn county, Kansas, where he engaged in the mercantile business for about one year. He then came back to Wrightstown township, and engaged in the mercantile business at Penn's Park, which he carried on until January 1, 1871, when he came to Doylestown and engaged in the real estate business, which he has since carried on, being a part of this time in partnership with A. J. Larne, now deceased, and later with S. A. Firman. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of the Bucks County Trust Company. He was married in March, 1861, to Mary B. Heston, of Buckingham township, by whom he has one child, Edmund R., deceased. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

GENERAL JOSEPH BARBIERE, journalist, P. O. Doylestown, was born in New York, November 27, 1831, son of Joseph and Floise (Ouvre) Barbieri, natives of Marseilles, France, and of Boston, Mass. His father, a professor of music, came to New York in 1827, and from there went south. He was buried in Memphis, Tenn. Our subject's grandfathers were soldiers under Lafayette at Yorktown, and his paternal grandfather in the French revolution. When our subject was six years of age, his parents moved to New Orleans, thence to Mississippi, and in 1843 to Memphis. He received only a common-school education. He engaged in the auction and commission business, stationed for a period at New Orleans, served on the staff of the Memphis "Avalanche," read law in Memphis, was one of the three commissioners selected by the south in 1860 to advocate direct trade with Europe, and while in Europe was presented with a magnificent antique ewer, by the Board of Free Traders of Belgium. On his return he received the thanks of the city of Memphis and the legislature of his state, and was delegated to the national convention at Baltimore in 1860. At the outbreak of the war General Barbieri organized



James Barclay.

a company, and was engaged in the battles of New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10; was captured and sent to Camp Chase, and thence to Johnson's Island. While confined in this prison he wrote a book which was used as a weapon in driving him from a position which he had not solicited in the United States Pension office at Philadelphia. After his exchange he was appointed major, then colonel, then transferred to the cavalry—"Barbiere's battalion"—and then appointed inspector-general. After four years' service he was paroled by General Chrysler. He was tried for high treason, and acquitted. On proof of his kindness to Union men in Alabama his disabilities were removed by congress. He then went into the law with Judges John E. R. Ray and John W. Smith. Soon after he returned to journalism, and organized and aided in establishing the "Mechanic," "Eclectic," "Independent," "Presbyterian," "Evening News" and "Daily Democrat." In 1875 he was elected vice-president, and again president, 1876, of the Tennessee Press Association. While commissioner he was selected to deliver the centennial address for Tennessee by Governor Porter. He was a correspondent of the American Newspaper Union at the Centennial. He aided in establishing the National Newspaper Union at Philadelphia. He established the "Atlantic Times," in Atlantic City, the "Ambler, Pa., Times" now "Gazette," and was on the staff of the German "Democrat" and "Thoroughbred Stock Journal," of Philadelphia, and lately he has edited the "Lonsdale, Pa., Democrat." He lectured on "Temperance" in New England and in the south, and also obtained a patent for an iron wheel. He was married in 1855 to Mary G. Levett, by whom he had four children, of whom one is living: Eloise, wife of J. F. Gentry, residing in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pa. His wife died in 1867, and he was again married in 1868 to Lucie Levett, by whom he has had three children: Levett D., with Doylestown "Democrat;" Francis J. and Marguerette. General and Mrs. Barbiere and family are members of the Presbyterian church of Doylestown. He is also a Mason, and is a member of the Scientific Association of France. He was appointed captain of the Sixth Letter of Marque issued by the Confederate states. He was elected in 1859 an honorary member of the "Phi Mu" Society of the La Grange Term—Synodical College. As an author General Barbiere has written several books, "Scraps from the Prison Table," "Polaria," "The Confederate Conscript," "A Commercial Dictionary," "Fifty Years on the Mississippi," "The Question in a Nut-Shell," an economic work. Our subject is connected by marriage with one of the oldest and most respected families in Bucks county, the Abiah R. James branch of the James family. He is a staunch believer in a protective tariff and in the necessity for maintaining a strong government.

JAMES W. BARTLETT, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia February 15, 1838, and is a son of James W., Sr., and Martha J. (Worthington) Bartlett; his father was a native of Strafford county, N. H., and his mother of Philadelphia. The Bartlett family originated from England, and has been traced back 800 years. James Bartlett, Sr., was a calico printer by trade, and while very young came to Philadelphia with a party of eastern capitalists, who bought out a calico printing establishment known as the Le Grange, in which he run the first printing machines. He remained there several years, when the company failed and he went to Providence, R. I., and worked several years at his trade. He then came to Gloucester, N. J., and was superintendent of a printing establishment for a few years. In 1855 he bought a farm in Northampton township, where he remained several years. He then sold his place and bought another in Buckingham township, where he still resides. He was the father of eleven children, eight living: Charles H., Edward T., James W., Jr., Mahlon W., George W., Winfield S., Martha J. and Albert L. James W., Jr., lived in Philadelphia until ten years of age, when he moved to Providence, R. I., thence to Bucks county, and went on a farm with his uncle, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1860 he began butcher-

ing, which he continued for seven years at Jacksonville, Bucks county. He then purchased and removed to a farm in Northampton township, where he lived until 1879, when he was elected recorder of deeds, which office he held three years. At the expiration of his term he moved to Point Pleasant, N. J., and engaged in the real estate business, continuing until 1885, when he moved to Doylestown. He still owns his farm of 65 acres. He was married in September, 1859, to Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Stelle) Brown. They are the parents of two children, one living, Charles E. Mr. Bartlett is a prominent citizen of Bucks county.

CAPTAIN F. F. BECHLIN, editor and proprietor of the "Bucks County Mirror" and the "Bucks County Express and Reform," P. O. Doylestown, was born near Hamburg, Germany, June 10, 1850, and is a son of William F. and Frederick (Noelke) Bechlin. The father was a college professor in the old country for many years, and afterward became professor of the Gymnasium, and while holding this position took the cholera and died in 1867. The mother died in Danzig in 1877. The subject of this sketch was brought up in his native country, attending school until 15 years of age. In January, 1865, he became a sailor boy, and his first trip was from Hamburg to Philadelphia. He made two voyages on the same vessel and went to New York, when he was discharged. He remained a sailor on the American ships running out of New York for seven years. He made trips to Cape Horn and was two years sailing up and down the coast of China. In 1869 he landed in Sydney, Australia, and spent about three months in digging gold in the mines. He then made a voyage to San Francisco, and sailed between that point and the Chinese coast for some time. He next went to Germany on a German vessel, arriving there in the spring of 1873. He attended school in Germany and passed examination for a mate on a vessel. He then became mate and was employed on German vessels for a short time. In the summer of 1874, he became officer of a Trans-Atlantic American vessel. In 1877 he was promoted to captain of the Hamburg-American steamers, and held that position until June, 1882. During his sea life of seventeen years he lost two ships, on one of which there were only himself, the mate and cook saved. In 1882 he went to New York, where he remained about one year. In February, 1883, he came to Doylestown and purchased the "Mirror" and the "Express and Reform," the latter a German newspaper, and has published them both ever since. Under his management these papers have steadily increased in popularity and circulation. He uses an improved gas engine in running his presses, and produces a spicy and newsy paper. He was married November 20, 1883, in New York, to Caroline Heitman, a daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Schroder) Heitman, natives of Germany. Capt. Bechlin is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, League of Honor, Sons of Progress, and a member of other secret societies. He is a very progressive and enterprising citizen, and the years that he has spent in this county have been well improved.

JOHN R. BLACK, P. O. New Britain, farmer, was born in Doylestown township on the old homestead where he now lives, in August, 1834, and is a son of Elias and Cynthia (James) Black, natives of Bucks county. His paternal ancestors came from Wales and settled in this county. The farm now owned by our subject has been in the family for about one hundred and fifty years, or for three generations. It is a beautifully located place, and is one of the finest farms in this section of the county. It is well improved, the Black family all being enterprising and progressive. Elias Black was the father of nine children, four of whom are now living: Enos J., Margaret, Elmira and John R., our subject, who has lived all his life at his present location. He was married January 3, 1881, to Lizzie Dearie, of Philadelphia, whose parents came from Scotland. Mrs. Black is a member of the Baptist church.

DAVID CARR, P. O. Fountainville, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, May 19, 1817, and is a son of Jonathan and Macrea (Worthington) Carr, natives of this county. His grandfather, David, was a farmer and lived in Plumstead township. He was a strict Quaker. The Carr family are of Scotch descent and were among the early settlers of this county. Our subject's father was a farmer in Plumstead township, where he owned a good tract of land, which he afterward sold and lived retired. He was the father of seven children: Hannah, Macrea, Martha, William W. and David, living, and Jane and Mary, deceased. David Carr was reared on a farm in Plumstead township, until he was 28 years old, when he was married. He then bought and removed to the place where he now resides. He has made many improvements since living here. He was married October 5, 1843, to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Strawn) Hill of Doylestown township. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Henrietta, wife of Charles Worthington; Jennie; Hannah M., wife of Abram S. Johnson; William and Harvey. Those deceased are Macrea E. and Lewis W. Mr. Carr is an enterprising and worthy citizen.

JACOB CLEMENS, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, in October, 1840, and is a son of Lewis and Eliza (Kulp) Clemens. His father was a native of Bucks county, and his mother of Montgomery. His great-grandfather came from Germany early in the 17th century, and settled in this county, where he followed farming. His son Christian was also a farmer and carried on contracting to some extent. He resided in Doylestown township. Our subject's father was born and lived on the old homestead where John Clemens now lives, and followed farming. He died June 3, 1883, and his wife died in February, 1848. They were the parents of three children: Jacob, John and Lewis H. Jacob Clemens lived on the farm with his parents until he was 27 years of age. He then removed to the place where he has since resided, and has erected a fine stone residence and made many improvements. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, 25th regiment P. V., and served three months. They marched through Virginia and Maryland, and across the Potomac, but entered into no engagements. He also enlisted several times in the defense of the state. He was married March 4, 1868, to Mary, daughter of George and Margaret (Perkins) Meyers. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens are the parents of three children: Harry, Maggie and Anna. They and their son are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Clemens is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN CLEMENS, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, in 1842, and is a son of Lewis and Eliza (Kulp) Clemens. His father is a native of Bucks county, and his mother of Montgomery county. His grandfather, Christian Clemens, located in Bucks county in the early part of the 17th century. He married a Miss Switzer. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in the house in which John now lives. Our subject's father was also a farmer and was born and died on the old homestead, which is one hundred years old. He died in 1883, and he was the father of three children: Jacob, John and Lewis. Our subject, John, has always lived where he now resides. He was educated in the schools of Doylestown township. In 1873 he married Hannah, daughter of David and Margaret Johnston, by whom he has two children: Katie and Emma. Mrs. Clemens is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Clemens is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and takes a great interest in public affairs.

F. A. CONEY, D. D. S., P. O. Doylestown, was born in Lock Haven, Pa., November 20, 1854, and is a son of David and Hannah (Condon) Coney, natives of Maine, and of German and Scotch descent. David Coney, our subject's father, was born in Huntingdon county, this state. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living: Frank A., Warren M., Ella M., Robert R., Elmer H., Levi H., William and Jessie. Flora and Ruth were the names of those deceased. The

parents are still living and reside in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa. Our subject was about 15 years of age when his parents moved to Williamsport, where he attended the commercial college. At the age of 21 he entered the dental office of A. S. Rhoads, of Williamsport, where he remained two years, after which he went to Princeton, N. J., as an assistant. He remained at that place with P. J. Wilson, dentist, until the fall of 1880, when he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and took one course of lectures there. In the spring of 1881 he came to Doylestown and entered into partnership with John S. Rhoads, who died about six weeks later. Dr. Coney took entire charge of the business until the end of the year. In the spring of 1882 he purchased the building of Dr. F. Swortzlande, where he now resides. Dr. Coney is an able dentist and enjoys a large practice. In the fall of 1882 he matriculated in the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest of its kind in the world, where he graduated in March, 1883. He was married June 27, 1882, to Flora A., daughter of Edward and Lydia Ann (Landis) Yost, of Bucks county. Dr. and Mrs. Coney are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows.

FRED CONSTANTINE, Jr., editor of the "Bucks County Mirror," P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown, February 23, 1853. His parents emigrated from Baden-Baden in 1846, and came to Doylestown in 1849, where they have since resided. The subject of our sketch attended the public schools for a number of years, but at an early age was apprenticed to the printing trade. After acquiring the art preservative, he went west and passed nearly four years in Nebraska and Wyoming territory, before he became of age. Returning to Doylestown in 1873 he resumed employment at his trade, and in 1875 became connected with the "Mirror," being advanced to the editorship of the paper in 1880, which position he has since held. In 1879 he was married to Mary E., daughter of William W. and Amanda White, late of Bedminster township, whose forefathers were among the earliest settlers of the county and state. In politics Mr. Constantine is a democrat, and was elected assessor of the borough by a large majority over his republican opponent in 1885, re-elected in 1886, and again in 1887, by a largely increased majority over those of the preceding years. He is a member of a number of secret organizations of the town, and served upward of six years in the National Guards of the state as a member of company G, 16th and 6th regiments, stationed at Doylestown, being rapidly promoted from private to first lieutenant, and only avoided an election to the captaincy of the company by his peremptory refusal to accept the position.

DOCTOR M. B. DILL, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, July 24, 1852, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Button) Dill, of German and English descent. The first of the family to come to this county was Frederick Dill, in the early part of the 17th century. Jacob, the grandfather, was a tanner and also carried on farming. Our subject's father followed farming and is now living in Perkasio. He is the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Maria, Susan, Mahlon B., Irwin B., Sallie I. and Selena. Doctor M. B. Dill was reared on a farm until he was 12 years of age, when he moved with his parents to Perkasio, where he attended school. He then clerked in a store for four years, and afterward entered a drug store at Perkasio, where he studied medicine. In 1879 he entered Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1881. He began practice at Shimersville, Lehigh county, where he remained about one year, when he removed to Danborough, Bucks county, where he practised until the spring of 1886. He then moved to Doylestown, where he has since resided and is building up a good practice. He was married in June, 1881, to Ida S. Dirstine, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he has two children: Gertrude B. and Nellie I. Doctor Dill and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a member of the Sons of Progress. Irwin B., brother of Doctor M. B. Dill, who is a baker in Sellersville,

was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, September 27, 1855. He was educated at Perkasio, and at the age of 23 engaged in dealing in fruit trees, which he continued for four years. In 1883 he engaged in the bakery business at Sellersville. He was married in February, 1880, to Lizzie A. Millet, a native of Philadelphia. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association. His wife's parents were Edward G. and Anna (Zandt) Millet, the former a native of England and the latter of Germany.

G. E. DONALDSON, jeweler, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1827. He is a son of Andrew and Mary (Eyre) Donaldson, of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandparents came from the old country and located in Philadelphia. His grandfather, William T. Donald, was sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia at one time. He was worth \$100,000 at the time of his taking office, but was a very charitable and genial man and gave away nearly all his income. Our subject's father was a mast-maker, which business he followed until he retired from active life. He died in Philadelphia in the fall of 1851. He lived in Doylestown several years and owned a farm just outside of the borough. He was the father of four children: William F., retired, lives in Philadelphia; and George E., who attended school until he had reached the age of 13, when he came to Bucks county with his father, with whom he remained until 1851. He was apprenticed to learn the watchmaker's trade in 1848, and in the spring of 1851 he commenced business in Doylestown. He is the oldest jeweller in Doylestown. In 1862, he went with the militia and was out a short time, and July 2, 1863, he went with the Dana troops of Philadelphia, and was absent three months. He was married in January, 1852, to Martha M. Rich, of Plumstead, Bucks county, by whom he has four children, three of whom are living: Winfield S., George E., Jr., and Mary R. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson and daughter are members of the Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of Post No. 306 of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the council, etc. Mr. Donaldson is one of the oldest business men now living in Doylestown, and is an enterprising citizen.

JOHN DONELLY, manufacturer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1850, his parents being Felix and Sarah (McMahon) Donelly. His father was a butcher and followed that occupation until his death, January 6, 1873. He is buried in Philadelphia. John was reared in that city, and received his education in the Eighth and Fitzwater street grammar school. He learned the trade of tin-smith in Wilmington, Del., and remained there two years. He then returned to Philadelphia, and was engaged at his trade until June 1, 1871, when he came to Doylestown, to act as foreman for James Wilson, tin and iron manufacturer. When Mr. Wilson was sold out in 1774, Mr. Donelly purchased the tools of the establishment and continued the business. January 1, 1883, he removed to his present quarters, which place he had erected in 1882. The building is of brick and cost about \$2000. He manufactures nearly all the tinware sold in his store, his factory for the manufacture of tinware, heaters, ranges, etc., being in the second story. He also owns the property adjoining his store. He was married in Philadelphia, April, 1870, to Miss Catherine McKeward. They had one child, Thomas, now deceased. Mr. Donelly was chief burgess of Doylestown for three years, and has been first assistant engineer of the fire department for a number of years. He has built himself up to his present rank among business men of Doylestown since 1871.

CHARLES EWING DUBOIS, deceased, was the oldest child of the Rev. Uriah and Martha P. DuBois, and was born July 16, 1799, at the Deep Run parsonage, in Bucks county. Five years afterward his parents removed to Doylestown, where he continued to reside the rest of his life. He received his education in the Union Academy of that place under the careful tuition of his father, who was the principal and pastor of the Deep Run and Doylestown Presbyterian churches. He studied law under Abraham Chapman, Esq., and was admitted as an attorney August 28,

1820. In 1823 he was commissioned by the governor as clerk of the orphans' court and in 1832 he was appointed district attorney. He also at one time filled the position of postmaster. In 1847, on the resignation of Mr. Chapman, he was chosen president of the Doylestown bank, which office he held to the entire satisfaction of all concerned until his death. The leading work of his life was as a practising attorney. As a counsellor, in which form of practice he was chiefly employed, his judgment was implicitly confided in by his clients, while his opponents never feared that any unfair advantages would be taken of them. Great trust was placed in his honor and his scrupulous morality. His opinions were carefully considered before they were given, so that when given they carried weight and commended themselves to the court. His appeals were made to reason, justice and law, rather than to the passions, emotions, or prejudices. He practised law for forty years in the courts of Bucks county. Through all his life he bore the character of an honorable high-toned man. In politics he was never an active partisan, but was always a true lover of his country and a staunch adherent of the Union. Devoted to his profession he worthily won an ample competence in its practice. He was married to Mary S., daughter of Rev. John E. Latta, of Newcastle, Del. They had a family of eleven children, of whom seven are now living, and two are married. The oldest, John L., succeeded his father as an attorney, James is a merchant in San Francisco, Cal. and Henry M. is a practising attorney in Philadelphia. Emma, his eldest daughter, married Edward P. Flint, a merchant of San Francisco, who lives at Oakland, Cal. In his early life Mr. DuBois was fond of society, but after his marriage he became quite domestic in his habits. He was of great service to his mother, whom he assisted in managing her affairs and in taking the oversight of his younger brothers and sisters. He had many warm friends and as to his enemies he scarcely knew where to find them. He died on the morning of the 5th of March, 1865, in the 66th year of his age.

JOHN L. DuBois, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown, April 16, 1832, and is a son of Charles and Mary L. (Latta) DuBois, the former a native of Bucks county, and the latter of Christiana, Del. The DuBois family came from France about two hundred years ago and settled near Kingston, N. Y. They were Huguenots. The grandfather of our subject, Uriah DuBois, was a minister, and founded the Presbyterian church at Doylestown, in 1804. He was its pastor until his death, which occurred in 1820. Our subject's father was a lawyer, and practised in Bucks county forty years, and died in 1865. His wife resides in Doylestown and is in her 76th year. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living. John L. is the oldest, and has always lived in Doylestown. He attended school here until 1847, when he went to Norristown and attended a boarding school kept by Samuel Aaron. He attended this school for one year. He then went to boarding school at New London, Chester county, Pa., kept by William F. Wyers, where he remained about one year, and then entered La Fayette college at Easton. He was graduated in 1852, and then came to Doylestown and read law under his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and has since been practising at Doylestown. He was president of the town council for about three years, and held the office at the time water was introduced into the borough. He has for several years been treasurer of the Doylestown Improvement Company. He was married June 11, 1863, to Emma Rex of Montgomery county. They are the parents of two children, Bertha and John. Mr. and Mrs. DuBois are members of the Presbyterian church. He is an elder in the church and has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for eighteen years.

SAMUEL R. DUBS, physician, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 8, 1811, and is a son of Martin and Sarah (Jones) Dubs, natives of Lebanon county, Pa., and of Swiss and Welsh descent. His grandfather Dubs came from Switzerland and located in Lebanon county, where he followed farming. His

grandfather Jones was a surveyor. His father, Martin, was a wholesale grocer in Philadelphia and was among the wealthiest merchants of that city in his day. He died in March, 1851, at the Merchants' Hotel. He raised a family of eleven children, two of whom are living: Samuel R. and Sarah J. Our subject was reared in Philadelphia and there attended school until he was 17 years of age, when he began the study of medicine under Prof. Charles D. Meigs, and in 1836 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He practised in Philadelphia until 1858, when he came to Doylestown. He has a good practice in Doylestown and the surrounding country. He has been twice married: first in December, 1836, to Adelaide, daughter of Judge John Ross, by whom he had four sons, of whom two are living: Howard, of Philadelphia, and J. Ross, of Boston, Mass. His wife died in 1851 and he was again married, August 17, 1853, to Miss Mary, a daughter of William B. Wolfe, a wholesale hardware merchant in Philadelphia. They have three children: Samuel F., who resides in El Paso, Texas; William B. W., of Lewistown, Pa. and Mary A., wife of William Mason. Mrs. Dubs is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The doctor is a member and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844. He has practised homœopathy exclusively for more than forty years, and in 1839-40 he was induced by experiments on the sick to introduce the decimal scale of preparing medicines in place of the centesimal, and although not favorably received at first it is now almost universally acknowledged.

WALLACE DUNGAN, tallow manufacturer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, July 8, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Boos) Dungan, natives of Bucks county. Jesse Dungan, grandfather of Wallace, still lives (aged 86) in Bristol township, having all his life been a farmer, until a few years ago, when he retired. His son, father of Wallace, has also been a farmer during most of his life. He was twice married, the children of the first marriage being Wallace and Mahlon H.; and by the second, Willie, and three deceased. Our subject remained at home until twenty-two years ago, when he was married and began farming in Southampton township. During an interval of five years he farmed in the latter township, in Hatboro, Montgomery county, and in Doylestown, after which he started in the hide and tallow business, and subsequently moved over the borough line in the south end, and built a factory, which he run for eight years with great success. On June 29, 1880, the factory was burned. In 1877 he bought the place where he now lives, and in 1878 built the house. In 1880 he built the new factory, which is equipped with steam and all machinery necessary to the business. The buildings are all of brick, the factory being fire-proof, with a boiler-house twenty-eight by fourteen feet. Mr. Dungan does an extensive business. He was married February 21, 1867, to Rachel Heaton, by whom he has one child, Effie F. Mr. Dungan and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Red Men. Mr. Dungan is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Bucks county.

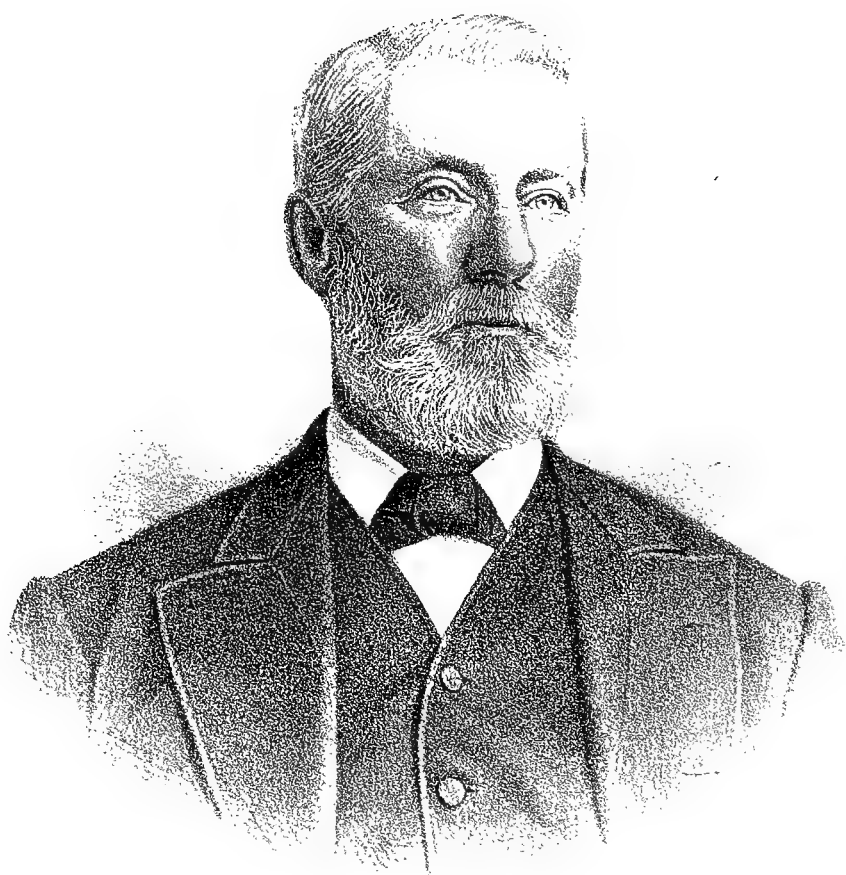
ELIAS EASTBURN, sheriff of Bucks county, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Solebury township, December 28, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth K. (Taylor) Eastburn, the former born in Solebury township and the latter in Lower Makefield township. The Eastburn family were among the early settlers of the county. His grandfather, Moses Eastburn, was a farmer by occupation and died in Solebury township. Our subject's father was also a farmer and died in 1860. Our subject remained on a farm until he was 24 years of age, after which he worked out by the day for eighteen months. He was engaged in butchering for about twelve years in Solebury and Buckingham townships, and has followed auctioneering for the past twenty years. In January, 1885, he removed to Doylestown, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1884 he was elected sheriff of Bucks county, which office he still holds. He was justice of the peace one term in Buckingham township

and one in Solebury township. He has been twice married; first in 1863 to Deborah Ely, by whom he had five children, two of whom are living: Thomas E. and T. Taylor. His wife died in March, 1878, and he was again married on April 9, 1879, to Amanda Moon, by whom he has two children: Marion and Stanton. Mr. and Mrs. Eastburn are members of the Society of Friends. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was out three different times during the emergency at the close of the war.

ALFRED FACKENTHALL, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Durham township, Bucks county, May 24, 1846, being a son of Jacob and Hannah (Mickley) Fackenthall, of German and French descent. His great-great-grandfather was the first of the Fackenthalls to settle in Bucks county. They were farmers. His grandfather, John Fackenthall, was a farmer and was at one time register of the county and a member of the legislature. He was a man of prominence and had many friends. Jacob Fackenthall was a farmer and also a millwright. He died in Doylestown in 1875. His wife is yet living. They were the parents of three children: Alfred, Horace and Jerome. Alfred lived a part of his early life on a farm, and at the age of 17 years entered the Carversville Normal school and studied the higher English branches under a private tutor, and afterward taught school for about six years. He then became a student of ex-Judge Watson for the law course and was admitted to the bar May 5, 1869, and has since been practising in Doylestown. He was on the electoral ticket in 1884 on the republican side. He was married in September, 1874, to Annie, daughter of Aaron and Martha (Scholl) Meredith. They have two children, Norman and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Fackenthall are members of the Reformed church. He is also a member of Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Doylestown Encampment, No. 35, and has passed all the chairs in both branches. He has also passed the chairs in the Grand Encampment of the state. At the annual session of May 17, 1886, upon retiring from the chair of grand patriarch, he was presented with a handsome gold watch by the members of the lodge as a token of their esteem and respect, and in acknowledgment of the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office.

JOHN FARREN, deceased, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 1, 1809, being a son of William and Jane (McVey) Farren, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Farren's grandfather, John Fretz, came from Bedminster township, and located where she now lives. He built a house in 1797, which is still standing. Our subject was reared on a farm, but early engaged in the contracting business, his father having been a contractor also. He subsequently entered into the business quite extensively, and took a contract on the Pennsylvania railroad between the tunnel and Cresson Springs which he completed. He took a number of contracts on other railroads and was interested in the building of the Hoosac tunnel. In January, 1844, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Mary (Stoner) Fretz, and they had four children, one living, Mary S., wife of Samuel J. Penrose. Those deceased are: Mary J., Francis and John A. The last named died December 12, 1884. Mrs. Farren has been a member of the Catholic church at Doylestown for forty years. Mr. Farren died December 16, 1879.

A. M. FELL, dentist, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, October 24, 1834. His parents, Seneca and Sarah (Cress) Fell, were of German and English descent. The Fell family came from England, and three brothers settled in Bucks county, but afterwards separated. Our subject's grandfather, Seneca Fell, owned a farm in Buckingham township, where he lived and died. Our subject's father was also a farmer, and lived and died in Buckingham township. He lived fifty years in one place. He died in 1875, and his wife is still living, in her 91st year. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living: Mary A., wife of William K. Large; Cress, James, Seneca, Jane,



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wife of Josiah Pennington; and Asher M. The one deceased was Jenks. Our subject was reared on a farm until he was 26 years of age, when he entered the dental office of Dr. Rhoads, of Doylestown, with whom he remained about eighteen months. In 1863 he went to Carversville and in 1878 came to Doylestown, and has since practised here. He was married in January 1, 1868, to Mary Ellen Mitchener, of Buckingham township. They are the parents of five children, four living: Florence, Albert, John and Eliza. The one deceased was Emily. Mr. and Mrs. Fell are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He is also one of the managers of the Doylestown and Buckingham turnpike.

N. C. FETTER, pastor of New Britain Baptist church, P. O. New Britain, was born in Churchville June 22, 1848. He is a son of Samuel E. and Jane E. (Twining) Fetter, and is a great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Montanye, who was born in New York January 29, 1768, and at the age of 19 he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church of Warwick, N. Y. In 1801 he became pastor of the Southampton Baptist church. He died September 27, 1829. He was one of the most popular Baptist ministers in eastern Pennsylvania, and his memory is tenderly cherished to this day. Our subject's father was a farmer, in Warminster township, but resides now in Ivyland, retired. He is the father of six children, five of whom are living: Newton C., George C., I. Comly, Caroline L., Janette C., deceased, and E. Chalmers. N. C. Fetter lived on the farm until the age of 17, when he entered the Millersville State Normal school, where he graduated in 1872, after which he was elected a full member of the faculty. He assisted in languages and science of teaching, which position he held two years. He then entered South Jersey Institute, where he took a special course and taught at the same time. He remained there one year, when he was elected to the chair of Latin and Greek in the Reading High school. One year later he entered the Crozer Theological seminary at Chester, Pa., where he was graduated. His ordination took place in the New Britain church June 24, 1879, where he has since been the pastor. Since having charge, the membership of the church has increased about 150. Over 100 were received by baptism. On May 4, 1884, he married Miss Anna C. Wittich, of Reading, by whom he has two children: Newton and George.

SAMUEL A. FIRMAN, real estate broker, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, December 26, 1826. He lived with his grandfather, George Firman, on a small farm in Plumstead until he was 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in the store of William P. Mort at Danboro. After remaining there about two years, he spent six months with his grandfather, and then engaged as a clerk in the store of William R. Evans at Carversville. He was in Mr. Evans' employ until April 1, 1850, when he became a partner in the concern, which adopted the firm name of Evans & Firman. In the spring of 1854 the partnership was dissolved and the business closed out, and Mr. Firman became a salesman in the dry goods store of C. Stoddard & Bro., in Philadelphia, where he remained one year. He then returned to Carversville and formed a partnership in the mercantile business with Morris L. Fell. A short time afterward he bought out Mr. Fell and continued the business alone for four years, when he associated with him James P. Hough as a partner, under the name of Firman & Hough. This partnership continued for two years, when Mr. Firman again conducted the business alone for four years. He then sold out the business to Charles and Watson F. Paxson. After the lapse of a year Mr. Firman formed another partnership with W. F. Paxson and H. A. Pickering, under the firm name of S. A. Firman & Co., which continued business at the old place until 1875, when he sold out to Paxson & Pickering. In 1861 Mr. Firman had purchased the coal yard property at Lumberville from the estate of John E. Huey, and formed a partnership with Charles Auld, under the name of Firman & Auld, which firm conducted the coal business at the above place for five years, when the property was sold by Mr. Firman for twice the amount he paid for it, and the

firm cleared \$9000 in the business. In 1870 our subject opened a store at Bulls Island station, N. J., under the name of F. K. Firman & Co., which was conducted successfully until 1874, when he transferred his stock to Lahaska, Bucks county, where he continued until 1879. He came to Doylestown in 1875. He had been engaged in the real estate business one year previously to his removal to Doylestown, and he afterward turned his entire attention to that business, having formed a partnership for that purpose with T. O. Atkinson, under the name of T. O. Atkinson & Co. The business of this firm was very extensive, amounting to about \$1,000,000 per annum. In 1881 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Firman has conducted the business alone since that date. He was married in 1852 to Hannah Doan, daughter of Jonathan Doan, of Buckingham township. Mr. and Mrs. Firman have had three children, only two of whom are living: Laura, wife of H. O. Harris, and Lizzie. Mrs. Firman is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Firman has been a director of the Doylestown National Bank for over twenty years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN F. FOSBENNER, register of Bucks county, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, September 7, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Fluck) Fosbenner, natives of Bucks county. His great-grandfather was born in Germany and came to America at an early day and settled in Bucks county. Some of the Fosbenners settled in Bedminster and Rockhill townships. His grandfather, John Fosbenner, was a carpenter by trade and died in Rockhill township in his 83d year. Our subject's father was a weaver by trade, and also carried on farming. He died in 1870. Our subject was his only child and was reared on a farm until 21 years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, in Richland township. He followed his trade for about six years, then moved to Haycock township and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1885 he moved to Doylestown. In 1884 he was elected register. He has held the office of justice of the peace for five years. He was married in October, 1870, to Mary E. Lewis, by whom he has four children: Louis E., Jacob, Peter and John S. Mr. and Mrs. Fosbenner are members of the church. His maternal grandfather's name was Christian Fluck, who was a hatter by trade and lived and died in Haycock township.

JOHN S. FRETZ, lumberman, P. O. Doylestown, was born in this township, in September, 1850, being a son of Philip K. and Anna (Stover) Fretz, of Bucks county. His father was of German and his mother of French descent, the pioneer of the Fretz family having settled here in the 16th century. John S. was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district school. Being quite young at the time of his father's death, he resided for a time with his mother and brother Philip. He is now the owner of a small farm on which are his residence and saw mill, to which he gives almost his entire attention. He was married in November, 1878, to Mary W., a daughter of Henry Long, by whom he has one child, Harry A. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz are members of the Presbyterian church.

PHILIP H. FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, November 22, 1846, and is a son of Philip E. and Anna (Stover) Fretz. His parents were natives of Bucks county, and were of German and French origin, the ancestors of the family having settled in the county at an early date. Christian Fretz, grandfather of Philip H., was a farmer and owned a large tract of land. Philip K., father of our subject, was also a farmer, but was extensively engaged in contract work, being one of the contractors to build the Horse Shoe Curve over the Allegheny mountains, on the Pennsylvania R. R. In 1849, during the cholera rage at the almshouse, he rendered great assistance, being the first on the ground and the last to leave. He was one of the prominent men of the county. He had three brothers, his oldest brother being Captain Fretz, who sailed from the Isthmus of Panama in 1849 to San Francisco, where he established a bank. Philip K. Fretz was buried at sea, dying when on his first voyage. He had four children:

Charles, Mary C., Philip H. and John S. Philip H. lived on the home farm until after his father's death. In 1869 he took a trip to San Francisco, and came back by stage, which trip he repeated sometime later. He spent sometime in New York City, where he was engaged in the manufacture of silver plate. In September, 1871, he married Willa, daughter of Robert Johnston, and has three children: J. Edgar, A. Lela and Ralph Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Fretz has been engaged in many important enterprises. He is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. He has always taken an interest in religious affairs, and was instrumental in the building of the neat stone Sabbath school edifice at Turk. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL S. FRIES, physician, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 19, 1828, and is a son of John and Christiana (Wise) Fries, both former residents of Bucks county. His parents moved to Chester county about 1800, where his father followed farming until his death, in 1861. He had nine children, four living; George, Samuel S., Maria and Sophia. Our subject was reared on a farm, attending the schools at the same time, until he was 19 years of age; he then taught the Friends' school at Willistown, Chester county, for one term; he then joined the army, and went to Mexico, and served in the war of 1847 and 1848. On his return, he taught school one term at Mount Pleasant seminary, Chester county; he then went to Pittsburg, where he taught for three years, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. George Whitesell. He then attended lectures at the Jefferson College at Philadelphia, after which he practised medicine five years in Chester county. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he kept a store and manufactured. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in company A, 4th regiment P. V., and served three months, after which he enlisted in the regular army for five years, and was immediately appointed hospital steward U. S. army, and placed upon the medical staff of Hays, the great Arctic explorer, where he served about two years; he was then ordered to report for duty, on board the ship "Marcia C. Day;" under sealed orders, she cruised in southern waters for some time, and lay at anchor in Hampton Roads for three months; he was relieved from duty on ship board, and ordered to report for duty at Nicetown Hospital, from there ordered to Beverly Hospital, N. J., and from there to Whitehall Hospital below Bristol; was on duty here until the 25th of August, 1865, when, at his own request, he received orders from General Grant to be mustered out of the service; but, at the request of the surgeon-in-charge, remained three months to close up and settle the affairs of the hospital. He then came to Doylestown, and bought a property near Judge Chapman, where he lived about two years. He then moved to Milford, Del., where he bought a farm, and remained about a year. In 1871 he bought the farm where he now lives. He has been three times married; first, to Martha Richards, by whom he had one child, William. He was married in 1866 to Jennie Hill, no children; again married in 1871 to Lizzie Raike, by whom he has two children: Laura M. and Bertie R. Dr. Fries is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY GARGES, farmer, P. O. Edison, was born in Doylestown township, August 19, 1830, and is a son of Abraham and Leah (Ruth) Garges, natives of Bucks county. The Garges family came from Germany, and were among the early settlers of the county. Our subject's father was born on the old homestead, which is now owned by Alexander Rich. He was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on farming also. He died in 1860 at the place where our subject now lives. He was the father of nine children: William, Mary, Rebecca, Henry, Lewis, Sarah A. and Priscilla, all living; and Anna L. and Abraham, deceased. Henry Garges was reared on the old homestead until about 16 years of age, when his father moved to where he now lives. After his death, Henry came into possession of the farm which he still owns. His father had erected all the buildings on the place before his death.

Henry was married on March 13, 1862, to Mary E. Roberts. They have three children: Anna L., Edward and Isaac B. Mr. and Mrs. Garges are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM GODSHALK, miller, P. O. New Britain, was born in Chester county, Pa., in October, 1817, and is a son of Samuel and Sidney (Kelly) Godshalk. The Godshalk family were early settlers in this county, his grandfather being a farmer. Our subject's father was a miller, and on April 1, 1841, became the possessor of the mill property, which he sold in 1847 to his son William, who is now running it. He afterward moved to Doylestown, where he died in 1860. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was the father of eight children, three still living: Rachel, William and Sidney. William learned the trade of a miller, and attended the common schools until 1833, when he turned his whole attention to his business. At the age of 19 he entered the academy with the intention of learning Latin and becoming a lawyer; this purpose he abandoned and returned to the mill, and has made many improvements, introducing steam-power in 1855 into the mill, which can also be run by water-power. In his younger days he was quite prominent in politics, in 1848 being nominated for county treasurer, and in 1864 for the state senate. In 1871 he was elected associate judge by one hundred and two majority. He served five years, and in 1878 he was nominated for congress in the 7th district, and was elected by 1,338 majority; and re-elected in 1880 by a majority of 1,864. He has served four years in congress. He was a candidate for re-nomination in 1882, but was defeated, the nomination being given to the candidate from Montgomery county. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to his old duties in the mill. He was married April 22, 1841, to Anna Swartzlander, by whom he had five children, four living: Alfred S., Mary, Elwood and Isabella. His wife died in November, 1873, and he was again married in October, 1876, to Emily Van Horn. In September, 1862, he joined Captain George Hart's company, who went at the call of the government for service. He was at Hagerstown, Md., at the time of the battle of Antietam. Mr. Godshalk is an influential and prominent citizen of Bucks county. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

J. E. GROFF, M. D., P. O. Doylestown, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, August 3, 1856, and is a son of Isaac and Mary A. (Fellman) Groff, of German descent. The family originated from Holland, this branch having settled in the upper end of Bucks county, where they are still known. The grandfather, Jacob Groff, was a farmer. Our subject's father is a merchant tailor and is living at Lexington. He was for many years a merchant at Chalfont and opened what is known as the centennial store in 1873. He had only one child, James E., who began teaching when quite young and taught two terms. He then entered Ursinus college, at Freeland, Pa. He remained in this school a little over two years, after which he entered the store of his father at Chalfont and remained with him until 1877. He then began the study of medicine and entered Jefferson Medical college in 1878 and graduated in 1880. In April of the same year he began practice at Tradesville, where he remained until 1887, and while living there erected a large and handsome residence. In 1886 he came to Doylestown, where he has since been in practice. He was married November 16, 1876, to Adelaide, daughter of Charles N. and Louisa Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Groff are the parents of one child, Howard. They are members of church. Dr. Groff is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Bucks County Medical Society.

R. W. HAMILTON, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, April 20, 1815, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Hamilton, natives of Ireland. His father and four brothers served in the English army and navy. His father served in the army nearly all his life, commencing when quite young. Our subject remained at home until 1837. In the fall of that year he took

passage on the sailing vessel "Old Pocahontas," under Capt. James West. He landed in Philadelphia November 20, 1837, having been sixty-three days on the voyage. After arriving here he sought employment in a dry goods commission house as salesman. He was in the mercantile business in Philadelphia until 1857, when being out of health he retired from business. In the same year he came to Bucks county, located in New Britain, and bought a farm and was a successful farmer. He remained there until 1867, when he removed to Doylestown township and bought a property of ten acres near Cross Keys, and resided there until 1872, when he bought the property where he now resides. He has improved the place until it is now one of the most pleasant in the borough. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Ennis, by whom he had one child, Richard Willard, who died when young. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian church.

AARON W. HARING, steward Bucks county almshouse, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Milford township, November 8, 1829, being the son of Henry and Sophia (Walt) Haring, natives of Montgomery county. Mr. Haring is of German descent. His grandfather, George Haring, was a resident of Montgomery county, where his family were large land-owners. He was a farmer by occupation, and married a Miss Gittleman. Our subject's father was born in Montgomery county, and after his marriage, removed to Milford township and rented a farm for several years. He then bought a farm in the same township, which he afterward sold and bought one near Trumbauersville, where he lived until his death, in 1852. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are now living: Catherine, Amos, Mary, and Aaron W., who lived with his parents on the farm until he was 20 years of age. He then learned cigar-making, after which he engaged with his brother in mercantile pursuits for about two years, when he was married and carried on cigar making in Trumbauersville. He afterward engaged in the hard-wood lumber business, cutting the timber and shipping it, which business he followed for several years, carrying on farming at the same time. In 1884 he was elected steward of the Bucks county almshouse. His term expired in April, 1887, by resignation. Mr. Haring, since having charge of this most important institution, has given satisfaction to the board and the people of Bucks county. In September, 1852, he married Mary Geltman, of Quakertown, by whom he had six children, five of whom still live: Sophia, wife of Charles Shantz; Henry, John, Catharine, wife of Frank Heller; and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Haring are members of the Lutheran church. He is also a member of Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., of Quakertown.

HENRY O. HARRIS, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y., July 10, 1850, and is a son of Marvin and Jinnet (Lyell) Harris, both of whom are natives of Connecticut. Our subject was brought up in Kendall, N. Y. He received his education at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, at Lima, N. Y., where he prepared himself for college, and entered Genesee college at Lima in 1868. On the dissolution of Genesee college, he entered Syracuse university and was graduated in 1872. He taught school in Genesee Wesleyan seminary for a short time, and in 1871 came to Bucks county and located at Carversville as a teacher and afterwards principal of the Excelsior Normal Institute. He engaged in the lumber business in Cadillac, Mich., in 1873, as a superintendent and bookkeeper for the firm of Harris Brothers. He spent about eighteen months there, then went to Philadelphia, where he was employed as bookkeeper by Harley & Beale, wholesale grocers, for about one year. In July, 1875, he came to Doylestown, and the following October began to read law under Louis H. James. He was admitted to the bar November 12, 1877, and has since been practising in the courts of Bucks county, remaining two years in partnership with Louis H. James. He was married September 24, 1879, to Laura Firman, eldest daughter of Samuel A. Firman, of Doylestown, Pa. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows.

ALLEN H. HEIST, proprietor of the Monument house, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Milford township March 23, 1836, and is a son of Daniel S. and Mary (Himmelwright) Heist, of German descent. The great-great-grandfather came from Germany. The family first settled in Montgomery county, but some of them were very early settlers of this county. Our subject's grandfather Heist was a resident of Milford township and kept a hotel at Trumbauersville and also carried on farming. He bought a grist-mill near Milford Square and built a house in 1818. He afterwards moved to Milford Square, where he kept a hotel until his death. Our subject's father took the mill after he was married and carried it on until about 1861, when he took the hotel and conducted the same until his death in 1864. He was the father of four children: Allen H., Thomas H., Tilghman H. (deceased), and Sarah A., wife of David Huber. Our subject learned the miller's trade at Milford Square and took charge at the age of 23, and continued until 1863, when he was elected recorder of Bucks county and removed to Doylestown. He held the office three years and then bought the hotel which he now conducts. In the fall of 1881 he was elected sheriff and served three years. He was chief burgess of the borough one term and has held a number of minor offices. In 1882 he added the new front to the hotel, and it is now one of the most commodious in the borough, and is ably conducted by Mr. Heist and his son Charles. He was married in May, 1858, to Catherine B. Kachline, by whom he had six children: Ellen, married to George L. Bitting; Charles H., married and has one child, Frankie; Thomas, deceased; Flora, married to Frank Zorns; Mary and Sallie. Mr. Heist is a member of the Doylestown Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife is a member of the Reformed. Mr. Heist is an enterprising and influential citizen. In 1874 he was engaged in the manufacture of cider. Since 1869 he has carried on the wholesale liquor business. He is interested to some extent in the iron mines in Berks and Lehigh counties. He has been interested in the coal business and is now a manufacturer of paints. Mr. Heist is the owner of considerable property.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, manufacturer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia county January 18, 1843, his parents being William and Rosalia (Vierig) Hoffman. William Hoffman, Sr., was a native of Bavaria and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he carried on his trade, but afterward removed to Milltown township, Bucks county, about 1848, where he engaged in farming and died in 1863. His widow resides in Doylestown. William was but three years of age when his parents removed to Milltown township. In 1859 he went to Hatboro to learn the trade of tinsmith with Henry Daubert. In March, 1862, he came to Doylestown as foreman of a branch shop here. He remained with Mr. Daubert three years, after which he started for himself. He erected his present buildings in 1879, at a cost of about \$6,000. Here, in connection with tin-roofing, he carries on the manufacture of tinware and deals in stoves, heaters, ranges, pumps, lightning rods, and everything pertaining to the trade. He employs from three to five men. On September 22, 1865, he married Miss Mary E. Kratz, of Bucks county. They have had five children: Sybilla, Rosalia, Lizzie, and Mary Emma, living, and Isaac Herbert, deceased. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to Doylestown Council, No. 166, United American Mechanics, and has held office in both. He represented the latter order seven years in the state body, and is one of the state council officers at the present time. He has held the office of school director.

JOHN JACOBY, farmer, P. O. New Britain, was born in Doylestown township on January 2, 1829, and is a son of John, Sr. and Mary (Shifer) Jacoby, natives of Bucks county. The Jacoby family were among the early settlers of Durham township. The grandfather of our subject was a blacksmith by trade and also carried on farming. The father of John was born in Durham township and moved to Doyles-

town township about 1820, and purchased the farm where Henry F. now lives. He died in his 81st year. He was the father of nine children, three of whom are living: Isaac, Susan, wife of Samuel Haldeman, and John, who is a farmer in Doylestown township, where he has always lived. He owned three farms, two of which he has deeded to his sons. On March 2, 1852, he married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Hester (Meredith) Clymer. They are the parents of five children: Henry F., Edwin and Carrie, living, and Mary and Jennie, deceased. Mr. Jacoby and his wife are members of the Baptist church at New Britain, of which he has been a trustee for twenty years.

O. S. JACOBY, miller, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, in December, 1855, and is a son of Peter and Lydia A. (Summers) Jacoby, natives of Bucks county. The grandfather and father of O. S. were both farmers in Doylestown township. The latter was the father of three children, of whom our subject is the only one living. When he was 15 years of age his father died; he took charge of the home place, and remained with his mother until her death, at which time he was but 19 years old; after which he worked at slate-roofing, which he followed until 1879, when he bought the mill property he now owns, and two resident properties from Joseph Lapp. He started in milling with an old experienced miller. The mill is run by both steam and water-power, and under the new process. He ships a great deal of rye flour, and has a large custom trade. He turns out, on an average, 3000 bushels a month in the winter season. In December, 1879, he married Laura Case, by whom he has one child, Edith M. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Red Men.

JOHN D. JAMES, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown, December 1, 1856, and is a son of Nathan C. and Maria (Megargee) James, his father being a native of Bucks county and his mother of Montgomery county. The first of the family to come to Bucks county was John James, who came from Wales about 1711, and bought a large tract of land near where Doylestown now stands from the Society of Free Traders. His great-grandfather, Nathan, served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, John D., also offered to enlist but was refused on account of his youth. He was a farmer by occupation. He was appointed crier of the court in 1820, and held that position until 1871. Of the land which was first taken up by the James family two tracts still remain in the name. Our subject's father, Nathan C., was admitted to the bar in 1851. He held the office of district attorney for six years, and was appointed revenue collector under Andrew Johnson's administration, but was not confirmed. The Jameses are all democrats. Our subject, John D., attended the Doylestown school until he graduated in 1874, when he entered the Lehigh University in 1872-73. He studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar September 9, 1878, which was the first legal business transacted in the new court-house. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F. Encampment; also St. Tammany Castle K. G. E., and is a prominent young attorney and an able speaker.

LEVI L. JAMES, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in New Britain township, Pa., March 5, 1846, and is a son of Samuel P. and Louisa A. (Mann) James, natives of Bucks county, and of Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject's father was a farmer almost all his life. He was the father of seven children. Levi L. was reared on a farm until he was 14 years of age, when he entered the store of William Thompson as clerk and remained there three years, when he entered the Millersville State Normal school in Lancaster county. He afterward came to Doylestown and read law with H. P. & G. Ross, and April 25, 1870, was admitted to the bar and has since been in practice with Hon. George Ross, the firm being known as George Ross & L. L. James. In 1873 he was elected district attorney, and served one term. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He was married January 22, 1883, to Rebecca R. Purdy. They are parents of one child, Samuel P.

O. P. JAMES, physician, P. O. Doylestown, was born in New Britain, Bucks county, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Williams) James, of Welsh and Scotch descent. His great-grandfather was the first of the family to settle in this county, and took up about 1,000 acres of land near New Britain, a part of which he farmed. His grandfather, Isaac James, was also a farmer and lived and died in New Britain. Benjamin, the father of O. P., was likewise a farmer. He had two brothers who served in the revolution. He reared a family of eleven children, two of whom now survive. He died in 1854, and his wife in 1838. O. P. remained with his parents until their death, after which he remained on the homestead two years. He removed to Doylestown in 1859 and has resided there ever since. In 1840 he graduated at Jefferson Medical college and began to practise in New Britain, where he stayed until he came to Doylestown. He is one of the leading physicians of the borough and has an extended practice. He has been the almsouse physician for seventeen years. In 1864 he was elected state senator. He has been one of the directors of the national bank for a number of years; treasurer of the Doylestown turnpike; president of the town council several years, and has been connected with many of the leading institutions of the borough. He was married in 1859 to Sarah A., daughter of 'Squire Gordon. They are the parents of three children: Oliver B., Martha A., and Sarah M. Dr. James is a member of the Masonic lodge in Doylestown, of which he is treasurer, and has passed all the chairs. He has been the representative to the grand lodge for several years. He was a candidate for congress, but against his will, in 1878. He was one of the originators of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute in 1866, and has been its treasurer ever since.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, December 5, 1817, and is a son of David and Susanna (Riale) Johnston, a daughter of Esquire John Riale, of Irish-Welsh descent. His grandfather, Robert Johnston, settled in Huntingdon county, where he lived until his death. David Johnston, a brother of Robert, bought the farm where our subject now lives, and lived there until his death. Our subject's father then came into possession of the farm, and moved there in 1820. He served under Captain Magill in the war of 1812, and was a prominent man in his day. He died October 28, 1867, and his wife died August 26, 1866, in her 96th year. They were the parents of three children: David R. and John, both deceased, and Robert, who has lived on this farm since he was three years of age. He followed farming until 1872, since which time he has retired. In 1842 he married a daughter of Captain William McHenry, by whom he had three children: Susan R., wife of Henry H. Hough, in the pension office at Washington; Wilhelmina, wife of Philip H. Fretz, and William E., deceased. His wife died July 14, 1848, and he was again married in November, 1857, to Amelia, daughter of Christian Brower, who died June 3, 1882. Mr. Johnston is a member of the New Britain Baptist church.

EDWIN KNIGHT, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., November 18, 1821, and is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilson) Knight. He is of English and Welsh extraction. His great-grandfather came from England about the time of Penn, and settled in Philadelphia county, where he took up and bought a large tract of land, on his death leaving each of his children a large farm. His son, Jonathan, was also a wealthy farmer, who lived and died in Philadelphia county. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The father of our subject was also a farmer. He died of heart disease. He was the father of nine children, six of whom now survive: Amy, Edwin, Jesse W., Grace, Wilson J., and Amos W. Edwin lived on the farm until 15 years of age, when he entered the employ of Townsend Sharpless, where he remained two years. He then returned to farm life until he was 21, when he went to milling, following that seven years. After a subsequent stay in Philadelphia county of two years, he farmed in Northampton and



James Briggs

Upper Makefield townships. In 1875 he moved to his present farm, where he has since lived. His father served three years in the legislature, and was associate judge of Philadelphia for a number of years. He was also a justice of the peace, and a prominent and influential man in his day. Edwin Knight was married May 11, 1848, to Anna L., daughter of John R. and Sarah (Lewis) Bodine. They are the parents of four children: Robert L., married to Josephine Roberts; Harry N., J. Thomas, and Carrie B. In 1875 Mr. Knight was elected treasurer of Bucks county and served one term, and was the first man elected on the three years' term. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

ELMER W. KIRK, liveryman, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, August 3, 1861, and is a son of Thomas H. and Amanda (Walton) Kirk, natives of Bucks county and of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject's father was a farmer during his early life, but he is now living retired in Buckingham township. Elmer W. was reared on a farm until he was 18 years of age, when he engaged in butchering at Forrestville for a short time, when he came to Doylestown, and followed the same for three years. In the summer of 1886 he engaged in keeping a livery stable at Doylestown, which he still runs. He keeps fourteen horses and a number of vehicles, and has a very large place. He runs the business on an extensive scale. He was married in December, 1883, to Clara, daughter of James and Josephine Fell, by whom he has one child, Marion. Mr. Kirk is an enterprising citizen, and fully understands his business.

WILLIAM K. LARGE, deceased, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, August 8, 1818, being a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Kinsey) Large, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The ancestors of the present family were among the early settlers of this county. William K. was reared to farm life, being only nine months old when his father died. He worked out as soon as he became large enough to do so, and went to school in winter. He moved to Doylestown in 1874, and bought the property where he lived, and engaged in auctioneering until his death, February 4, 1876. He was married December 10, 1840, to Mary A., daughter of Seneca and Sarah (Cress) Fell. Mrs. Fell is still living, and is in her 92d year. The children of William K. and Mary A. Large are: Caroline, Seneca, George, Howard, and Arthur. Caroline died in 1842. Mrs. Large was a farmer's daughter, and with her husband worked hard to get along. Mr. Large was an auctioneer. In 1864 he began to keep account of the sales conducted by him. The number in 1864 was 122; in 1865, 137; 1866, 131; 1867, 148; 1868, 145; 1869, 130; 1870, 105; 1871, 107; 1872, 100; 1873, 125; 1874, 134; 1875, 96. In the latter year his health compelled him to give up auctioneering. In 1874 he moved to Doylestown, and died of heart disease February 4, 1876.

WILLIAM M. LARGE, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Huntingdon county, N. J., June 17, 1812, and is the son of William and Susanna (Palmer) Large. Samuel Large was one of the originators of the Friends' meeting in Hunterdon county. The grandfather was a farmer, and owned a large tract of land. William M. was a babe when his father died, and at the age of 12 years he went to Doylestown and was bound out to James Kelly, editor of the "Intelligencer." After his time was up, he worked around the office a few weeks for his board, then went to Philadelphia, where he fell in with Seneca W. Ely, and they together bought a press and material and went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and started a job office, with which they were quite successful. They remained one year, and in the meantime he received a letter from Mr. Kelly, asking him to take an interest in the "Intelligencer." He returned, and he and Mr. Kelly run the paper for three years, when he bought Kelly's interest, and continued until March, 1841, when he sold it to Samuel Fretz. He then bought a farm and followed that occupation until a few years ago, when he retired. He has owned several farms, and has two at present. He was married in February, 1841, to Annie, daughter of Joseph and Mary (White)

Watson. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Harry C., who is married to Lavina Pierson, and has three children: Mary B., Josephine C., and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Large are members of the Society of Friends.

SAMUEL B. LARZALERE, farmer, P. O. Edison, was born in Bensalem township, January 21, 1824, and is a son of Nicholas and Esther (Berrell) Larzalere, the latter a daughter of Major Jeremiah Berrell, of Abington township, Montgomery county. They are the descendants of French Huguenots, who came to this country about 1600, and settled in Rhode Island. They afterward came to Bucks county, and located in Bristol. Benjamin Larzalere, grandfather of Samuel B., had eight children: Joseph, Nicholas, Benjamin, William, Ann, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mary (deceased). Of these only William is living, aged 75. Benjamin was a farmer by occupation, and was an extensive land-owner in Bristol township, where he died in his 77th year. Our subject's father was a farmer, and in 1828 moved to Abington township, where he died in 1862. His widow still resides on the old homestead, and is in her 83d year. They were the parents of twelve children: Samuel B., Benjamin, Jeremiah, William, John, Mary, Henry, Sarah, Amanda, Hannah, James H., and Joseph, who was burned to death when the house was burned, February 22, 1842. Our subject was born in Bensalem township, and at the age of five years moved with his parents to Abington township. When 21 years of age he went west into Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and followed droving for years. His first drove consisted of three horses, which he led over the mountains himself. He continued this until 1881, driving stock from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to the place where he now lives. He was the first man to ship a carload of horses over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and is the first man that ever made a public sale of western horses in Bucks and Montgomery counties. The first sale was made in Jenkintown, which is the headquarters for droving, yet carried on by subject's brother. At least five hundred head are sold there yearly. During the war he was very extensively engaged in the stock business, and had large contracts with the government. In 1856 he bought the farm where he now lives, which consists of 200 acres, and cost \$20,000. He moved on it in 1860. In 1865 he bought 107 acres of land adjoining at \$110 an acre, and now owns 321 acres in one tract, one of the most valuable farms in Bucks county. In all he owns 433 acres. In January, 1848, he married Beulah Batton of New Jersey, and they are the parents of four children: Joseph N., John F., Samuel B., Jr., and Estella, deceased. Mr. Larzalere is an enterprising and intelligent citizen, and has done a great deal to build up public enterprise. He is the oldest stock-dealer now living in the county.

GEORGE LEAR, deceased, attorney-at-law and banker, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, February 16, 1818, being the son of Robert and Mary (Meloy) Lear. He was educated at the county schools, finishing with a term at the Newtown academy. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of 13 assumed the responsibility of directing his future unaided by any source. Engaged until nineteen in such pursuits as a laborer usually finds in an agricultural community, he then became a teacher in the public schools, in which vocation he continued four years, when he entered a country store, devoting his spare time to the study of the law under the preceptorship of E. T. McDowell, of Doylestown, an eminent lawyer and a member of the constitutional convention of 1837-8. He removed to Doylestown in April, 1844, entered the office of his preceptor to continue his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, November 16, 1844. In August, 1848, he was appointed deputy attorney-general by Honorable James Cooper, was re-appointed by Honorable Cornelius Daveagh, his successor, and held the position until 1850, when the office of district attorney was created and that of deputy attorney-general superseded. In March, 1865, he was made president of the Doylestown National Bank, but continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, May 23, 1884. He had risen by the force of industry and intellect to a proud

position among his fellows. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1872-73 from the 7th senatorial district, but did not sign his name to or vote for the constitution adopted by the convention; while he advocated and sustained all the important measures of reform in the convention, he believed that the instrument as finally adopted contained unwarranted encroachments upon the rights and restrictions of the powers of the people. He was an early and persistent advocate of temperance reform and contributed much to advance its interests. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft attorney-general of the commonwealth. In this capacity he served during Hartranft's term with marked ability. In January, 1845, he married Sidney White, of Montgomery county, by whom were three children: Henry, Cordelia and Mary. The last named married George P. Brock. The life and successful career of the subject of this sketch are worthy of study and imitation on the part of beginners; a demonstration of what ability and industry are capable of accomplishing. He rose to eminence by force of character. He had a strong will and indomitable courage. The elements of genius were his in a marked degree. He had the fancy of a poet and the tongue of an orator; more than these, a substratum of sound sense. He had great power before a jury. The people of Bucks county will long bear in recollection the bold advocate and faithful counsellor. Nor can the host of friends who knew him in life forget the genial, honorable, and manly traits that made him the Robert Burns of their class.

HENRY LEAR, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, is a native of the borough, and was born March 21, 1848, being a son of George and Sidney (White) Lear, both natives of Bucks county. His grandfather, Robert, settled on a farm in Bucks county at an early day. George Lear, father of Henry, was highly educated and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in November, 1844, when in his 26th year, and was a practising attorney all his life. Henry was educated partly in Doylestown and Philadelphia and graduated at Yale college in 1869. He attended lectures in the law course at the University of Pennsylvania in the winter of 1870-71, and was admitted to the bar September 11, 1871. He is a man of high ability and has won the commendation of all. In June, 1884, he was elected president of the Doylestown National bank. He is also president of the Labaska Fire Insurance company, and of the Doylestown Mutual Insurance company. He was married June 10, 1875, to Louisa P., daughter of John J. and Julia (Philler) Brock. They are the parents of three sons: John B., George and William P. and one daughter Julia B. Mrs. Lear is a member of the Episcopal church.

HENRY D. LIVEZEY, contractor, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Warrington township, Bucks county, August 31, 1833, and is a son of David and Rosanna (Darrah) Livezey, both natives of Bucks county, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His grandfather, Jonathan, settled in Bucks county in the latter part of the last century. Our subject's father was born in 1790, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1845 in Doylestown township. He was the father of nine children, five of whom are living: Sarah M., wife of John Arnold; William, Henry D., Whittingham J., and James. Our subject lived on the farm until he was 18 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade in Doylestown. He has resided here since 1851. He has built more houses in the borough than any other man, and has been a contractor for twenty years. He owns four houses in Doylestown. He was married March 18, 1858, to Anna Wambold, by whom he has two children: Clara W., wife of Dr. John A. Fell, and John B. Mrs. Livezey and daughter are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Livezey is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the town council seven years, and has been school director eight years. He is a public spirited and enterprising citizen.

E. MORRIS LLOYD, deceased, was born in Newtown, July 10, 1827, and is a son of John and Amanda (Morris) Lloyd, and a grandson of Enos Morris, of New-

town, one of the first attorneys of the county, and a very prominent citizen. Our subject was a descendant of Cadwallader Morris, who settled in Hilltown more than a century ago. His father, John Morris, was a man of means and never took an active part in business. E. Morris Lloyd, while a youth, entered a New York house to fit himself for mercantile life. In 1846 he entered the office of Honorable John Fox and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1848. He practised in the county until his death, being in practice more than a quarter of a century. He reached a leading position in his profession, and was an able, upright man. Mr. Lloyd never held office, but devoted himself to his profession. He was married December 26, 1848, to Julia D., daughter of Doctor W. S. Hendrie, a prominent physician of Doylestown, and Ann Dunlap Hendrie. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were the parents of two sons: Henry A., a lawyer, residing in St. Louis; and Doctor James H. Lloyd, who is a practising physician in Philadelphia. The deceased Lloyd was a member of the Masonic order in Doylestown, and also a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mrs. Lloyd. Doctor W. S. Hendrie was born in Sussex county N. J., in December, 1798. His father, Joseph J., was a native of Scotland, and graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Doctor William S., when a young man, became a student of Doctor John Wilson, of Buckingham. His going there was his first introduction to a community largely composed of Friends. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he met his future partner in life, Miss Ann Dunlap. In 1823, soon after obtaining his diploma, he began to practise at Hilltown, Bucks county. About 1840 he moved to Doylestown, where he practised until his death, which occurred April 20, 1875. In 1840 he was a presidential elector of Pennsylvania on the whig ticket, as decided by a small majority for Harrison and Tyler. In the early part of 1849 he was appointed by Governor Johnston associate judge in the place of Gen. Samuel A. Smith, and continued on the bench until 1851. In 1861 he was examining surgeon for the county under the state militia law, and after the close of the war for the Union was medical examiner for the county under the pension laws. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and for twenty years treasurer, and was also a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hendrie was a venerable, good, and honest man, and one of the prominent physicians of the county, as he was also a leading and influential citizen.

C. H. MAGILL, express agent, P. & R. railroad, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown May 27, 1844, and is a son of Alfred and Jane S. (Mann) Magill, both natives of Bucks county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The great-grandfather of our subject came from the north of Ireland with his brother and settled in Bucks county. The brother returned to Ireland. This settlement was made 150 years ago. His grandfather, William Magill, served as captain of the Bucks County Rangers. The following reward offered by him is copied from the original bill:—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Camp Snyder, John Loudslager, a private belonging to the Bucks County Rangers, of the 1st Reg. Pa. Vol. Rifleman: about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair hair, light eyes, 20 years of age, took with him a rifle stamped U. S., knapsack, marked S. P., and canteen. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the said deserter at any military post in the U. S. military district.

WILLIAM MAGILL,
Capt. Bucks Co. Rangers.

Camp Dupont, Nov. 12, 1814.

The property that the express office is now in is owned by C. H. Magill, and has been in possession of the family since 1753. Capt. William Magill was among the first business men of Doylestown. He was a clock-maker by trade and manufactured the large old-fashioned clocks. He also kept hotel in Doylestown. He

died a comparatively young man. Our subject's father always resided in Doylestown. He taught school during his early life and run a marble yard. He had six children: Laura, Theodore, Edwardane, Eugene (deceased), Charles H., and Freddie. Both parents are deceased. Our subject was reared in Doylestown and attended school until 18 years of age. In 1862 he was employed by Heston & Co.'s Express. He managed their office until 1879, when he accepted his present position with the P. & R. Express. He was married in 1873 to Anna J. Shelmire, of Philadelphia. Mr. Magill is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, 196th regiment, P. V. I., and served under Capt. C. K. Frankenfield. They went to Chicago, Ill., where they guarded the prisoners, and then went to Fort Delaware.

JAMES S. MANN, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown township, May 19, 1819, and is a son of John and Martha (Greir) Mann, of Scotch and Irish descent. His great-grandfather Mann came from Scotland and settled in this county, and his great-grandfather Greir from Ireland. They were strong Presbyterians, and were among the early settlers of Bucks county. His grandfather, John Mann, was born July 23, 1742, married December 31, 1765, and died November 7, 1819. He served as captain in the revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Germantown. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's father was a carpenter during his early life. At one time, during a great epidemic, he was kept busy making rough boxes to lay away the dead. His latter days were spent on a farm where he died. He owned a large tract of land. He had six children by his first wife: Mary, Eliza, Benjamin, John, Martha, and James, all deceased. He had eight children by the second marriage, three of whom are still living: Susan Stuckert, Louisa James, and James S. The ones deceased are John G., Jane S., wife of Captain Magill; Margaret C., wife of James S. Pool; William M., a physician at Hartsville for many years; and Charles H. Our subject remained on the old homestead until he was 50 years old, when he moved to Doylestown and erected the building at the corner of State and Main streets. He followed the bakery and confectionery business nine years, sold out in 1885, and retired. Mr. Mann owns a nice farm of 133 acres just outside of the borough. He was married January 28, 1841, to Hannah H. Stuckert, by whom he had five children, only one of whom is living, Charles H., a physician at Norristown. He was married the second time in 1870 to Mary Hahl, by whom he has one child, Harry G. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are members of the church, he of the Presbyterian and she of the Lutheran. Mr. Mann has been director of the poor one term. When the late war broke out he raised a cavalry company, but infantry being more needed at that time, he was requested to change his company to infantry, and refused. When the call to save the state came he immediately raised another company, marched to Harrisburg and was regularly mustered in, but was too late for immediate service, as the battle of Gettysburg had been fought the day before. He remained there with his company for some time, when they were honorably discharged. His brother Benjamin served in the war of 1812, under Captain Magill. Mr. Mann has been a director of the Agricultural society for twenty years.

JAMES K. MILLER, retired coal merchant, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Easton, Pa., February 14, 1821, and is a son of Hiram and Mary (Knapp) Miller. His grandfather Miller came from Scotland and his grandfather Knapp from Germany. His father was a shoemaker. In 1810 he removed to Easton, Pa., and he served in the war of 1812. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1871. His wife died a short time afterwards. Of their eight children only James K., the youngest, is living. At the age of four he moved with his parents to Jenkintown, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker, remained until 1854, then went to Philadelphia and engaged in the coal business for twenty-three years. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Doylestown, having built a fine residence there. He has been

a director of the Bucks County Trust company since its inception. In September, 1844, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Van Pelt) Jenkins. Mrs. Miller's great-grandfather owned a tract of over 800 acres in and around Jenkintown, taken up from William Penn about 200 years ago. They were all members of the Friends' meeting. Mr. Miller has five children: Ellen F.; Annie R., wife of Penrose Bardruff, a publisher in Lincoln, Neb.; Mary K., wife of James Beckman, a manufacturer in Philadelphia; Sallie, wife of Howard Cadwallader, in the produce business in Philadelphia; and George H., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian church.

ELI MORRIS, farmer, P. O. New Britain, was born in Doylestown township, August 5, 1835, and is a son of John and Margaret (Garner) Morris, the former a native of Bucks county, and the latter of Montgomery county. The great-grandfather of Eli came from Wales in the early part of the 17th century, and settled in Doylestown township. He owned a large tract of land; his son James, who was a farmer, living and dying on the old homestead (now in possession of R. W. Lovett). James Morris was in his 75th year when he died, and had raised a family of eight children, only one of whom is living, John, who is now in his 97th year, and lives with his son Eli. He is the father of six children: George, Ann E., Abraham, and Eli, living, and James and Martha, deceased. Eli is the youngest of the family and lived on the homestead farm until 1870, when he moved to the place where he has since lived. He was married March 15, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ellen (Keller) Sassaman. They are the parents of three children: Ella, wife of Jesse Weand, Maggie M. and John S. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Morris has been a school director for eleven years, and director of the poor three years.

EVAN J. MORRIS, restaurant keeper, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, November 7, 1834, and is a son of Theodore and Hannah (Layman) Morris, of Welsh and German descent. The great-great-grandfather came from Wales and settled in Bucks county in the early part of the 18th century. His grandfather, William, resided on a farm in Plumstead township, and died there in his 70th year. He was the father of ten children, five of whom are still living. Theodore Morris resides in Plumstead township. He kept hotel for many years and has owned at different times nearly all the real estate on Plumstead hill. He is the father of nine children: Evan J., Mary, Matthias (deceased), William, Charles, Catherine, John, Emma, and Bella. Evan J., the oldest, was reared on a farm until 18 years of age, when he learned the miller's trade, which he followed for eleven years at Carversville. In 1871 he moved to Doylestown, and engaged in the restaurant business. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on for fifteen years. He owns a sandstone quarry on Ashland street, Doylestown, and is now engaged in keeping a restaurant. He was married March 4, 1855, to Henrietta Smith, of Bucks county, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living: Anna, wife of George Kenderdine; Caroline, wife of Oscar Hamilton; Evan J., Jr., married to Clara Eisenhart; Clara, deceased; Harry E., Howard and Dora. Mr. Morris is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 391; Knights of Pythias, No. 221; O. U. A. M., No. 166; Sons of Progress, No. 44; G. A. R., Gen. R. L. Bodine Post, No. 306. He has served five years in company G, 6th regiment, state militia, in which he has held the office of clerk and secretary. He has filled the chairs in all the above lodges and has represented all of them at the grand lodge. He was a member of the town council four years, and held the office of coroner three years. Mr. Morris has always taken a great interest in public affairs, and is a very prominent as well as influential citizen.

HENRY S. MURFIT, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Upper Makefield township, this county, April 27, 1854, and is a son of John and Leah (Hogeland) Murfit, both natives of Bucks county. His grandfather, John, was a

resident of Bucks county all his life. He was a farmer, shoemaker, and mason. He did not carry on all the avocations at one time, however. The Murfit family were among the first settlers in Bucks county. Our subject's father was also a farmer. He resides in Philadelphia. He is the father of three children: Henry S., Mary and Jennie. Our subject was reared on a farm until 17 years of age, when he entered Doylestown seminary, which he attended two years. He then entered the law office of G. & H. Lear, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1877. In 1870-71 he was employed in the office of the register of wills, his father being the register. Since 1877 he has practised in the courts of Bucks county. In 1882 he was elected district attorney and served three years. He was married October 26, 1883, to Caroline H. Gilkyson, by whom he has two children: Wallace G. and Richard. Mrs. Murfit is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He is a member of the Sons of Progress.

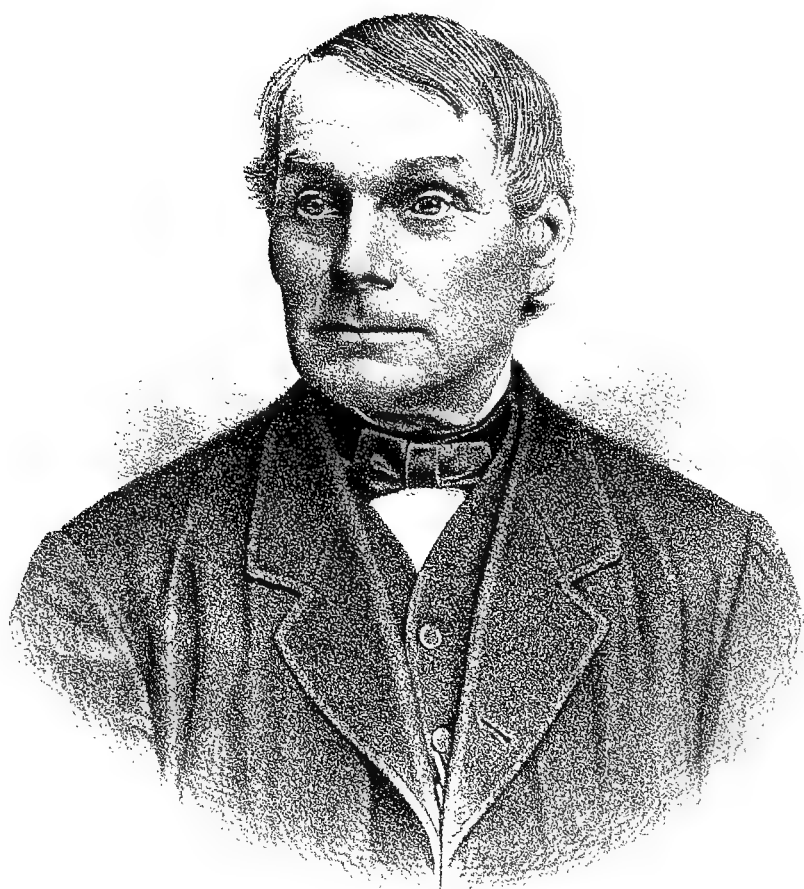
T. N. MYERS, superintendent of Pine Run Valley Dairymen's Association, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Plumstead township, October 12, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Nash) Myers, natives of Bucks county. Mr. Myers is of German and English extraction. Christian Myers, grandfather of T. N., was a resident of Plumstead township. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed for most of his life. The old homestead is in Plumstead township, and is in possession of the present generation. Our subject's father was a farmer and lived and died in Plumstead township, where the fourth generation now lives. He had eight children, six of whom still survive: Jacob N., Tobias N., Christian M., Amos, Anna and Charles. The father of the above died in 1878. His wife is still living. T. N. lived with his parents until 25 years of age, when he was married and located near the Cross Keys, in Plumstead township, four years after which he removed to Doylestown township. He married Rosanna, daughter of Philip Kratz. They are the parents of five children, four living: U. S. Grant, Samuel A., Lillie M., Rosa P. and Laura B. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Hilltown Lutheran church. Mr. Myers is a member of the American Mechanics, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SUSAN PARRY, M. D., of Doylestown, Pa., daughter of Charles and Phebe (Fell) Parry, was born 12th mo., 10th, 1826, in a rural homestead of the Parrys in Buckingham, one mile northwest of Holicong. Her maternal ancestors came from England, and located in the woods of Buckingham two hundred years ago. This first homestead of the Fells remained in the family. Her paternal ancestor, Thomas Parry, came from Caernarvonshire, Wales, about the same period, settled on a mill property one mile northeast of Willow Grove, and this first home also, though not at present in the name, is still in the family. Through all the generations adown these two hundred years her ancestors have (every one) been members of the religious Society of Friends. She graduated at the "Women's Medical college," in Philadelphia, in 1861, and has practised medicine in Doylestown about a score of years.

THE PASCHALL BROTHERS, publishers of the "Bucks County Intelligencer," are descended from that Stephen Paschall who was a friend and companion of Benjamin Franklin. On the maternal side they are descended from Philip and Rachel Price, prominent members of the Society of Friends in Chester county, over half a century since. The direct Paschall line includes three ancestors, named Stephen, and three named Thomas, back to the founder. The last came to Pennsylvania, about two hundred years since, and probably settled in what is now a part of Philadelphia county. The grandfather of Alfred and S. Edward Paschall was Thomas J. Paschall, who lived on the banks of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below Gray's ferry. Their father, Stephen Paschall, was born in 1812. He married Ann Sharples, daughter of Nathan Sharples, of West Chester. Nathan Sharples was a descendant of John Sharples, the founder of the family in America, who came from England,

landed near Chester, and took up land there, the bicentennial anniversary of which event was celebrated a few years since, on the spot where the founder's cabin stood, by an immense gathering of Sharpleses. Alfred, the senior of the brothers, was born December 25, 1851, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county. Samuel Edward was born at the same place, November 22, 1853. They are the only surviving children of Stephen and Ann (Sharples) Paschall, and have been associated since their infancy. They gained their elementary education in Friends' schools in West Chester, and afterward studied at Swarthmore college, leaving, however, before completing the course of study, to learn the printing trade. Alfred entered the office of the "Village Record," West Chester, then owned by the late Henry S. Evans. Samuel Edward came to Doylestown and entered the "Intelligencer" office, then owned by the late Henry T. Darlington. Early in January, 1873, Alfred came here also, worked at the case for a time, and afterward kept the books of the office for two years. In January, 1876, a partnership was formed between Henry T. Darlington and Alfred Paschall, under the name of Henry T. Darlington & Co. In April, 1878, Edward was admitted a member of the firm. The sudden death of Mr. Darlington, in November, 1878, terminated the partnership, but business was continued under the old name, until July, 1879, when the firm of Paschall Brothers was formed with Alfred, S. Edward and Mrs. Susan Darlington as partners. Alfred Paschall married Mary F. Carpenter, of Boston, August 29, 1879. They have one child, a son. S. Edward Paschall married Elizabeth C. Roberts, of Middletown, February 13, 1877. They have three children. Both brothers are members of the Buckingham monthly meeting of Friends. The senior brother has been intimately associated with the Bucks County Historical society since its organization, and for some years past has served as secretary.

REVEREND WILLIAM A. PATTON, pastor of Presbyterian church, Doylestown, was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, March 17, 1847, and is a son of Richard and Fannie (McClure) Patton, both natives of Ireland. His parents immigrated to New Brunswick about 1839. His father was born near Londonderry, and was a descendant of the Pattons of Grandholme, Scotland. The elder Patton's grandmother, Marjory Stewart, was a daughter of the Earl of Donegal. The parents of our subject came from New Brunswick to Philadelphia in the spring of 1847, and there his father engaged in building, which occupation he followed up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1883. His mother is still living (1887) and resides in Philadelphia. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom still survive: Margaret, wife of James E. Cummings, of Roxboro, Pa.; Mary, wife of Conrad Norbury, of Roxboro; William A., Sarah, wife of Adam McKnight; Richard H., mechanical engineer and proprietor of the Fidelity machine works at Manayunk, Pa., and Fannie M. Our subject was only six weeks old when his parents moved to Philadelphia, and he remained with them until he was 21. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and was for some time under special training to become an architect. When he was in his 23d year he felt that he had a call to the gospel ministry and took up a seven years' course for the same, which ended in the Union theological seminary of New York, whence he graduated in May, 1877, for the Presbyterian ministry. His first charge was in Wellington, Sumner county, Kansas, whither he went with the expectation of making it his permanent home, but owing to failing health he was obliged to return to Philadelphia, and while recuperating received and accepted a call from the Roxboro Presbyterian church in Philadelphia and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia north, October 22, 1878. He was the pastor of that church until April, 1881, when he was called to Doylestown and was installed here on May 3, 1881, and has since been its pastor. When Mr. Patton took charge of this church the membership numbered 377 and it now (1887) numbers 614. Mr. Patton has made a host of friends since coming to Doylestown and has won the confidence of all



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whom he has met. He was married first in 1868 to Dorothy Yarnall, of Philadelphia, who died in August, 1872. They had two children: Zeta and Wilbur F. Preston. He was married again May 1, 1879, to Mary E., daughter of Anthony P. and Mary Tripple, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of three children: Bessie, Richard H. and George. Mr. Patton is an active member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," and of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, beside being connected with the order of the Sons of Veterans and the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN B. PUGH, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Hilltown township in this county May 26, 1809, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Owen) Pugh, natives of Bucks county and of Welsh descent. His great-grandfather, Hugh Pugh, came from Wales in about 1700 and settled in Chester county, but afterwards moved to Montgomery county where he died. His grandfather, Daniel, was born in 1731, in Chester county and moved to Bucks when he was quite young. He was a mason by trade, but also carried on farming. His son John (born in 1761), father of our subject, was a saddler, which trade he followed for some time in Hilltown township. He also carried on the mercantile business for several years. He was elected a member of the legislature on the democratic ticket and served four terms, and later was a member of congress for four years. He also held the office of register and recorder of Bucks county for eleven years, and was justice of the peace for several years. He was always an active politician and one of the prominent men of the county. He died in 1842. Our subject was four years of age when his parents removed to Doylestown. He went to select schools until he was 14 years of age, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1827. He then commenced to read law under Mathias Morris, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar of Bucks county. Mr. Pugh has also taken part in politics, and has served one term as prothonotary. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace in Doylestown borough and continued in this office by successive elections until 1885, a period of forty-five years, longer than any other person in the county had ever held that position, showing that he gave entire satisfaction to the public. He was married in December, 1845, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Judge John and Margery (Rodman) Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are the parents of five children: Edward F., Mary, Rodman F., Sophia and Marshall R. Mrs. Pugh was a member of the Episcopal church and died in 1885. Mr. Pugh is one of the active men of the borough and one of its oldest settlers, having been identified with its people for more than three-quarters of a century.

JOHN M. PURDY, proprietor of the Fountain house, Doylestown, was born January 17, 1833, at the Green Tree hotel in that place, of which his father was proprietor. John M. is descended in the fourth generation from John Purdy, an Irish Presbyterian, who emigrated to this country in 1740 and settled on Neshaminy creek near the site of the old paper-mill. Here he married Grissey Dunlap. William Purdy, their son, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and prothonotary of Bucks county. He married Mary Folwell, and their son Thomas married Elizabeth Cornell. He was born in 1801 and died in 1844, in the second year of his incumbency as sheriff of Bucks county. John M., his son, was reared near Davisville in Southampton township, and attended the schools of that locality. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter in 1849, and for ten years made this his occupation. In 1860 he began farming on the old Vansant farm at Somerton, in Philadelphia county. In 1867 he entered upon his long career in the hotel business at New Hope. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Bucks county on the democratic ticket by a large majority, this being the only instance in the history of the county where father and son have held that office. In 1876, at the expiration of his term, he engaged in the coal and lumber business at Doylestown. In 1878 he bought the old Cornell hotel opposite the court-house. He afterward removed to the Fountain house,

owned in partnership with ex-sheriff John T. Simpson, and their management has made it the leading hotel in the town and the most complete in all its appointments in the county. The uniform courtesy with which Mr. Purdy entertains his guests has placed him in high esteem with the travelling public. The first wife of Mr. Purdy was Sarah, daughter of John and Rebecca (Vansant) Roberts; the children by this union were Rebecca, wife of Levi L. James; Thomas, in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Broad street, Philadelphia; Harry R., druggist at Bloomingdale asylum, N. Y.; and Frank V., an attaché of the hotel. The second wife of Mr. Purdy is Carrie, daughter of Christian and Cordelia (Worthington) Pearson, to whom four children have been born: George S., Charles C., Anna V., and John M., Jr.

JAMES REED, miller, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Montgomery county, December 6, 1827, and is a son of George and Barbara (Rawn) Reed, of Montgomery county. His great-grandfather came from Germany and located in Montgomery county. His son, Palsar Reed, grandfather of James, was a resident of Montgomery county for most of his life, and built an oil-mill near Sunnyside, which he ran for many years. Our subject's father was a millwright during his early life, after which he entered into mercantile pursuits for several years. The latter part of his life was spent on a farm in Upper Salford township. He was the father of nine children. James Reed learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed many years. While working at different mills, he learned the method of running a mill, and in 1850 came to Bucks county and purchased the place which he now runs both by steam and water power. In December, 1850, our subject married Lydia A. Leidy, who bore him five children, three living: George, Milton and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. His son, George, is the miller at present, and fully understands his business. He is married to Mary A. Huhn, by whom he has three children: Carrie M., Frank L. and Mary E. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Reformed church.

JOHN J. RIALE, deceased, was born in 1816 and died in 1879. David and Halda (James) Riale were the parents of two children: John and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Riale was born and reared on the farm where he lived up to the time of his death, the homestead having been handed down from generation to generation. His death was deeply felt, as he was possessed of a noble intellect and was greatly esteemed as a citizen. He held many positions of trust during his life, prominent among which was clerk of the New Britain Baptist church, and was also a highly esteemed deacon. He was for many years a director in the Doylestown National bank. In 1859 he married Mrs. Lizzie C. Bray, daughter of James Coxie, of West Philadelphia. No children were born to this couple. In politics Mr. Riale was a conservative democrat.

JOHN ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, in February, 1828, being a son of Warner P. and Christiana (Shisler) Roberts. His parents were natives of this county, and were of the Quaker element. His grandfather, John, lived in Tinicum and Solebury townships, where he followed the trade of carpenter, and died in the latter township. Our subject's father was also a carpenter, which trade he followed during the early part of his life, his latter days being spent on a farm in Bedminster township, where he died in 1866. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are living: John, Jonas, Jonathan, George and Rebecca. John Roberts has always been a farmer, and was reared in Tinicum township, but has lived in several other townships. In 1883 he bought the place where he now resides. In 1857 he married Susanna, daughter of Isaac Kratz. They had four children, three of whom are living: Sybilla, Mary E. and William S., married to Mary A. Fell. Mrs. Roberts died in 1868. Mr. Roberts and his daughter, Sybilla, are members of church.

REVEREND HENRY RIDGLEY ROBINSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1859, and is a son of Reverend William Colladay and Elizabeth (Sommers) Robinson, of German and English descent. His father, when a mere child, removed to Germantown, and at an early age learned the tailor's trade, but never followed it. He was a student of the old Germantown academy. He was a member of the Haines Street M. E. church, which was the mother church. When about 20 years of age he was a very devoted member of the church, and he became a local preacher, and afterward a regular pastor. His first ministerial charge was in Chester county, which he reached on horseback. In 1821 he was received on trial in the Philadelphia conference, in 1853 was ordained as deacon, and in 1855 became an elder. He was the father of eight children, six of whom still live: Dr. George Sommers, William Colladay, Jr., Henry Ridgley, Mary Ella, Edward Ames and Elmira Friese. Our subject's father has held some of the most important charges in the city, among which were the Tabernacle, Wharton street, Chester; Nazareth, Twelfth street, St. George's and Fifth street. He has also been pastor in Lancaster, Wilmington, Dover, and Smyrna, Del. He was presiding elder of the south Philadelphia district in 1871-73. Our subject was brought up in Philadelphia, where he received his early education. In February, 1873, he entered the Central High school, and was graduated in 1875. He graduated from Pierce's Business college the same year. He then entered the shoe factory of Thomas R. Evans, on Fourth and Chestnut streets, where he remained a short time. He afterward entered the employ of Schollenberger & Sons, leather manufacturers, Putnam and Mascher streets, as salesman and book-keeper, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when he entered Pennington seminary, in New Jersey, from which he graduated in the classical preparatory course July 3, 1878. He then entered Dickinson college, sophomore class, in September, 1878, and graduated in June, 1881. While in the senior class he went to Pottsville and joined the Philadelphia conference on trial. He was given an appointment by Bishop Harris at Kennett Square, Chester county. He remained in this charge until March, 1883. He was then ordained as deacon at Lancaster, by Bishop Bowman, and was in charge at Mount Pleasant avenue, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, until March, 1885, when he was ordained as elder by Bishop Foss, and was assigned to the Doylestown charge.

GEORGE ROSS, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Doylestown, August 24, 1841. He is a son of Hon. Thomas Ross, the distinguished pleader, who represented Bucks and Lehigh counties in congress in 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and a grandson of Hon. John Ross, late justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. His mother was Elizabeth Pawling, a daughter of Levi Pawling, Esq., of Montgomery county, who was a distinguished lawyer, and at one time member of congress from that district. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was a noted preacher of the Society of Friends. Our subject is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather having been born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and his father in Scotland. After a thorough preparation in various first-class schools of Pennsylvania and New Jersey he entered the freshmen class half advanced, at Princeton College, New Jersey, in January, 1858, and graduated in 1861. He then read law with his brother, Hon. Henry P. Ross, and was admitted to the bar in the courts of Bucks county June 13, 1864. He was married December 28, 1870, to Ellen Lyman Phipps, daughter of George W. Phipps, of Northampton, Mass. After serving in various state and national conventions as a representative of the democratic party, he was elected October 8, 1872, a member of the constitutional convention, in which he made his influence felt. In 1884 he was the democratic nominee for congress in the seventh congressional district, composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties, but was defeated at the election, the district being largely republican. He is one of the trustees of the state hospital for the insane at Norristown, and also one of the

board of directors of the Bucks County Trust company. Without entirely eschewing politics, he has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession, and has well sustained the reputation of his family in the legal profession. In the fall of 1886 he was elected upon the democratic ticket for a term of four years to the senate. Mr. Ross is a gentleman of influence and prominence, and ranks high among the leading men of the county.

JAMES RUCKMAN, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Solebury township, January 22, 1808. His parents were John and Rebecca (Horner) Ruckman, and of English descent. His great-grandfather settled on Long Island. The first of the Ruckman family to settle in Bucks county was his grandfather, James, in the early part of 1700. He settled in what is now Plumstead township, where he followed farming. Our subject's father was born in 1777, and was a farmer and merchant, and took a great interest in politics. He was associate judge, county commissioner, county treasurer, county surveyor, and held a number of other offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He died in 1863. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom still live: James, Sarah, wife of George G. Maris; Rebecca, John H., Charlotte, Amanda, widow of J. Gillingham Fell; Thomas and Matilda. William D. and Mary are deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm and in a store until 1842, when he came to Doylestown and was married. He remained here about three years, being in the office of the deputy prothonotary. He then moved to New Hope and began shipping timber. He also engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1857 he came back to Doylestown and has since resided there. He was elected recorder of deeds, which office he held one term. He has been deputy recorder and deputy register, and still holds the key, though too old to do any work. Mr. Ruckman well remembers the war of 1812. He was married in May, 1846, to Louisa Cole, by whom he had eight children, two of whom are living: Emma C., wife of Henry C. Brown; and James R., Jr. The others died in infancy. His wife died in 1885. Mr. Ruckman is an old and prominent citizen of Bucks county, where he has made a host of friends.

ALBERT F. SCHEETZ, of the firm of Scheetz & Co., P. O. Doylestown, was born June 1, 1831, and is a son of George and Hester (Fluck) Scheetz, of German descent. His grandfather Scheetz came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia. He was a hatter. His father was also a hatter and taught school. He moved to Bucks county, where he died in 1874. He had nine children. Albert F. was reared near Keller's church. He learned the wheelwright and carriage-maker's trade and followed it three years, when he engaged in the mercantile business. He clerked for his brother Edwin two years, and afterward for Jonas Stover one year. In 1854 he started for himself at Worman's Corner, where he remained two years. He then moved to Quakertown and went into partnership with his brother Edwin for three years. He then bought out the business, and in 1865 sold to Edwin, and lived retired for one year. In 1867 he removed to Doylestown, and with Mr. N. Rufe erected the steam tannery. In 1875 he sold out the business, having previously purchased Rufe's share. In 1876 he again engaged in general merchandise and carries a stock worth about \$30,000, the largest stock carried in the county. In 1860 he was married to Matilda Laubach. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Leo, a merchant; Harvey, in his father's store; Ellen, Harry in the store; and Erwin. Mr. and Mrs. Scheetz are members of the Reformed church.

REVEREND LEVI C. SHEIP, M. A., P. O. Doylestown, was born in New Britain township, Bucks county, December 30, 1833, and is a son of John and Hannah (Snyder) Sheip, natives of Bucks county and of Swiss descent. The pioneers of the Sheip family were three brothers who came from Switzerland to this country. One of them settled in Bucks county in the early part of the 17th century. Our subject's grandfather and father were both farmers. In 1847 the

latter was elected county commissioner and served one term. He was the father of six children: Noah S., Catherine, wife of Jonas Cressman; Anna, wife of Elias Fretz; Levi C., Elizabeth, wife of William Reiff; and Francis P. Levi C. was reared on a farm, attending the country school until about 12 years of age, when he entered the Doylestown academy. After leaving there he taught public school for some time, after which he prepared for college at Frederick institute at Frederick, Montgomery Co., and graduated at Franklin and Marshall college, at Lancaster, Pa., in 1861. He then entered the Reformed theological seminary at Mercersburg, and was licensed by Goshen Hoppen classis in 1864. He accepted a call to the Reformed church at Bloomsburg, Pa., in 1865. In 1867 he accepted a call to a school in West Philadelphia, and in 1868 became pastor of the Salem Reformed church at Doylestown, where he is still pastor. In 1863-64-65 he had charge of a classical school for boys at Doylestown. In 1869 he taught a female school in Masonic hall at Doylestown in connection with his congregation, and in 1871 in connection with H. H. Hough, founded Linden Female seminary at Doylestown, remaining in this connection until the fall of 1869, when he became principal of the Doylestown public schools, which position he still holds. He was school director and secretary of the school board, having always taken a great interest in educational affairs. In 1875 he visited Europe, travelling through Holland, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, and going up the river Rhine for 800 miles. On his return he delivered illustrated lectures of his trip in numerous cities and towns.

J. MONROE SHELLENBERGER, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, Pa., was born in what is now Sellersville borough, Bucks county, on October 31, 1849, and is a son of Elias and Caroline (Cressman) Shellenberger, both natives of Bucks county and of Palatinate descent. His grandfather, John L., owned a large tract of farm land in this county, and was a very prominent man in his day. At his death, in his 92d year, he left a large estate. He was a life-long member of the German Reformed church, as were all his family. He took a great interest in matters pertaining to the church. Our subject's father for many years was general wood agent for the North Pennsylvania railroad, and was justice of the peace for twenty years, county treasurer, and is now teller in the Sellersville National bank, and general business agent, having settled as many estates as any one man in the upper part of the county. At the time of his election as county treasurer he had twelve hundred over his opponent, when the average majority was in the neighborhood of six hundred. In his own district he received one hundred and twelve votes out of one hundred and twenty-two, which shows that Mr. Shellenberger had a great many friends. He is the father of three children: J. Monroe, Sarah J., widow of John C. Danthower, who resides at Sellersville, and Elias C., hardware and saddlery merchant at 504 Arch street, Philadelphia. Our subject remained at home until twelve years of age, when he went to school at Bethlehem academy, where he remained about four years, thence to Oley academy in Berks county for one year, thence to Frederick institute, where he prepared for Franklin and Marshall college, and passed examination for sophomore, but did not enter the college. He then came to Doylestown and read law with Nathan C. James, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1870, and has been practising in Doylestown ever since. In October, 1876, he was elected district-attorney and served a term of three years. He is at present a member of the State Board of Public Charities, appointed by Governor Pattison on June 10, 1886. He is president of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute, elected January, 1886. He is one of the charter members and director of the Bucks County Trust company. He has been a member of the Doylestown school board for three years, and solicitor to the county commissioners of Bucks county for two years. Mr. Shellenberger is a gentleman of high honor and one of the leading and prominent citizens of Doylestown. He was married April 14, 1875, to Caroline, daughter of Major John O. James, of the well-known mercantile firm of James, Kent, Santee &

Co., Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Shellenberger are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: John O., Frederick, J. Monroe and George. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is trustee of the German Aid society, Doylestown, and president of the order of Sons of Progress.

OLIVER P. SHUTT, farmer, P. O. Tradesville, was born in Doylestown township, November 16, 1820, being a son of John and Ann (Kephard) Shutt, natives of Bucks county, and of German descent. The first of the Shutt family to locate in Bucks county was Jacob Shutt, who settled here in 1794. He was a carpenter by trade, and came up from Towamencin, Montgomery county. He paid £1086 for the land he purchased, which extended 3720 feet along the Bristol road. To his sons, John and Samuel, he bequeathed his plantation, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Oliver P. The late Samuel Shutt was well known as a good citizen, and long connected with the Doylestown bank. John Shutt was a farmer all his life, and lived and died on the farm which Oliver P. now owns. He had seven children, only three of whom are now alive: Oliver P., Sarah A. and Mary A. Oliver P. was married in November, 1853, to Sarah A., daughter of Abraham and Leah (Ruth) Gargas. The issue of this union was five children, only three of whom survive: Anna, wife of P. S. Hughes; Emma O. and George F. Those deceased are: Mary L. and Ida. Mrs. Shutt and daughters are members of the New Britain Baptist church. The Shutt family is one of distinguished prominence, the members of which have been noted for their integrity and enterprise. Mr. Shutt has always been a farmer.

SAMUEL STECKEL, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Durham township, Bucks county, September 28, 1826, and is a son of Samuel, Sr., and Anna (Black) Steckel. His father was born in Springfield township, and his mother in Philadelphia. His great-great-grandfather Steckel came from Germany, and settled in Bucks county about 1725. His grandfather, Philip Steckel, was born in Bucks county and was the only son of his parents. He came to Doylestown in 1778 and with his father swore allegiance on August 27th of that year. Our subject's father was born in 1789 and was the only son of his parents. He was a carpenter and builder, learning the trade under his father. He took charge of the business at the age of 18, his father losing his sight. He moved to Durham township in 1818, and there lived until his death, which occurred in 1866. He served in the war of 1812. He was the father of eight children, two of whom, Samuel and Julia Boyle, are living. His wife died in 1861. Our subject, Samuel, remained with his parents until 14 years of age, then clerked in a store at Stony Point, one year. He was clerk for ten years. In 1850 he engaged in mercantile business at Durham, where he continued eleven years. In 1861 he removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1879, when he removed to Doylestown and built a fine residence, where he has since lived a retired life. He is a stockholder and director in the Bucks County Trust company. He was married July 17, 1866, to Catharine B., daughter of David and Anna M. (Bruner) Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Steckel are the parents of two sons, William H. and Edward L. Mrs. Steckel died in March, 1880. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is Mr. Steckel. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an enterprising citizen and is greatly esteemed in the community.

REV. HENRY STOMMEL, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Doylestown, was born at Hodgeroth, county of Siegburg, Germany, June 23, 1842. He is the second of a family of four children, all of whom except the eldest are residents of this county. Henry Stommel was devoted to the ministry, and pursued his preparatory studies in Germany, and later in Belgium. He was ordained at Louvain, in Belgium, September 11, 1870, by the Rt. Rev. Stein, bishop of Calcutta, India. Early in December, 1870, he sailed for Boston, Mass. Soon after his arrival he

was appointed assistant pastor of St. Boniface church in Philadelphia, by the late Archbishop Wood, and on the 9th of October, 1871, he assumed charge of St. John's church and the missions at Haycock. Since then, Father Stommel has continued his labors with signal success. Under his direction about twenty parochial buildings have been erected, seven churches, school-houses, residences, halls, etc., beside the many improvements effected on existing buildings. Among the structures which owe their origin to the pastor's enterprising industry are St. Joseph's, at Marienstein, St. Lawrence's at Durham, St. Rosa's at Piusfield, St. Martin's at New Hope, St. Isedor's at Quakertown, in Bucks county; and St. Stanislaus at Landsdale, and St. Anthony's at Ambler, in Montgomery county. Three parochial schools, which are conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, have also been established by Father Stommel, at Haycock, Doylestown and Ambler. His pastorate has been marked by unremitting labor, save in 1880, when he was absent for three months, visiting Rome and the scenes of his early youth in Germany.

MAHLON H. STOUT, attorney, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, March 10, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Amanda (Headman) Stout, natives of Rockhill township, and of German descent. The pioneers of the family came from Germany about 1730, and were among the earliest settlers of Rockhill township. The great-great-grandfather, Jacob Stout, at one time owned nearly all the land where Perkasio borough now stands. He was a potter by trade. The great-grandfather, Abraham, and the grandfather, Jacob, were farmers, and resided on the homestead in Rockhill township. They are all buried in the family burying-ground at Perkasio. Our subject's father is also a farmer, and still resides in Rockhill township. He is the father of three children: Maria, Emma, and Mahlon H., who was reared on a farm until he was 17 years of age, when he began teaching school, which he continued for four years. He then prepared for college at Ursinus college, Montgomery county. He then entered the freshman's class of Franklin and Marshall college in the fall of 1874, and graduated in the classical course in the class of 1878. He then began to study law with Adam J. Eberly, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Lancaster bar on April 2, 1880. In May, 1880, he was admitted to the Bucks county bar and began to practise in Doylestown, where he has since continued. He is now in partnership with ex-Judge Richard Watson. Mr. Stout has also a branch office at Hulmeville, this county, and is there on Saturdays only. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Neshaminy Lodge, No. 442, also of the Chi Phi fraternity, Zeta chapter, located at Franklin and Marshall college. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity of Doylestown.

FRANK SWARTZLANDER, physician and surgeon, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Rocksville, Bucks county, February 9, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Abigail (Rankin) Swartzlander, both of German descent. His great-grandfather came to Bucks county about 1760, and settled on what is called Pine run. He built the grist-mill on Pine run, which is the second oldest in the neighborhood. His place was visited by the continental troops during the revolution. The grandfather, Jacob, was also a miller, and moved to Southampton about 1808, remaining there until his death, about 1845. They all took an interest in politics. Joseph Swartzlander was born in Southampton, about 76 years ago, and was also a miller. His son Frank was raised in Yardley, and attended school there, and in Philadelphia. At the age of 18 he began reading medicine with Dr. Joseph Smith, of Yardley, and Dr. Rufus Tryon of the U. S. Navy at Philadelphia. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and whilst a student in 1862, was appointed anatomist at Twenty-fourth and South streets military hospital, Philadelphia, making all post-mortem examinations at that place until time of graduation. He was graduated in 1863, and in March of the same year was appointed assistant surgeon 74th regt. Pa. Vols. He has quite an extensive practice, for which he is well fitted. He was married in October, 1872, to Susan, daughter of the late Judge John S. Bryan. They have three

children : Frank, Jr., Joseph R., and Susan. He is a member of the G. A. R., the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and the Masonic fraternity. During the war he was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, John's Island, S. C., with his regiment, and after the mustering out of the regiment, took a commission as assistant surgeon of volunteers, and was sent south to meet Sherman's army, then just arrived at Savannah, Ga., was assigned to the charge of the "Marshall House" military hospital, subsequently the "Pavilion House" military hospital; remained in hospital service until close of war. After attending special lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, came permanently to reside at Doylestown, 1866. In 1867 he was appointed physician for the almshouse hospital in this county, which position he has since held.

THOMAS W. TREGO, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, May 13, 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Letitia (Smith) Trego, both natives of this county and of French descent. The ancestors, being Protestants, left France in consequence of religious persecution about 1685, and afterwards settled in Chester county, Pa., where the earliest official record of the name is under date of 1690. John Trego, the progenitor of the Bucks county Tregos, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Chester county to Bucks county about the year 1722, a minor, and settled in Wrightstown township. The grandfather, William, was a farmer and occupied the old homestead until near his death in 1827. He had eleven children : Thomas, Mahlon, Joseph, William, John, Mary, Jacob, Jesse, Hannah, Rebecca and a second Mary. Our subject's father, Jacob, was a farmer, and after his marriage occupied a part of the old homestead farm for some years, when he purchased a farm in Buckingham township, where he lived until 1846. In that year he removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to Bucks county, and during the last five years of his life made his home with his son Thomas. He died in 1870 in his 90th year. He was the father of eleven children : Smith, deceased ; Howard, killed by a cyclone in Illinois in 1844 ; Allen, residing in Iowa ; Curtis, deceased ; Henry, residing in California ; Elinor, deceased ; Thomas, Rebecca, residing in Philadelphia ; Elias, deceased ; Joseph, residing in Kansas, and Yardley, residing in Iowa. Our subject lived with his father on the farm until about 19 years of age, when he went to Philadelphia, where he was in school over a year. He then became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Wood, Abbott & Co. A year later he engaged as a clerk in the store at Wrightstown meeting house, where he remained two years, when, in the spring of 1840, he went in company with three brothers to Mercer county, Illinois. In 1841 he was engaged in the government survey of the lands ceded to the government at the close of the Black Hawk war. In the autumn of that year he returned to Bucks county, where he remained until the spring of 1846, engaged most of the time in teaching, when, with all the remaining members of his father's family, he returned to Illinois. Two years were then spent in opening and improving a farm. In the spring of 1848 he engaged as clerk on the steamboat "Fortune," plying between Galena and St. Louis and served two seasons, going thence into the wholesale store of the steamer's owner in Galena. The following summer he was sent to manage a store and smelting furnace at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and remained there until the spring of 1853, when, in company with J. W. Woodruff, he opened an iron and hardware store in Galena, and remained there until 1860. He then removed with his family to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade until 1864, when he returned here and purchased a farm in Doylestown township, which he sold in 1875. In 1881 he removed to Chicago. In 1884 he came back to Doylestown and built the house in which he now resides. He was married August 21, 1851, to Elizabeth Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, by whom he has five children : Nellie, wife of H. H. Gilkyson ; Walter, who resides in Chicago ; Joseph,



Mr W White

in San Francisco; Edward, in Kansas, and Mary Sydney. Mr. Trego is a member of the Society of Friends, as were also most of his ancestors on both sides.

WILLIAM VAUX, merchant, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Philadelphia March 20, 1825, and is a son of Richard and Mary A. (Collins) Vaux, both natives of England. His father, Richard, came to America in 1816 and located in Philadelphia. He was married in Philadelphia to Mary Collins, who came from England after he arrived. He moved to Bucks county in 1835 and located near Doylestown, where he lived until his death. He was the father of six children, four living, of whom William is the eldest. At the age of seven and a half years he went to Horsham township, Montgomery county, where he worked on a farm about five years. He then came to Doylestown township, and then to Plumstead township, where he worked on a farm about five and a half years for board and clothing and some schooling in the winter season, thence to Spring Valley, this county, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoemaker's trade. He then came back to Doylestown township and carried on business about five years. During this time he had saved some money and bought a small farm and worked at trucking, also at his trade at times, and kept a small store. He carried on business in this way for three years and afterwards engaged in butchering about seven years. July 3, 1863, he enlisted in company F, 31st regiment, Pa. Vols., under Captain George Hart. His term expired and he was discharged August 4, 1863. After he came home he again engaged in butchering until 1868, when he sold out and worked his little farm and kept a small store again until the spring of 1870, when he built a store and dwelling in Doylestown. He moved to Doylestown and engaged in keeping green groceries. He built a number of houses in the borough. Vauxville was named for the Vaux family. Since living in Doylestown he has been mostly engaged in the mercantile business, but gave it up to his son. In 1882 he went to Scotland, travelling through England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Bavaria, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, and back to London, thence to Scotland and home. Finding his health had greatly improved he ventured into business again in the spring of 1886. With his daughter, Lottie, he engaged in dealing in garden, field, and flower seeds and flowers of all descriptions. He was married April 11, 1849, to Mary Henry, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he has had six children: Margaret, wife of Charles Hoffman, William H., Lottie, Charles K., deceased, A. Halsey, deceased, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Vaux are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been a member of several secret societies, among which are the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars.

JOHN WALKER, retired, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, April 6, 1799. His parents were Robert and Asenath (Beans) Walker, both of English descent. His grandfather, Joseph, came over from England with his brothers, Louis, Samuel, John and Stacy, in 1699. Joseph settled in Bucks county. He bought a large tract of land near Langhorne, where he lived until his death. Our subject's father settled in Solebury township, and lived there until his death. He had ten children by his first wife and five by his second, two of whom are still living: John and Dr. Amos, who is in his 93d year. Our subject was reared on a farm and remained there until he was 21 years of age, when he went to Buckingham township and bought a farm and engaged in the lime business, also carrying on farming for twenty years, when he sold out and bought a farm in Montgomery county and carried on farming there twenty years. He owns one hundred and ten acres of land. In 1858 he bought property in Doylestown, where he has since resided. He has been twice married; first in 1820, to Buella Walker, who died in 1840. In 1861 he married Eliza C. Williams. Mr. Walker's ancestors were among the first settlers of Bucks county. He invented the first set limekiln in March, 1833. In 1835 he went to the West and took up between two and three thousand acres of government land in the Wabash valley, which he improved and

sold for a good advance. He carried on the lime trade very extensively for twenty years.

JUDGE RICHARD WATSON, P. O. Doylestown, is a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Thomas Watson, of Buckingham. The latter was the oldest son of John and Elizabeth Watson, of High Moor, in county Cumberland, England. He was married at Cockermouth the 14th, 4 mo., 1696, to Elinor Pierson, of Pois Bank, in Westmoreland. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, with his wife and two sons, Thomas and John, about 1701, and first settled at Money Hill, near Bristol. About 1704 he bought four hundred acres of John Hough in Buckingham, at the head of the valley, and was one of the earliest settlers in the township. He had been a malster in England, but possessing some general knowledge of medicine, he responded to the pressing demands of the new community and practised the healing art with marked success.

The eldest son, Thomas, married Elizabeth Smith, of Wrightstown, and had one son, John, who is known in the records of that day as "John Watson, surveyor," of whom a sketch may be found in the chapter on Buckingham. In this line the name has run out. The younger of his two sons, John, received such medical education as the province afforded and succeeded to his father's practice. He married Ann Beale, who died in 1747, and in the following year married Sarah Brown. Three children, Elizabeth, Joseph and Thomas, were the issue of the first marriage. Elizabeth married John Fell and has left numerous descendants. She died in 1812, at 94 years of age. Her daughter Ann married Joseph Chapman, the father of Abraham Chapman. She died in 1828, at 89 years of age. Thomas, the youngest of the children and the victim of persecution by the army under Lord Sterling, married Sarah Woolston. A daughter of these parents married Isaiah Jones, of whom there are no living descendants. A son, Thomas, married Mary Verree, of Abington. Their daughter, Annie, married Joseph Watson, of another family. She has left children, among whom are James V., president of the Consolidated bank of Philadelphia; George, who is a successful builder and business man in the same city, and Joseph, who is the cashier of a bank in the state of Delaware. Annie Watson died recently at an age exceeding 90 years.

Joseph, the second child of John and Ann Watson, succeeded his father in the practice of medicine, and was a member of the assembly for several years. At the beginning of the revolution he was active in the cause of the colonies, endeavoring to obtain redress by peaceful means, and was a member of the county committee of safety. But he was a Friend, as all his ancestors had been, and he was obliged by his conscientious scruples to withdraw from a position where his influence must be used in favor of warlike measures. At his death, in 1796, he left one child only. This was a son named John, born 12th, 6 mo., 1746; married Mary Hampton, of Wrightstown, 1st, 1 mo., 1772; died 23d, 10 mo., 1817. Upon his marriage he settled in Wrightstown, and engaged in farming and milling. At the beginning of the revolution he was well stocked for his business, with the prospect of a prosperous future. As a young man he was liable to military duty, but his convictions and the rules of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, forbade his taking up arms or assisting in warlike measures. His stock was seized for the payment of military fines, and in this way he was stripped of the means of carrying on his business. After the war he removed to Solebury near Paxson's corner, and lived here, farming and practising medicine to some extent, until after the death of his father. He possessed considerable literary taste and acquirements, though without much scholastic education. Among his printed literary productions are several fugitive pieces of poetry, a history of Buckingham and Solebury townships, and two essays upon the use of intoxicating liquors.

He had six daughters and two sons. The second child, John, was born 25th, 8 mo., 1774; married 20th, 6 mo., 1795, and 31st, 12 mo., 1817; died 4th, 9 mo.,

1864. John Watson was a man of unusual ability. His early opportunities for scholastic instruction were slight. Until about eleven years old he went to a neighboring school and pursued the usual studies of a child. When grown nearly to manhood he went one winter to school at Lumberton, to George Wall, where Thomas Elliott and John Duer were among his school-fellows. This finished his school experience, and otherwise he was self-taught. His ancestors had been physicians, and he was anxious to succeed them, but was not encouraged to follow his professional taste. He read and studied such books as came within his reach, and continued a diligent reader all his life. Upon his marriage he engaged in teaching, and soon afterward went upon a farm devised to him by his grandfather, subject to his father's life interest. Here he remained until 1814, when he removed to Greenville. In 1854 he removed to Doylestown, where he made his home with his son-in-law, George Hart, to the end of his life.

He was a sincere and zealous Friend. In the difficulties which resulted in the division of the Society he took an active and prominent part, warmly sustaining the Hicksite branch. He, however, outlived the excitement of this dispute and afterwards deeply regretted the dissensions which led to the disruption of the Society to which he belonged and was deeply attached. He was strictly temperate in his habits and strongly anti-slavery in his opinions, and yet took no part in the popular agitation of these subjects, believing that Friends best served the cause of truth and morality by a strict performance of their duty as Friends and confining their labors within the limits of the Society. The only office he held was that of fence-viewer, a capacity in which he was called to different parts of the county to adjust differences in regard to line-fences. He was often called upon to act as surveyor in such cases, and was usually successful in adjusting differences. After his removal to Doylestown he gave up all active pursuits and passed the remainder of his life in the quiet of home. His first marriage was contracted with Euphemia Ingham, of Solebury, by whom he had nine children. His second marriage was with Martha Dunkin, daughter of Aaron and Susanna Dunkin, who was born 5th, 4 mo., 1784, and died 5th, 10 mo., 1849. The issue of this marriage were four children, of whom two only survived to the age of maturity—Richard, born 3d mo., 1823, and Martha L., born 15th, 2d mo., 1825. The latter married George Hart in 1853.

Judge Richard Watson, the third of the children of John and Martha Watson, married Isabella T. McCoy, daughter of Gilbert R. and Maria McCoy, 28th, 6 mo., 1866. The issue of this marriage are six children, the oldest three of whom only, Miriam, George and Jenny, are living. A sketch of Judge Watson's public career may be found in the history of the bench of the county. Under the emergency call of 1862 he joined the company of Captain George Hart as a private and served with it to the expiration of its term of enlistment, being stationed at Hagerstown. He went out again with the same organization under the emergency call of 1863. While in camp at Harrisburg he was seriously wounded in the thigh by the accidental or careless discharge of a musket from some unknown quarter. He was conveyed home the same night, and for eleven weeks was unable to leave his bed. For nine years he carried this memento of the war in his limb, when it became so troublesome that it was sought for and extracted. In his earlier years Mr. Watson was an active member of the I. O. O. F., and in 1867 was elected Grand Master of the order in Pennsylvania.

WARNER WORSTALL, manufacturer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, January 22, 1835, his parents being Hugh and Mercy (Lowery) Worstall. Mr. Worstall's great-grandfather came to this country from England, and lived in this county, where the succeeding generations have lived. Hugh Worstall, father of our subject, was reared in Upper Makefield township, where he lived all his life, and died September 9, 1885. He and his wife were buried in Wrightstown. They were members of the Friends' meeting, as were all

the old stock of Worstalls. They were the parents of eight children: John, Samuel, Lewis, Seth, Owen, Watson, Harrison C. and Warner, who was reared in Upper Makefield township, and at the age of 17 began to learn the carriage-making trade with his brother Lewis, at Buckmanville. He remained there five years and removed to Pineville, where he carried on carriage-making two years. He subsequently pursued his trade at Forest Grove and at Doylestown. In 1877 he entered the firm of M. P. Jarrett & Co., which dissolved in April, 1885, and the business was continued as Worstall & Carl. They manufacture spokes and bent work, and find a market for their goods throughout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The business has increased greatly since Mr. Worstall entered the firm. In 1857 Mr. Worstall married Miss Sarah Hill, of Bucks county. They have six children living: Lizzie, wife of Samuel Shelly, lives in West Philadelphia; Edward, John, Harry, Ella, Hettie and Gussie (deceased). Mr. Worstall is a member of Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., at Doylestown, and has been through all the chairs. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 44, Sons of Progress, of which he is vice-president. He is a republican politically.

A. T. WORTHINGTON, miller, P. O. Edison, was born in Doylestown township, December 2, 1845, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Townsend) Worthington. His parents are natives of Bucks county, and his mother's ancestors were German. His father lived nearly all his life in Doylestown township. He was the father of five children, three of whom are still living: Edward H., Walter S. and A. T., who lived on a farm until he was 24 years old, when he learned milling at Bridge Point. In the fall of 1869 he bought the mill, and has carried on business there since the spring of 1870. The mill is equipped with both steam and water power, and is run with the new roller process. Mr. Worthington fully understands his business and can turn out as good flour as can be had in the county. He was married February 27, 1870, to Elizabeth W. Green, a native of Bucks county. They were the parents of two children, one living: Susie F. Mr. Worthington is an intelligent and enterprising citizen and has many friends.

F. L. WORTHINGTON, merchant, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, April 21, 1839, and is a son of John and Amy (Worthington) Worthington, both of English descent. The Worthington family were early settlers in this county. His grandfather, Joel, was a farmer all his life in Buckingham township. Our subject's father owns three farms in this county, but is himself engaged in the mercantile business. He is the father of five children: Frank L., Louis, Rienzi, Edwin and Laura, wife of William Ely. The subject of this sketch received his education at the common schools. He served in the capacity of clerk for several years. In 1869 he started in the mercantile business for himself, in what is now known as Newville, where he remained fifteen years. In the spring of 1884 he came to Doylestown and engaged in mercantile life, still continuing there. He owns the store at Newville, which is leased, and a small farm with it, also a farm of seventy-eight acres in Warrington township. He carries a stock of goods valued at about \$5,000. He owns two residences in Doylestown and his store building. Mr. Worthington has done a great deal in the way of improving the borough, and he is an energetic and enterprising business man. He was married February 1, 1866, to Mary M., daughter of William and Sarah A. (Lewis) Allen. They have had two children: Harry J. and Laura, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are members of the Baptist church.

CALEB EARL WRIGHT, retired lawyer, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Wyoming Valley, Luzerne county, Pa., February 4, 1810, and is a son of Joseph and Ellen (Hendrick) Wright, the former a native of Burlington county, N. J., and the latter of Fairfield county, Conn., and of English descent. His grandfather, John Hendrick, was a soldier in the revolution and served under Washington. His grandfather, Caleb Wright, located in Luzerne county in 1796, and there followed farming until

1811, when he moved to Monmouth county, N. J., where he died in 1841. Our subject's father was also a farmer and lived in Luzerne county nearly all his lifetime, moving there when he was a young man. He was a very successful farmer. He died in August, 1855, and his wife in 1868. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom still live, our subject and Ellen. Caleb Earl Wright was named for his grandfather Wright, and was reared on a farm until 15 years of age, attending school as the opportunity offered him, although four years of this time were spent in classical schools at Plymouth and Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1831 he began reading law with Chester Butler, of Wilkesbarre, and finished with John G. Montgomery, of Danville, Pa. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar and came immediately to Doylestown and practised in Bucks county for twenty years. He then returned to Wilkesbarre and practised twenty-three years. In 1876 he gave up practice, returned to Doylestown, and has since lived a retired life. He held the office of deputy attorney general two terms under Governor Porter. He was collector of internal revenue under President Johnson, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1872-73. He was ordained deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop Ames in 1865; and elder by Bishop Haven two years subsequently. He was married in April, 1838, to Phebe A. Fell, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gillingham) Fell, of Bucks county. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Wilson, who resides in Monmouth county, N. J., and Warren, at home. Mr. Wright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Wright of the Society of Friends. Mr. Wright is a local preacher in his church. He is a man of influence and has figured prominently both in Bucks and Luzerne counties. He is the author of three novels: "Wyoming," published by Harper in 1845; "Marcus Blair," published in 1873 by J. B. Lippincott & Co.; and "On the Lackawanna," printed at Doylestown in 1886 for private distribution. He is at present engaged in writing another, entitled "A Legend of Bucks County."

GEORGE WRIGHT, physician and surgeon, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Burlington county, N. J., December 3, 1840, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wright, both natives of Burlington county, N. J. His grandfather, William, was a farmer in Burlington county. Our subject's father is also a farmer and resides near Columbus, N. J. He is the father of six children, three of whom are living: Dr. George, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph K. Evens; and Charles, Jr. Our subject was reared on a farm until he was 21 years of age, except when attending boarding school and in the winter. He taught school a few years and studied medicine in his leisure time. In 1864 he went to Crawford county, Pa., where he became superintendent of the Woodcock Creek Oil company, and remained there about eighteen months. He then entered the Hahnemann college at Philadelphia, graduating in 1868. He immediately settled in Doylestown, where he has since been in practice. He was married in the fall of 1869 to Hannah F. Winchester, a native of Illinois, her parents being natives of New England. Seven children have been born to this union, six of whom are living: Elizabeth T., Walter, Sarah, Anna, Mary and George, Jr. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT M. YARDLEY, attorney-at-law, P. O. Doylestown, was born in Yardley, Bucks county, October 9, 1850, and is a son of John and Ann (Van Horn) Yardley, both natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Yardley, emigrated to this country at an early date and settled in what is now Lower Makefield township, and Yardleyville was named after him. His grandfather, Mahlon, was a farmer all his life. Our subject's father was also a farmer and a coal and lumber merchant at Yardleyville all his life. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and served one term. He also held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He was one of the prominent men of the county, and had a host of friends. He died in 1873. His mother

died in 1883. Our subject, Robert M., was reared in the village of Yardley and engaged in the coal and lumber business with his father. He received an academic education, and at the age of 18 commenced reading law under his brother Mahlon, with whom he remained three years. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Doylestown, where he has since met with much success. Mr. Yardley is an able lawyer and has won the confidence of all who know him. He was appointed notary public by Governor Hartranft in 1877 and served until 1880, and then he resigned to accept the office of district attorney of the county, to which he was elected in 1879. He was elected a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1884. He is one of the directors of the Bucks County Trust company. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Lodge. He was married in 1874 to Clara Bell, who died in 1883. He is one of the prominent and leading men in the county. In 1884 he was elected as a republican to the fiftieth congress from the seventh Pennsylvania congressional district, composed of the county of Montgomery and all that part of Bucks county not included in the tenth district, receiving 17,079 votes against 14,944 for Edwin Satterthwait, democrat, and 836 votes for Oliver H. Holcomb, prohibitionist.

HARMAN YERKES was born in Warminster, Bucks county, October 8, 1843, and is of mixed German and French origin. On his father's side he is descended, in the fifth generation, from Anthony Yerkes, the founder of the family in America, who came from Germany about 1683. He was one of the first settlers of Germantown, and a burgess there in 1703. The father of Harman, Stephen Yerkes, married Amy Hart Montanye, the youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas B. Montanye, a distinguished Baptist preacher who came to Bucks county from New York in 1800, and preached at Southampton for thirty years. His ancestor was Jean Montaigne, a French Huguenot, who came to New York about 1630. He was a prominent man, a director-general and member of the executive council there. Thomas B. Montanye married Ann Edmonds of New York city. She was an aunt of Judge John W. Edmonds, the noted spiritualist writer. The parents of Harman Yerkes both died during his youth and before his education was completed. He received his education at the public schools of his native township, at the Tennent school, Hartsville, and at East Hampton, Mass., being a member of the class of 1862, at Williston. During the following year he taught the public school in Warminster, and at once began preparations to enter his adopted profession, of which mention has been made in connection with the bench of the county. Mr. Yerkes' early struggles doubtless endowed him with an abiding sympathy with the people, which has been repeatedly reciprocated by an enthusiastic constituency. In 1868 he was nominated by acclamation as the democratic candidate for the office of district attorney, and was elected, receiving the highest number of votes ever polled for any candidate in the county up to that time. In 1873 he was nominated as state senator, Bucks county supporting him unanimously and Northampton county giving him nine votes in the convention. He was again elected by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket. In 1876 he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected to represent the county of Bucks, which had become a separate district, and leading his party majority on the presidential ticket by four hundred and thirty votes. His career in the senate was active and distinguished. Of the many bills he introduced and carried forward to a successful issue, one may be mentioned as somewhat peculiar in its history. This was an act in 1878 providing for the acquisition of bridges by counties. Soon after Mr. Yerkes' elevation to the bench, a corporation brought suit against Montgomery county for the value of the DeKalb street bridge over the Schuylkill river, at Norristown, which the county authorities had taken under the provision of the above act. It was the first contested case under this act and a striking coincidence that it should be certified before a judge, who as senator framed and carried the act through the legislature. The trial of the cause

occupied nearly a week, and both sides were represented by eminent counsel and argued with conspicuous ability. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$111,000, the largest verdict ever rendered in the county in a contested case. The case was appealed to the supreme court, where after a thorough argument and review the decision of the lower court was affirmed. It has been remarked by one of Judge Yerkes' cotemporaries on the bench that his disposition of the numerous points raised in this case and the affirmance by the supreme court have rendered it next to impossible for an error to be made in the future conduct of trials under the act of 1878. While in the senate Mr. Yerkes was a member of the committees on Federal Relations, Finance, Judiciary and Centennial affairs. In the work of these committees he took an active interest. He was appointed one of the state board of managers of the centennial exposition, and was prominent in all its labors. In 1877 he was unanimously presented by his party colleagues for the position of president of the senate, and held the position of president of the joint caucus of the legislature to name a candidate for United States senator. He was for several years a member of the democratic state committee and a delegate to the state conventions of 1869, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1878 and 1882. He was appointed by the state convention of 1882 to officially inform Robert E. Pattison of his nomination for governor. He was also a delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was one of the twenty-one delegates who persistently voted in favor of Judge Black and against the nomination of Horace Greeley. He was also a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1880 and was an ardent supporter of General Hancock. The same year he acted as chairman of the county committee of Bucks, and succeeded in carrying the county for General Hancock by a majority of two hundred and fifty votes, notwithstanding the majority for the opposite party was over six hundred the year before. He was a delegate to the democratic judicial conventions of 1869, 1871, and 1872, and chairman of the conference committee of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. In 1883 the democratic judicial convention of the seventh district by a unanimous vote presented him as a candidate for the office of president judge, to which position he was elected at the ensuing November election, and on the 11th of December was commissioned by Governor Pattison as president judge for the term of ten years from the first Monday in January, 1884, at which time he entered upon the duties of the office. Mr. Yerkes was married in June, 1869, to Emeline, a daughter of Monroe Buckman, of Doylestown.

CHAPTER XXX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—DURHAM.

W. F. ADAMS, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., August 17, 1838, and is a son of Jacob and Phillippine Adams, natives of Bucks county. His early life was spent in Indiana, where he received his education. In 1870 he married Miss Emily J. Hunt, of Sussex county, N. J. They have four children: Annie J., John H., Lee and Mabel. During the war Mr. Adams served in the 74th Indiana Volunteers, and was promoted from private to sergeant major, and was twice wounded and twice taken prisoner. He belongs to the G. A. R., No. 256, Colonel S. Croasdale Post. In politics he is a democrat.

GEORGE W. BACHMAN, merchant, P. O. Durham, Bucks county, Pa., was born September 28, 1849, in Williams township, Northampton county, Pa. His father, David, was a son of Solomon and Annie Bachman, and was married to Mary, a daughter of George and Catherine Knecht, both of whom were natives of Northampton county. George W. was reared on a farm, and sent to public school until he attained the age of 15 years, when he engaged with his brother, R. K., as clerk in a store. By close adherence to business, he was admitted as a member of the firm several years before he attained the age of manhood. On the night of February 14, 1879, Messrs. Bachman's store was entered by five burglars. They seized Mr. George W. (who was at the time sleeping in the store), bound and gagged him, placed hand-cuffs on him, and otherwise treated him in such a manner that for a time his life was despaired of. They then blew open the safes, securing about \$2,500. One of the gang was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. The other four escaped. June 2, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Col. W. W. Strader, of Washington, Warren county, N. J. Their union was blessed with one child, George S., now deceased. Mr. Bachman is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics he is a democrat.

REUBEN K. BACHMAN, P. O. Durham, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, this state, August 6, 1834. His father, David Bachman, was a son of Solomon and Annie Bachman, natives of Bucks county, and was married to Mary, daughter of George and Catherine Knecht, natives of Northampton county. Reuben K. spent his early boyhood upon his father's farm, and received such education as was to be had in the farming districts during the winter months, in what was known as the old log school-house. In early life he followed the vocation of teaching, and in riper years he engaged in mercantile and milling business at Durham. He held neither military nor civil office until he was elected to the forty-sixth congress from the tenth district of Pennsylvania, in the year 1878, as a democrat. He is a member of the Reformed church. November 10, 1859, he was married to Miss Malinda E. Bachman, of Northampton county. They have had four children: Howard O. and Mary I., deceased; and Elmer C. and D. Maynard living.

T. T. BEAN, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, November 27, 1843. He is a son of John and Mary Bean, also of Bucks county. Our subject received his education, and spent all his life in this county. He was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Lizzie C. Nicholas. They had five children: Lillie May, Herbert J., Clarence, Arthur and Norman. In 1882 his wife died, and on March 14, 1883, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Lizzie Manning, of New Jersey. Mr. Bean is a successful merchant, and deals in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc. Mr. Bean was a deacon of St. Peter's Lutheran church, and also superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a republican.

S. D. BIGLEY, baker and confectioner, P. O. Riegelsville, was born January 8, 1841, in Nockamixon township, and is a son of Isaac and Mary Bigley, residents of Bucks county, the latter a daughter of Solomon and Mary Deemer, also of Bucks county. Mr. Bigley spent his early life in Bucks county, where he received his education. On May 7, 1865, he married Miss Alice, daughter of William and Mary Docherty, natives of New Jersey. During the late war Mr. Bigley served in the 1st Penna. regiment on the first call, during the whole war, and was afterward promoted to recruiting sergeant, and afterward second sergeant. In politics he is a democrat. In religion, Reformed. Mr. Bigley was elected for a second term as commander of Col. S. Croasdale Post, No. 256, G. A. R., Riegelsville, Pa. He is also past grand officer of Lodge No. 456, I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH CARKEET, mining superintendent, P. O. Durham, was born in Cornwall, England, in September, 1846, and came to America in June, 1864. He is a son of William and Jane Carkeet, both natives of England. His grandparents were



Mrs. F. B. Gruber

George and Elizabeth Carkeet, and Thomas and Ellen Rowling, all natives of England. In 1866 Joseph Carkeet, with a party of others, went through Georgia on a mining expedition, where they opened some valuable gold mines. In 1869 he returned to New York, then made a visit to England to see his parents. Within the same year he again returned to America and went to California, where he remained up to the time of his coming to Durham. In 1872 he accepted his present position with the Durham Furnace company. Mr. Carkeet was married January 3, 1875, to Miss Emeline Shovel, also a native of England. She is a descendant of Sir Cloudsley Shovel, one of England's greatest admirals. Their only child is William J. Mr. Carkeet has under his management seventy-five men, and his position is one of great responsibility. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics is a republican.

SAMUEL H. CARTY, hotel-keeper, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Nockamixon township in 1852. His parents are Samuel and Elizabeth Carty, both of Pennsylvania, where they were educated and spent the whole of their lives. Mr. Samuel H. Carty married Miss Rachel Barron, of this state, an estimable lady, who is capable of adapting herself to any circumstances, while Mr. Carty, her husband, aside from being a thorough business man, is a natural musician, and very popular with all who know him. The fruits of their marriage are: Harry, Ramond, Grover and Clifton. Mr. Carty is a Lutheran, and in politics is a republican.

JOHN W. CLARK, hardware dealer, P. O. Durham, was born November 29, 1856, in Williams township, Northampton county, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary Ann Clark. His father was born in New Jersey, and is a son of Richard and Annie Clark. His mother's parents were John and Catherine Fabian. John W. received his education in Northampton county, but learned his trade, which is that of a carpenter, in Trenton, N. J. On October 5, 1875, he married Miss Jane Garrett, by whom he had two children, Fidelia and Ellen. His first wife died October 2, 1884, and he was married February 6, 1886, to Miss Emma V. Hudnut. Mr. Clark has been a successful business man. In politics he is a democrat.

GEORGE A. COOLEY, manufacturer, P. O. Riegelsville, was born March 24, 1858, near Milford, Hunterdon county, N. J., his parents being Jacob V. and Sarah Cooley, natives of New Jersey. Our subject's early life was passed and his education received at Milford, N. J., after which he attended school at West Chester, Pa. On October 22, 1884, he married Miss Stella A. Welch, of Valley, N. J., and they have one child, Hannah A. Mr. Cooley engaged in the hardware business in Milford in 1882, for three years, then associated with L. W. Miller at Pennargyle, and six months later he sold out to Mr. Harry Kern, and started with his present partner at Riegelsville. The present store is twenty-two by seventy-two feet, and is two stories high, with a basement of frame. The firm (Clark & Cooley) in connection with hardware carry on the manufacture of sashes, doors, etc., and are also contractors. Up to this date Mr. Cooley has always been successful in business. He is a Presbyterian, and in politics is a republican.

HENRY S. COPE, justice of the peace, P. O. Durham, was born May 24, 1850, in Bucks county. His parents were Tobias, son of Abram Cope, and Hannah (Sorver) Cope, both natives of Bucks county. Henry S. was educated in Bucks county, and in early life was a school teacher. He came to Dunham township in 1869, and was elected justice of the peace in 1874 and 1876, re-elected in 1882. He is also a school director. On June 17, 1871, he married Miss Mary A. Stem, who bore him six children: Laura R. and A. Herbert, deceased; and Estella, Verda, L. Lynden and Francis Gurney, living. Mr. Cope is a member of the Lutheran church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school for fifteen years. In politics he is a democrat.

FREDERICK CROUSE, retired, P. O. Riegelsville, was born July 4, 1835, in Nockamixon township, Bucks county. His parents are Michael and Sarah Crouse, and

his paternal grandparents were Conrad and Elizabeth Crouse, who were born and reared in this county. His maternal grandparents were Tunis and Sarah Cole, also natives of Bucks county, their parents having emigrated from Holland many years ago. Mr. Crouse was married December 13, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Kerbaugh. Their children that are living are: Stewart C., Clara, Gertrude and Sallie May. The son holds a very high position in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Crouse served in the late war under Col. Samuel Croasdale, in company C, 128th regiment, P. V. He was discharged from active service on account of severe wounds received at the battle of Antietam, and now draws a large pension, to which he is justly entitled. In politics he is a republican, and was at one time a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated by a few votes, this being a very strong democratic district. He was postmaster of Riegelsville for seventeen years, and managed the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the government. Mr. Crouse is the starter of the American Mechanics' council of Riegelsville, the Riegelsville Building and Loan association, and founder of the Grand Army post, known as the Col. S. Croasdale Post, No. 256. He is authority on all matters of importance, with which he has long been associated. He is a member of the Reformed church, of which he is an elder. He opened the first telegraph office at Riegelsville, in the year 1864, and served as operator and manager of the office for fourteen years.

JOHN DICKSON, retired, P. O. Riegelsville, was born February 3, 1793, in Durham township, where he was educated and has always resided. He is a son of Thomas and Annie Dickson, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1818 Mr. Dickson married Miss Annie Rockafellow. They are the parents of the following: Hannah, Elizabeth, Charity, Mary, Annie, and William, deceased. His first wife died August 15, 1831, and he was again married November 6, 1832, to Catharine Lambert, by whom he has two children, Sarah and Ellen. The second wife died March 30, 1869. Mr. John Dickson, who on the 3d of February, 1887, will celebrate his 94th birthday, served in the war of 1812, and draws a pension to this day. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature and served with credit. He was also supervisor for three terms, and a member of the school board some years ago. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and was an old time whig, but is now a republican. Mr. Dickson was a blacksmith by trade, and for twenty years was proprietor of the Riegelsville hotel.

GEORGE W. FACKENTHALL, postmaster, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Durham township in 1836, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Fackenthall. Philip Fackenthall, the great-grandfather of George W., emigrated to this country in the ship "Robert Nallis," in 1734, and settled in Springfield township, where he died. His only son, Michael, resided all his life in Durham township, and had but twenty-eight days of schooling in his life. He served in the revolution, and amassed a large fortune, being a large landowner and general contractor. The grandson of this gentleman, George W., was educated in Durham township, where he has served in the offices of auditor and school director, still holding the latter. He was obliged to resign the office of justice of the peace, in order to accept the office of postmaster, which he now fills with credit both to himself and his party. In 1857 he married Miss Mary C. Hager, who died in 1867, the children by this marriage being Sarah Elizabeth and Jacob M., who are both married and living in Riegelsville. On December 1, 1870, Mr. Fackenthall was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Lear, and by this marriage has the following children: Hannah Etta, Edith and George Lloyd. During the war, Mr. Fackenthall served in company F, N. J. volunteers, as sergeant. He is a democrat in politics, in which he takes an active interest. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and has been universally successful in all his undertakings. Mr. Fackenthall stands high throughout the state as well as in the county.

B. F. FACKENTHALL, JR., superintendent Durham Iron Works, P. O. Riegels-

ville, was born in Doylestown, June 2, 1851, and is a grandson of Michael Fackenthall, a native of Durham, and son of B. F. Fackenthall, Esq., attorney-at-law of Easton, Pa., also a native of Durham, who formerly practised law at Doylestown. He attended the common schools of Durham, and entered the office of the Durham iron works, in 1867. In 1874 he took a special course in chemistry at Lafayette college, Easton, under Dr. T. M. Drown, remaining during this time in the employ of the Durham iron works. He was made general superintendent of the works in 1876, and since then has been made general manager of the other blast furnaces owned by Cooper & Hewitt, situated at Pequest, N. J., and at Ringwood, N. J. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah J. Riegel, of Riegelsville, a daughter of John L. Riegel. They have no issue. Mr. Fackenthall belongs to the Reformed church, and in politics is a republican.

JAMES GLEDHILL, master mechanic of Durham furnace, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Halifax, England, March 29, 1829, emigrated to this country in 1854, and located in Phillipsburg. Six months after his arrival in this country he connected himself with the Durham Furnace company at the Andover furnace; afterward he came to the furnace at Durham and remained there ever since, a period of 37 years. He has filled his present position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. His parents, John and Hannah Gledhill, were natives of England. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary Gledhill, and his maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Elizabeth Jowett. Our subject's children are: Joseph H., Esmeralda, Richard W., Mary J., Sanford, Samuel, Ambler T., J. Sweeney, B. Frank, Sanford B., Bradford, Sadie G. and Elizabeth Grant. The elder Sanford is deceased; the others are all living. Mr. Gledhill is a member of the Reformed church and a republican in politics. He served as school director one term.

MRS. H. F. GROMAN was born in Durham township, Bucks county, Pa., August 16, 1832. She is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Fackenthall, and a granddaughter of Michael Fackenthall. Her great-grandfather, Philip Fackenthall, emigrated from the province of Rotterdam, Holland, in the year 1734. She was educated in the common schools of Durham township. She was married October 9, 1853, to John Groman, and had two children: Lizzie, who died in infancy, and John F. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Groman moved to Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, where Mr. Groman engaged in the milling business. They remained there four years and then removed to Lambertville, N. J., where Mr. Groman rented a large flouring mill and carried it on for eighteen years until his death, which occurred February 8, 1876. Mrs. Groman was confirmed as a member of the Reformed church of Durham, November 4, 1848, by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, and was by certificate admitted to the First Presbyterian church of Lambertville, and still retains her membership therein. She was baptized March 6, 1833, by the Rev. Henry S. Miller.

JOHN HOFFMAN, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Warren county, N. J., May 20, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Elenora Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. He spent his early life and received his education in Riegelsville. He was married, August 19, 1870, to Miss Mary Headman, by whom he has three children: Laura, Lizzie and Benjamin Franklin. He has been a school director for four years, and is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. Hoffman, in connection with general merchandise, deals in coal, wood, lime, etc., and runs a line of boats on the Delaware canal. He is junior warden of Prosperity lodge, No. 567, F. and A. M.

GEORGE HULL, blacksmith, P. O. Durham, was born July 30, 1855, in New Jersey, where he spent his early life and received his education. His parents are Joseph and Maria A. Hull, also natives of New Jersey. Mr. Hull was married in July, 1877, to Miss Sallie C. Manning. They are the parents of five children: Fannie A., Cora E., Ada, John and Mary. Mr. Hull is a democrat and a member of

the Christian church. Through industry he has built up a large business, and stands well in the community.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, physician, P. O. Kintnersville, was born October 10, 1829, in Manunka Chunk, Warren county, N. J. His parents are Henry W. and Jane K. Johnson, the former a son of Hart and Elizabeth Johnson, and the latter a daughter of Samuel Stewart, all of New Jersey. The early life of John S. was spent in Hunterdon county, N. J., where he received his education. He received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia, and has practised for 34 years at this time. On October 20, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Bairs, by whom he had one child, Mary A. He was married a second time on December 25, 1855, to Miss Matilda A. Trauger. By this marriage he is the father of three children: Henry W., Sallie and Katie. During the war, Dr. Johnson was enlisted as a soldier, and was afterward promoted to surgeon of the 145th emergency regiment. The doctor is a Lutheran, and in politics is a republican.

HENRY W. JOHNSON, physician, P. O. Riegelsville, was born February 13, 1859, in Bucks county, where he was reared. He received his professional education at the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he was graduated April 2, 1883, receiving J. M. DaCosta's gold medal as a prize for a special thesis. His parents were Dr. John S. and Matilda A. Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Johnson was married October 23, 1885, to Miss Malvina A. King, of Philadelphia. The doctor is a republican politically.

A. S. JORDAN, physician, P. O. Riegelsville, was born April 10, 1839, in Lehigh county. He is a son of Henry and Ellen Jordan, the former a son of Frederick Jordan, of New Jersey. His father was born in New Jersey, and his mother in Lehigh county. Our subject's early life was spent in Lehigh county. His preparatory education was received at Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. He received his professional education at the University of Pennsylvania, and has been a practising physician since 1862. During the war he was for two years in the army, as assistant surgeon in the general hospital. He was married July 4, 1863, to Miss Amanda Weikel, of Allentown. They are the parents of the following children: Minerva A., Lillie C. and Alexander Hayes. Mr. Jordan started life as a poor farmer's boy. He was noble grand of Peace and Union lodge, No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also worshipful master of Prosperity lodge of Masons, No. 567. He takes an active interest in the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat.

EDWARD KEELAN, foreman at the Durham furnace, P. O. Durham, was born in 1820, in County Meath, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848, and commenced work for the Durham Furnace Company the same year, and has held his present position ever since. His parents were Patrick and Jane Keelan, natives of Ireland. Mr. Keelan was married in 1855 to Ann Curtis. Their children are: Edward, Rose, Mary, Annie, Thomas and Michael. In politics our subject is a democrat. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

MAJOR HUGH KINTNER, farmer, P. O. Durham, was born in Kintnersville, Bucks county, April 22, 1818. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah Kintner, both natives of this county. Our subject's grandfather was George Kintner, a native of Wurtemberg. The name was formerly spelled "Gintner," and the change in spelling has caused some trouble to the descendants in legal matters. Our subject was married in December, 1847, to Miss Amanda Rufe, a native of Bucks county. Their children are: Richard W., William H., Hugh R. and Mary E. Mr. Kintner was for three years recorder of deeds, has held the office of school director, and other positions of trust and honor. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. The place known as Kintnersville, in Nockamixon township, was named after the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Kintner is the owner of the large farm on which he resides, while his wife owns the adjoining farm.

THE LAUBACHS of Durham are descendants of Christian Laubach and Susannah his wife, who emigrated from the Palatinate, Germany, and landed at Philadelphia, Pa., from the ship "Queen Elizabeth" September 16, 1738. The passengers were nearly all from the same locality, and numbered 300. Alexander Hope, of Rotterdam, formerly of Deal, England, was the captain of the ship. Christian Laubach, with his family, settled on a small tributary of Saucon creek, about three or four miles northwest of the Durham furnace of 1727, which was at that time in full operation. He was a blacksmith by trade, and by the records of the Durham furnace, it appears that he and his direct descendants dealt largely in iron and cast-iron kettles. Soon after settling here he erected a saw and grist-mill on that stream. April 28, 1762, he became the owner of five tracts of land situated in the same locality, some of which are yet in the possession of his descendants. In his will, dated March 4, 1768, and probated January 5, 1769, we find his oldest son, John George, born November 11, 1729, received £190 as his portion. His daughter Elizabeth, wife of Adam Kuckert, received £30 as her portion; Conrad and Frederick, the saw and grist-mill, and Rhinehart and Peter the five tracts of land. John George Laubach, the oldest of the children born to Christian and his wife, was the great-grandfather of the Laubachs of Durham. He had twelve children: Susan, born November 7, 1757; John Michael, born November 28, 1759; John, born August 25, 1761; John Christian, born June 30, 1762; Anna Mary, born October 21, 1768; Anna Margaret, born January 19, 1770; Catharine, born February 26, 1764; John Conrad, born December 23, 1766; John Conrad, second, born March, 1772; John George, born March 5, 1774; Walburg, born February 15, 1776; Elizabeth, born April 10, 1779. John George Laubach, tenth child of John George, married Miss Elizabeth Reel, of Williams township, Northampton county, Pa., in 1798. The children of John George and Elizabeth, his wife, were Mary, born November 21, 1799, married Jacob Boyer; Lydia, born June 7, 1802, married Joseph Trauger; Anthony, born October 18, 1804, married Elizabeth Hess; Elizabeth, born June 23, 1807, married Samuel Rinker; John, born July 5, 1810, died; Susan, born January 8, 1813, married Simon Illick; Peter, born January 1, 1816, married Lavina Bachman; Anna Margaret, born May 30, 1819, married Jacob Hess; Sarah, born January 14, 1826, married David W. Hess. Anthony Laubach, third son of John George and Elizabeth Laubach, married Miss Elizabeth Hess, of Lower Saucon, March 17, 1829. To them nine children were born: Hannah, born March 21, 1830, married Leidy N. Worman; George W., born December 23, 1832, married Maria Fraley; Samuel H., born March 23, 1834, married Sarah Rufe; Charles, born August 29, 1836, married Jane Raub; Franklin, born September 13, 1838, married Elmira Heller; Elizabeth, born May 4, 1841, died; David Anthony, born December 18, 1843, died; James Francis, born April 25, 1847, died; Benjamin H., born March 30, 1853, married Lizzie Stover. Samuel H. Laubach, second son of Anthony Laubach, born March 23, 1834, in Durham township, received a good common-school education, supplemented by several terms at the celebrated Vandever school at Easton, Pa. He served as school director for a period of nine years; was twice elected justice of the peace; twice elected county surveyor of Bucks county, and is a practical surveyor and civil engineer. In 1884 he was appointed one of the commissioners to retrace and locate the boundary line dividing the counties of Lehigh and Northampton. He is a specialist in botany and mineralogy, and is interested in many of the enterprises of the district. He married Miss Sarah Rufe in 1857, five children resulting from this marriage. Charles Laubach, third son of Anthony Laubach, born August 29, 1836, in Durham township, was reared on a farm, received a thorough common-school education, supplemented by a classical course in the Collegiate Institute at Easton. In 1855 he took up a course of phrenological studies, including the Fowler & Wells' system of that science. He lectured on ethnology and phrenology publicly and

privately, and has given delineations of character whenever desired to do so. In 1857 he studied practical obstetrics with John Ludlow, M. D., of Easton, also at the same time a course of medical electricity as practised and expounded by Professor H. A. Benton and Dr. S. B. Smith, of New York city. He practised medical electricity with success for a period of thirteen months, then relinquished it and retired to the farm. He here continued the study of the sciences, devoting a large portion of his time to geology and archæology. March 29, 1860, he married Miss Jane Raub, of Riegelsville, Pa. A daughter who died in infancy was the result of this union. Any one interested in the science of geology, archæology and kindred subjects may spend hours poring over his immense collection of minerals, relics and curiosities. Mr. Laubach has been a constant writer for the press, subjects of a scientific nature claiming most attention. He has been connected with numerous enterprises in the district, which always proved successful, is always to be found in the front ranks of progress, especially in the matter of popular education, and has served numerous township offices, such as auditor, school director, etc. He was elected district superintendent of the Durham schools in 1879, and served four years, the schools meanwhile making rapid progress. In 1885 he represented the first district of Bucks county as a delegate to the state convention held at Harrisburg, August 26, 1885. He is a Jeffersonian democrat, and has been an active member and director of the Bucks county historical society for a number of years; is an active member of the Reformed church, yet very liberal in his religious views.

DAVID B. LAUBACH, undertaker, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Durham township, November 1, 1850. His parents were Peter and Levina Laubach, the former a son of George Laubach, of Germany, and the latter a daughter of Solomon Bachman; he was born in Pennsylvania of Dutch descent. David B. was educated in Durham township, and has always resided in the same place. In 1874 he married Dorothy, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Wolf, of Durham township. They have had three children: Samuel P., John G., deceased, and Gertrude Irene. For five years after his marriage, Mr. Laubach was unable to work, being subject to heart disease. He is a Lutheran, and is a republican politically. His business at present is that of an undertaker and embalmer. He is also a dealer in pianos and organs, and in books and stationery, and in the latter business is associated with his brother, Edwin P. Laubach.

MATHIAS LEHNEN, manufacturer and lumber dealer, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Prussia, August 27, 1825, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Lehen, natives of Germany. Mr. Lehen spent the early portion of his life in Germany, and then emigrated to this country. He was married here in 1853 to Miss Mary Ann Gardner. The issue of this union is: Pauline, Ursilla, Anastatia, Rosa, Elizabeth, Ida and Lilly. Mr. Lehen sustained a loss of \$3500 on the 14th of May, 1886, by the burning of his saw-mill; but being of the German stock, full of energy and perseverance, he began at once to rebuild, and has now a most complete saw-mill, lumber and slate yard. Mr. Lehen is a public-spirited man. After having served his adopted country four years as commissioned officer in the late war, he returned home with honor, and was sought by the people to represent them as mercantile appraiser of Bucks county. He has also been school director and supervisor, and at present is tax collector. Mr. Lehen employs sixty men, and has done so for the past nine years. He is a dealer in all sorts of lumber, hickory, white oak, apple, poplar, bass, walnut, white and yellow pine, also in shingles, flooring, slate, machine boxes, handles, spokes, etc. He is also a contractor. Mr. Lehen stands high in the community, and enjoys the entire confidence of the people. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat.

OLIVER R. MOYER, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Riegelsville, was born April 14, 1855, in Lehigh county. His parents were Henry J. and Fayette Moyer, also natives of Lehigh county. Mr. Moyer was married September 28, 1879, to Miss Sarah E.

Clader, of Lehigh county. The names of their children are: Carrie, Charles and Addie. Mr. Moyer graduated March 4, 1887, at the New York A. V. college, and stands high in the profession. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat.

AUGUSTUS W. PAUL, miller, P. O. Durham, was born March 23, 1840, in Northampton county. His parents are Jacob and Mary Paul, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Paul spent his early life in New Jersey, where he received his education and learned his trade, which he has followed with success to the present time. In 1864 he married Miss Leonora Weller, of Mauch Chunk. They are the parents of the following children: Samuel H., Arthur M., U. S. Grant, Harry H. and Katie. In politics Mr. Paul is democratic.

NEWTON S. RICE, physician, P. O. Durham, was born September 5, 1850, in Springfield township, Bucks county. His parents are Thomas and Mary Rice, also of Bucks county. Newton S. received his early education in Bucks county, where he always lived. He took a course at the University of Pennsylvania and afterward graduated in medicine from the Long Island College hospital. Dr. Rice is a successful physician, and now holds the office of school director. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and in politics is a republican. He has never been married.

JACOB RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Northampton county, February 24, 1833. The names of his parents are Joseph and Elizabeth Richards, both of whom were born in Northampton county. His grandparents were Joseph and Elizabeth Richards, also of Northampton county. Mr. Richards was reared and educated in his native county and came to Bucks county in 1865, where he now resides. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

GEORGE H. RIEGEL, miller, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Bucks county, September 24, 1850, and was educated and has always lived in this county. In early life he was a farmer, but started in the milling and lumber business in 1882. He is a son of John and Sarah Riegel, of Bucks county. In 1874 he married Miss Mary C. Kressman, and they are the parents of four children: Harvey K., William Erwin, Sarah A. and Mary Emma. Mr. Riegel was a deacon of the Reformed church, of which he is a member. In politics he is a democrat.

JOHN L. RIEGEL, manufacturer, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in New Jersey, May 1, 1819, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Riegel, of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county. His father is a son of Mathias and Catherine (Kram) Riegel, and his mother's parents are John and Elizabeth (Lerch) Leidy. Our subject received his education in the common schools of New Jersey, and lived there until 1874, when he removed to Pennsylvania. He was married September 12, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Shimer, who died in 1858. They were the parents of five children: Mary E., Eliza C. and Anna Martha, deceased; Benjamin and Sarah Jane, living. April 30, 1859, Mr. Riegel was married to Catherine Stover, who died in 1864. Three children were the issue of this union: one, a son, died unnamed; another son, William, died when two months old; a daughter, Ella E., became wife of Silas W. DeWitt, and died at the age of 20 years and 11 months, leaving a son, John Riegel DeWitt, now nearly six years old. March 28, 1865, he married Miss Lydia Stover, who died in 1873, and was the mother of the following: Clara M., Ida J., John and Laura May. On June 19, 1876, Mr. Riegel was married to Mary Easton, and has one child by this marriage, George E. Mr. Riegel has been a member of the Reformed church all his life, and in politics is a republican. He has been in active business as a manufacturer for forty years.

ISAAC and BENJAMIN RIEGEL, the former of Riegelsville, N. J., and the latter of Easton, Pa., are descendants of an early family that settled in Durham township. Benjamin Riegel, their father, married Hannah Townsend, who bore him twelve children, four of whom are living. He purchased two hundred acres of land on the

Delaware river, near Riegelsville, where he remained until his death. Isaac was one of the oldest of the family and was born in 1816. He remained on the home farm until he was a young man, and in 1844 he engaged in the lumber business, which he has successfully followed for over forty years. In 1843 he was married to S. A. Carpenter, daughter of Isaac M. Carpenter, of Warren county, N. J. Four children have blessed this union, all of whom are living: Mary C. (Mrs. Yeager), Urmanda (Mrs. Carpenter), R. C. and Ida (Mrs. Dr. Hulsizer, of Philadelphia). Mr. Riegel has never taken an active part in any business other than that of lumber. He retired from active business life some years ago. He is a member of the Reformed church, and politically a republican.

BENJAMIN F. was the eleventh child, and was born and reared in Durham township. He received his education in his native township and in Bethlehem, Pa. He was engaged in teaching four years, beginning at the age of 17. In 1850 he went to Easton, Pa., and commenced business near his present location. He was married in 1847 to Ellen (deceased), daughter of John Kelley, of Greenwich, N. J. By her he had five children: Rachel E. (deceased), Thomas M., Frank, John (deceased) and Ellen (deceased). Mr. Riegel's second wife was Anna M., daughter of Richard Green, of Easton, by whom he has one child, Lizzie M., who is a graduate of a young ladies' school at Bergen Point, N. J. Mr. Riegel has one of the largest dry goods stores in Easton, and does a large and lucrative business. He has held various positions of trust, among which may be mentioned trustee for minor children, secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Iron company, and member of town council. He is a member of the Reformed church, and a republican in politics.

EDWARD RINK, proprietor hotel, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1853, and is a son of Gottlieb and Eva Rink. He came to this country in 1870, and settled in Bucks county in 1880. Mr. Rink was educated in Germany, and learned the trade of a barber, but is at present a hotel-keeper. In 1873 he married Miss Elizabeth Lehnen. Mr. Rink makes an excellent landlord. He is a Lutheran, and in politics is a democrat.

JOHN A. RUTH, school teacher, P. O. Riegelsville, residence Monroe, Pa., was born October 8, 1859, in Durham township, where he was reared and educated. His parents are Charles and Matilda Ruth, natives of Bucks county. His grandparents were Peter and Mary Ruth, and Peter and Elizabeth Fackenthall, all of Bucks county. Our subject has been a teacher for ten years and has done much to advance the younger element here. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics a republican. He has for many years made a specialty of scientific studies, and from his youth he has been a collector of Indian relics and other curiosities, as his business and home duties gave him leisure. The cabinets which he has collected would be considered wonderful anywhere and they are especially so considering the retired locality in which they have grown up. His collections illustrate the sciences of archaeology, mineralogy and botany. His collection of Indian relics comprises about 3,300 specimens, many of them very rare and valuable, and including about 1,500 arrow heads. His cabinet of minerals consists of over 400 specimens. During the past two years he has collected about 700 botanical specimens from the flora of Durham and Nockamixon townships.

BENJAMIN F. SEVERS, druggist, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., January 20, 1857, his parents being Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Hager) Severs. Mr. Benjamin F. Severs was a teacher in early life, and was educated for his present business in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1879 he married Amy H. Bonnell, and they were the parents of three children: Lilly B., deceased; Mary E. and Elmer B. Mr. Severs has been uniformly successful in business. He is an attendant of the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat.

CHARLES SHERRER, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Williams town-



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ship, Northampton county, May 19, 1849. His father was a son of Jacob and Mary Sherrer, of Northampton county. His mother was a daughter of John and Annie (Rockafellow) Dickson, all of Bucks county. Our subject's early life was spent in Bucks county, receiving his education at Riegelsville, where he is now a member of the firm of Adams & Sherrer, dealers in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. December 23, 1871, he married Miss Lizzie A. Riegel, of Nockamixon township. Mr. Sherrer is past officer in Peace and Union lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he is a deacon. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN STONE, harness maker and florist, P. O. Riegelsville, was born November 25, 1852, in Riegelsville, where he has spent all his life with the exception of three years. He learned his trade at Riegelsville, and was married April 29, 1879, to Alice Smith, of Easton. His parents are Joseph and Elizabeth Stone, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Bucks county. His maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth Diehl, and his paternal grandfather was Michael Stone. Our subject is a republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

HENRY STOVER, farmer, P. O. Durham, was born in July, 1817, in Bucks county, where he was reared and educated. He was married to Barbara Ann Worman, also of Bucks county, in 1842. They have one child, Emeline B., who is the wife of Eli D. Fulmer, of Philadelphia. Our subject's parents were Henry and Catherine Stover, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stover is the owner of one of the finest farms in Bucks county. In politics he is a republican, and he is a member of the Reformed church. By his integrity and uprightness he has won the confidence of the people and is highly esteemed in the community.

JORDAN F. STOVER, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Springfield township, Bucks county, March 13, 1859. He is the son of Eli and Elizabeth Stover, both residents of Bucks county. His father was a farmer, and was a son of Henry and Catherine Stover. His mother is the daughter of Isaac and Catherine Fretz, all of Bucks, in which J. F. Stover was educated and has spent his life. On December 28, 1882, he married Miss Annie L. Bean, of Nockamixon township. The fruits of this union are two children: Clarence E. and Bessie May. Mr. Stover worked on a farm until he was 18 years of age, after which he taught school for two terms. He then clerked for six years, and following this became associated in business with Mr. T. T. Bean, in the general merchandise business, in Riegelsville, under the firm name of Bean & Stover. January 31, 1887, their store was destroyed by fire. About April 1st, Mr. Stover opened a store under Mechanics' hall, where he will remain until the new store, now building, is completed. His business consists of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, ready made clothing and all kinds of meat. Mr. Stover is a member of the New Mennonite church, of Springfield township. In politics he is a republican.

DAVID S. WALTERS, horse and cattle dealer, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., July 29, 1829. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Walters, natives of New Jersey. His early life was spent in New Jersey, where he received his education. In 1855 he married Miss Leah A. Blawalt, by whom he had one child, Mary Ella. In 1857 his first wife died, and he was married in 1862 to Sarah Dickson. Mr. Walters has been a successful business man, and is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a democrat.

D. R. WILLIAMSON, merchant, P. O. Riegelsville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., April 29, 1839, and is of German descent, through his father, Abraham Williamson, who was born in New Jersey in 1783. He was a weaver by occupation, but also followed teaching. In 1823 he married Elizabeth Rittenhouse, who was born in 1802, in Hunterdon county. The issue of this marriage was Moses B. and Daniel R., our subject; Moses B. being at present employed at Lambertville, N. J. Daniel R. was married August 6, 1859, to Emma E. Sherrer.

They are the parents of one child, Mercy, born February 25, 1873. Mr. D. R. Williamson was a teacher in the county for twenty-three years, and has been engaged in the mercantile business for twelve years, teaching part of this time. He has been a resident of the immediate vicinity of his present home for twenty-eight years, and is now justice of the peace at Riegelsville. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He stands high in the opinion of the community, and is a public spirited citizen.

LEO WIRTH, stoves and tinware, P. O. Riegelsville, was born September 8, 1852, in what was then known as Melrose, but which now belongs to New York city. His parents were Ammon and Nannetta Wirth, who were born in Germany, emigrated to this country in 1851, and settled in Easton, where Leo received his education and learned his trade, his early life having been spent in Northampton county. In 1875 he married Miss Ida Smith, also a resident and native of Easton. They are the parents of the following children: Frank A. (deceased), Annie M., Hilda A., Lizzie A. and Ida L. Frank A., the only son, was drowned October 11, 1884, in the canal at Riegelsville. Mr. Wirth is past officer in Junior O. U. A. M. of Easton, and also past officer of P. O. S. of A. lodge. Mr. Wirth's place of business is built of brick and finished in white and yellow pine. It is two stories high, and has the dwelling, a three-story brick building, attached. He is an attendant of the Lutheran church and is a republican politically.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—FALLS.

LEWIS ANDERSON, hotel-keeper, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Mercer county, N. J., June 1, 1840, being a son of John and Margaret (Hawk) Anderson, natives of New Jersey and of English and German descent. His father was a wheelwright and had a family of fourteen children, of whom Lewis was the fifth. He was reared in Mercer county, where he attended the common schools. In early life he learned carriage painting as a trade and followed that until 1871, when he embarked in the hotel business at Windsor, N. J., where he continued with success until he was induced to come to Morrisville and take the Robert Morris hotel in 1882. His prompt attention to all the details of the hotel, and also to the wants of his customers, insures him a liberal patronage. He was married in Mercer county, N. J., August 7, 1862, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Arthur R. and Ann Eliza (Hill) Howell. Her parents were of German origin. Their children are: Arthur H., who is employed in the rubber mill, and Ella. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Baptist church, and her daughter of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM BALDERSTON, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born on the farm where he now resides, January 28, 1841. His father, John B., was also born here in 1802, and was a son of Mark Balderston, who settled on the farm, being among the earliest settlers in Bucks county. The family have usually followed farming. They were also all members of the Society of Friends. John B., father of our subject, married Letitia Cadwallader. The Balderston family is of English origin, the first of the name to come to America being John Balderston, in 1727. Our subject was

the youngest of five children. He was reared on the farm and attended the Friends' school in Chester county. He chose farming as the business of his life, and has followed it with success. He married Sarah W. Brown, daughter of G. W. and A. E. (Pitfield) Brown, her mother a native of Philadelphia, and her father of Bucks county. The family were English Quakers, the original settler having come to Pennsylvania in 1676. Mr. and Mrs. Balderston have two children, George W. and William Henry. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

EBENEZER BARWIS, merchant tailor, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Fallsington, Bucks county, March 28, 1818, and is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Lundy) Barwis, natives of Bucks county, the former of English and the latter of Scotch origin. Mr. Barwis' maternal grandfather owned a mill at Bristol, Pa., and during the war, being a Quaker and loyalist, furnished the British with flour, and in consequence had his property confiscated by the United States government. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Bucks county. The family have for several generations followed tailoring as a rule, but can boast of several physicians and clergymen in their ranks. Mr. Barwis' father died when our subject was yet a child. He attended the Friends' school in Fallsington and early in life learned the tailor's trade, which he has made the business of his life. He was married in 1842 to Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Swain, of English origin, and an early settler of Bucks county. They have seven children now living: Howard S., a tailor; Charles P., a merchant in Trenton; Letitia, the wife of Jonathan Hibbs, deceased; Alfred C., a merchant; Elmer, a practising physician in Trenton; Richard L., also a tailor; and Theresa C. The first of these children, Howard, enlisted in Philadelphia in company G, 119th regiment, Pa. Vols., and served three years. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester September 19, 1864. Mr. Barwis is a republican politically.

CHARLES D. BEANS, merchant, P. O. Fallsington, was born in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, April 11, 1827, being a son of Charles and Sarah (Buckman) Beans, natives of Bucks county, and of English and Welsh descent. His father was a tailor in early life and carried on business in this county for many years. He died in Fallsington in 1875. Charles D. is the youngest in a family of six children. He was reared on the farm, attended school in Bucks county, and chose farming as his business, following it with success until 1872, when he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the produce commission business for three years. In 1875 he came to Fallsington and engaged as a salesman in a store until 1882, when he bought the stock and continued the business. He keeps a general line of merchandise and has a good trade. He is a liberal, high-minded gentleman, deserving of success. He was married in 1851 to Mary T., daughter of Josiah and Rachel (Cadwalader) Comfort. They were members of the Society of Friends, and of English origin. They have two children: William, who is married, and follows farming; and Edward B., clerk in a store. Mr. Beans is a republican.

JOHN R. BREECE, merchant, P. O. Penn Valley, son of Garrett and Catharine (Rosegrant) Breece, was born in New Jersey June 16, 1853. His parents were born in New Jersey and were of German and English descent. His father was a carpenter, and had three children that lived to maturity. Our subject was the second child. He was brought up in New Jersey and attended the public schools of New Brunswick in that state. He became a carpenter and followed that business for ten years. He came to Bucks county in 1884 and embarked in his present business near Penn Valley. He keeps a general country store, and by fair dealing and polite attention to his customers has built up an excellent business, in which he is assisted by his wife. He was married in New Jersey April 2, 1874, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Shann) Weir. They have one adopted child, Thomas W. Mrs. Breece is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Breece is a republican.

BENJAMIN BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Penn's Manor, Falls township, September 21, 1826. He is a son of John and Sarah (White) Briggs.

His father, a native of New Jersey, and of English descent, spent most of his life in Falls township as a farmer, in which business he achieved a marked success; and died November 22, 1858. His mother was born in Bucks county and was of Dutch descent. The family consisted of four children: Mary, who died in 1845; Amos, attorney-at-law and ex-president judge of Philadelphia; Benjamin, our subject, and Sarah Ann. Benjamin Briggs received a common-school education, has made farming and dealing in cattle his business, and has made it successful. He was married December 9, 1879. In 1882 he married Julia Elma, sister of his former wife. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends.

JOHN BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of Jesse and Jane (Girton) Brooks, was born in this township August 6, 1819, his ancestors being among the early English and German settlers of this state. His father was a carpenter by trade and later a farmer. John Brooks was the third of a family of five children. He was reared on the farm, attended school in Fallsington and Oxford Valley, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He has made farming his principal occupation and owns a beautiful place on the banks of the Delaware, near William Penn's old farm. He devotes considerable time to fishing, which he makes a source of profit and pleasure, employing sometimes as many as twenty-four men. He started in life poor, but by perseverance and judicious management has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. His success is in no small degree due to the excellent household management of his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1841. She was a daughter of John and Martha (Headley) Weymans, both natives of this county and of English origin. Their children are: John, born December 1, 1842; George Elwood, born February 7, 1850, and Edward, born January 15, 1856. Mr. Brooks is a republican.

EDWARD BROWN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Fallsington, son of Joseph and Phebe (Stackhouse) Brown, was born in Fallsington, March 17, 1855. His ancestors were among the early settlers. He is a descendant of General Brown, of revolutionary fame. His father was a farmer and is living a retired life in Fallsington. Edward attended school at Fallsington and college at Trenton, N. J., two years. In 1880 he was married in Penn's Manor to Ida A., daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Headley) Wright, both natives of this county and of English descent. They have one child, Harry J. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican.

CHARLES BUCKMAN, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Penn Valley, son of Spencer W. and Sarah A. (Williamson) Buckman, was born in Falls township July 15, 1842. His parents were of English and Scotch origin. His father was a farmer and resides in Fallsington. He had five children, four of whom are living. Charles, the oldest son, was reared on the farm and attended school in this township and at Mount Holly, N. J. He devotes his time to agricultural pursuits, and has been successful in business. In 1867 he was married to Henrietta, daughter of John and Hannah (Green) Anderson. Their children are: William A., Spencer W., Eugene, Anna M., George, Ida, Sallie and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Buckman are members of the Society of Friends and he is a republican.

WALLACE BUCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Fallsington, was born April 26, 1845, in the house where he now resides, in Falls township, Bucks county. This house was built by his grandfather in 1799. He is a son of Spencer Buckman, who was born in Newtown township. His mother was Sarah Ann Williamson, her parents being natives of Bucks county and of English descent. Wallace was the fourth of a family of five children, four of whom are now living. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools and also a boarding school at Carversville. He chose farming as a business and has followed that until the present time. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth M., daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Atchley) Hart, natives of New Jersey and of English descent. They have two children: E. H. and Williamson. Mr. Buckman is a republican politically.

ELWOOD BURTON, merchant, P. O. Tullytown, is the youngest son and child of Anthony and Mary (Headley) Burton, and was born on the old homestead farm near Tullytown, February 28, 1836. He attended the public schools and finished his education at the Langhorne academy. He immediately entered the store of his brother-in-law, J. W. Paxson, at Tullytown, as clerk. He continued in that capacity until he was 21 years of age, when, with his brother John, he purchased the business. Two years later Elwood purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He is a director of the Farmers' National bank, at Bristol, and has held that position since 1874. He is also a director of the Bristol Improvement company, and director of the Bristol Rolling Mill company. Mr. Burton is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and has often been called upon to act in the capacity of executor and administrator. He is plain and unassuming in manner, and stands high in the estimation of his friends. He is a member of the Society of Friends. September 8, 1859, he was married to Anna H., daughter of John W. and Phoebe (Brown) Bailey. She was born in Falls township. Four children have been born to this union: Ida C., John, Jr., Raymond A. and Lillian C.

JONATHAN BURTON, deceased, was a prominent farmer in Falls township, and was born in the township November 23, 1808. He was a son of John and Phoebe (Carlisle) Burton, natives of Bucks county and of English descent, his ancestors on both sides being among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools in Falls township and devoted his life to farming. He was married in 1832 to Mary B., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Vandergrift) La Rue. Her parents were natives of Bucks county, and of German and French origin. She was born January 1, 1807, and is still living. Jonathan Burton died August 28, 1868, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Their children were: John A., an attorney in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, L., Adaline, wife of John Stackhouse of Philadelphia; Anthony and Theodore F. They were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Burton was a republican, and took a deep interest in the schools, having served as a school director. He was of the fifth generation of Burtons in Bucks county.

ADEN CARVER, farmer, P. O. Fallsington, was born in Buckingham township, this county, January 4, 1829. His parents were John and Mary (Martendell) Carver. The former was a native of this county and a direct descendant of John Carver, the governor of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. He was a farmer, and had a family of sixteen children, of whom fourteen grew to maturity, were married and reared families. He died in Buckingham township at the age of 76 and his wife at the age of 91. She was of Scotch descent and was born in New Jersey. Aden, the fourteenth child, was educated in the schools of his native township and became a farmer, in which vocation he has been uniformly successful. In 1850 he was married to Sarah V., daughter of Charles and Sarah (Vansant) Howell. She is of French origin. The children of this union now living are: Charles H., Mary A., wife of George Miller, of New Jersey; Eseek II., Ida V. and Laura R. Eseek is a graduate of Millersville Normal school. He taught school five years, served as chief pension examiner, and is at present studying law in Washington, D. C. Ida is a graduate of Trenton Normal school and has taught school seven years, and at present is a pupil in the Bellevue training school for nurses, New York. Mr. Carver and his two sons have been staunch workers for the republican cause.

CHARLES H. CARVER, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Fallsington, was born near Doylestown, Bucks county, September 11, 1851, and is a son of Aden and Sarah V. (Howell) Carver, the latter a native of New Jersey, and the former of Bucks county. They were of English origin. His father is a farmer and now resides in Falls township. His family consists of two sons and three daughters. Charles H. is the eldest son, and was reared on the farm in Bucks county. He attended the

district school, and has made farming his business. He has also been engaged in the milk business, and has met with success. He was married in 1873 to Anna Mary, daughter of George Bailey, she being of English origin. They have two children, Anna B. and Rachel. Mrs. Carver is a graduate of Millersville Normal school, and has taught school for about five years, and a part of that time in Fallsington Grammar school. Mr. Carver is a republican.

JOHN E. CASE, physician, P. O. Morrisville, son of Alexander J. and Letitia E. (Carver) Case, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, January 2, 1831. He taught school early in life, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and is in active practice in southern Bucks county at the present time (1887).

WILLIAM COOPER, retired farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Bensalem township, this county, February 25, 1823, and is a son of David and Ann (Dowdney) Cooper, both of whom were natives of this county and of English descent. His father was a shoemaker. William was the fourth in a family of seven children. He attended school in his native place and afterward in Middletown township, his parents moving to the latter place when he was a child. He learned the miller's trade and followed it for eighteen years. In 1860 he bought a farm in Falls township and made farming his business until 1875, when he retired. His first wife was Louisa, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Wright) Headley. She died in 1860. By her he had eight children: Caroline, wife of Stokes Mason; Samuel, who married Sara, daughter of William Flowers; Mary Ann, single; Harriet E., wife of Warren J. Lecompt; Frank, who died at the age of fourteen; William Henry, who married Mary A., daughter of James Fabian; Joshua H., who married Eliza, daughter of J. B. Wright; and David B., who married Lillie, daughter of Joseph Stackhouse. Our subject's present wife is Jane B., daughter of Thomas and Rachel S. (Skelton) Cooper. In politics Mr. Cooper is a republican.

WILLIAM PENN CROZER, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born May 24, 1827, in William Penn's brew-house, on the William Penn farm, in Penn's Manor, Bucks county. He is a son of Robert Crozer, who was also born in Penn's brew-house. The Penn farm has been in possession of the Crozer family for over one hundred years. His mother was Grace Wright, a native of Bucks county. Both his ancestors were among the earliest English settlers and belonged to the Society of Friends. The family originally came from France, and in 1712 went to Scotland. Five brothers came to Philadelphia in 1723. The male members of the family have usually followed farming. Robert Crozer died in 1866, and was the father of nine children. Our subject attended school in his native township, also at Burlington and near Philadelphia, and chose farming as his occupation. He was married in 1854 to Margaret B. Longshore, by whom he had: Ellen (deceased) and Margaretta B., wife of James Watson. His wife died in 1857 and he was again married in 1861 to Anna Mary, daughter of Daniel Moon. This lady is of English descent. They have one child, Mercy M., wife of Eugene Wink. Mr. and Mrs. Crozer are both members of the Society of Friends. He is a republican politically.

WILLIAM H. GILKYSON, merchant, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Edgewood, Bucks county, September 30, 1856, and is a son of Amos and Ellen (Howell) Gilkyson, the former a native of this county and of Irish descent. His mother was born in New Jersey and was of English origin. His father was a mason and a contractor and builder, but has retired from business, and resides in Philadelphia. Our subject is the youngest of a family of four children. He was reared in this county, attending the common schools here, and also the commercial college at Trenton, N. J., where he graduated in 1874. He then clerked in a store for one year, subsequently studied telegraphy and followed that as a business for two years and a half on the Pennsylvania railroad, on the New York division. In 1880 he came to Morrisville, and in 1885 embarked in his present business. He is a democrat in politics and

has been postmaster since 1885. He has a good trade and his success is due to his own exertions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Trenton, N. J.

JESSE K. HARPER, retired farmer, P. O. Fallsington, is a son of William and Phoebe (Kelley) Harper, and was born in Fallsington, February 15, 1815. His parents were of Scotch descent and natives of this county. His father was a wheelwright and afterward a farmer. Of ten children Jesse K. is the only one living. He was next to the youngest child. He obtained his education in the schools of his native county and at the age of 17 began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1840. He then followed farming until 1844, when he embarked in the dry goods and grocery business at Fallsington. He gave up this business in 1849, and has since devoted his time to farming, in which business he has been successful. He was married in 1840 to Sarah K., daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Cabeen) Headly; Benjamin was of Scotch descent and his wife was Irish. Their children are: Elizabeth, wife of William Johnson; George W., Maria, Ruth Cooper, Phoebe Anna, wife of Edward Delany; Mary Martha, wife of Edward H. Croasdale; Rachel H., wife of F. B. Croasdale; Elmira H., wife of William H. Atkinson, and Headly B., married to Ida Williamson. In politics Mr. Harper is a republican.

MAHLON K. HENDRICKSON, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Morrisville, was born in New Jersey, January 23, 1843. His father, Jehu Hendrickson, was born in New Jersey, came to Bucks county in 1852, followed the business of farming, and died May 9, 1874. His mother's maiden name was Margaretta Yardley and she was a native of this county. Mahlon K. is the fourth child of a family of five children. He attended school at Morrisville and the academy at Trenton. The dairy business was established by his father and he has followed it in connection with the farm since 1860. He was married, October 14, 1869, to Rachel, daughter of William and Rebecca (Heaton) Scattergood, both natives of New Jersey and of English descent. Their children are: Louisa, Margaretta, Rebecca and Mary. Mr. Hendrickson and family are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican. His farm contains one hundred and seven acres.

JOSEPH S. HIBBS, farmer and veterinary surgeon, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, June 13, 1831, and is a son of Joshua F. and Sarah (Stockton) Hibbs. They were natives of Lower Makefield township, but spent most of their lives in Falls township. His father was a farmer and was the father of four children, of whom Joseph S. was the second. He was reared on the farm, receiving his earliest education in the common schools, subsequently attending school in Trenton. He has made farming his main business, but has spent considerable time as a veterinary surgeon. Financially he has been successful, and is the owner of a well-improved farm consisting of one hundred and seventeen acres of land. He was married in 1855 to Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Hannah (Healey) Dennis. This union has been blessed with eight children: George D., deceased; Ella M., deceased; Frank W., farming; Albert S., Laura D., Chrissie S., Anna W. and Addie K. Mrs. Hibbs is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Hibbs is a republican.

WILLIAM G. HOWELL, merchant miller, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Trenton, N. J., June 17, 1844, and is a son of James and Adaline (Gillingham) Howell, the latter a native of Morrisville, and of Scotch origin. James Howell, father of William G., was born in New Jersey and was of German origin. He was a cooper in his early life, but later on was a merchant. William G. is the second son of a family of six children. He was reared in Trenton, N. J., where he attended school. Early in life he was employed as a salesman in a dry goods store, and subsequently was employed as a bookkeeper in Trenton for six years. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits and did business in Trenton for four years. In 1870 he embarked in his present business in Trenton, N. J. He is now a member of the firm of Howell & Sons, merchant millers, doing business in Morrisville and Trenton, N. J. He was

married in Trenton, in October, 1869, to Susanna, daughter of Charles Worthington, who is of English origin. Their children are: Marion, Walter, Mabel, Thirzia and Gershom. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been a trustee. Mr. Howell served two terms as member of the town council in Trenton, and is now a director of the Broad Street National bank and is a member of the Masons and the I. O. O. F. He is a democrat politically.

STEPHEN W. ISAACS, farmer and miller, P. O. Bristol, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, February 22, 1852, and is a son of Lewis S. and Mary Ellen (Jeanes) Isaacs, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Wisconsin. They were of German and English descent. His father was a coach maker, and carried on business for twenty-five years in Chester county and at New London. His family consisted of five children, all of whom grew to maturity. Stephen is the oldest. He was reared in Pennsylvania, and attended the common schools in Chester county. His earliest work was with his father at coach-making. He subsequently learned the miller's trade at Plymouth, Montgomery county, and worked for a time at that, after which he went on the railroad for a short time. He then went west and again worked at milling, which has been his main business. In 1871 he bought his present farm and mill in Falls township, and since 1880 has run the farm and mill. He was married in 1877 to Harriet, daughter of James C. King. She is of English descent. They have one child, Lizzie May. Mr. Isaacs is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a republican.

EDWARD S. KIRKBRIDE, Penn's Manor, farmer and seed-grower, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, in the year 1852. He is a son of Jonathan and Mary W. Kirkbride, both natives of Bucks county, descendants of Joseph Kirkbride, who came to America with William Penn in 1682, and was one of the earliest settlers of this county. The father of our subject went to Missouri when 20 years of age, and was a merchant in Columbia forty years, when he retired from business and removed with his family to Philadelphia. Edward S. was a clerk in the commission house of C. G. & W. M. Baugh, Market street, Philadelphia, for several years. In 1877, he preferring the country, his father purchased for him the farm on which he resides, and he engaged in farming and seed-growing with success. In 1878 he married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Parsons) Robbins, of same place. They have one daughter, Mary Maud. He is a republican in politics.

THOMAS STORY KIRKBRIDE was born near Morrisville, in Bucks county, July 31, 1809, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride, the latter a daughter of Thomas and Rachel Story, of Newtown township, this county. The Kirkbrides were Friends, and came from the parish of Kirkbride, county of Cumberland, England, with William Penn. The subject of this sketch, after attending the schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, spent several years at school in Trenton, N. J., under the charge of Rev. Jared D. Fyler, and subsequently passed one year in the study of mathematics with Prof. John Gummere, at Burlington, N. J. In the spring of 1828 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Nicholas Belleville, of Trenton. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1832, and became resident physician at the Friends' asylum for the insane, remaining in that position for one year. In 1833 he was elected resident physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, where he spent two years. In 1835 he began practice in Philadelphia, giving special attention to surgery. In 1839 he married Ann West, daughter of Joseph R. Jenks, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. She died in 1862, leaving a son and daughter. October 12, 1840, Dr. Kirkbride was elected physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, and removed to the mansion house on the hospital premises, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred December 16, 1883. It is impossible, in this brief sketch, to enumerate the many excellent qualities of Dr. Kirkbride. He was



Allen Tomlinson

pre-eminently fitted for the position he held so long. With a heart full of zeal in his great work, a nature full of sympathy for human affliction, and a keen insight into the needs of the patients placed under his care, his success was remarkable and his usefulness hard to over-estimate.

HENRY LOVETT, railroad section foreman, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Falls township, February 28, 1830. His parents, Joseph and Susan (Rue) Lovett, were natives of Bucks county and of English origin. His father was a shoemaker in early life and afterward a farmer. He died in 1840 in Falls township, where he lived for many years. The subject of this sketch is the seventh of a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. Henry was reared in Falls township and attended the district school. He learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed until 1881. Since then he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company as section foreman at Tullytown. He is a democrat and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been successful in life and is the owner of a farm in Falls township. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and is notary public at the present time. He is president of the board of directors of the William Penn building association, and of the board of trustees of the Tullytown cemetery.

HERMAN LOVETT, deceased, was born where his widow now resides in Morrisville, in the house built by Robert Morris, who is well known in history. The date of his birth is August 25, 1846, and he was a son of Hon. John H. and Charlotte (Mershon) Lovett, both natives of Bucks county and of English and French origin. The Lovett family were among the first settlers of the county. His father was a prominent man and served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Herman was the youngest of two children. He was highly respected, and took an active interest in the affairs of Morrisville and Bucks county. August 3, 1870, he was married in Trenton to Miss Nancie, daughter of David and Anna (Duncan) Boyd, who were of Scotch origin, her father being a blacksmith. They had no children of their own, but have brought up two: John F. Richards, who is now a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad company; and Anna B. Richards, who resides with the widow, now Mrs. Young. Mr. Lovett died in 1872 and his widow was married to John S. Young, who died within three months after their marriage. He was a native of Canada. Mr. Lovett was a democrat.

JOAB C. MERSHON, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born on Biles Island, Falls township, December 9, 1824. He is a son of D. S. Mershon, a native of New Jersey, of French descent, and his wife, Mary Smith, a native of this county, of Dutch descent. His father was in early life a riverman and afterward a farmer. Most of his life was spent in this county. He had six children, four of whom are deceased. Joab C., the fourth child, was reared on the farm, received a common-school education, and has made farming the occupation of his life. He is the owner of one hundred and ninety-six acres in one farm and fifty in another. In 1850 he married Rosanna, daughter of Jeremiah Richardson. Their children are: Sarah C., wife of John W. Brooks, Jr.; William C., married to Jennie P. Blake; Mary S., wife of George C. Brooks; and D. S., married to Anna Crozer. Mr. Mershon is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican and he is supervisor of Falls township. He has six grandchildren living.

The MORRIS FAMILY is one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania, and is of Welsh origin. Anthony Morris, the first, married Elizabeth Senior. He was a captain of a merchant ship and lived in London. He was lost at sea on a voyage to Barbadoes, leaving one son, Anthony, the second, born at St. Dunstons Stepney, of London, August 23, 1654, and who came to Philadelphia in 1683. He was judge of the provincial court from 1694 to 1699. In 1704 he was mayor of Philadelphia. He married Mary Jones and died in 1721. Their son, Anthony, was a man of character and ability. He was at one time a member of the provincial assembly, and in 1739

was mayor of Philadelphia. He married Phoebe Guest, and died in 1762. His son, Anthony Morris, the third, was born in Philadelphia in 1705, and married Sarah Powel. He owned a large brewery on Morris' alley. He was a prominent citizen and died in 1780. His son, Captain Samuel Morris, was born in Philadelphia June 24, 1734. He was governor of the Schuylkill fishing company of the state in Schuylkill, an institution founded in 1732 by a few choice spirits, who, under the mock forms of the state, with governor and other officers, met at stated periods of the year at the castle in Schuylkill, on the spot now known as "Eagles' Field," to fish and dine together on the product of their sport. He was elected governor in 1776 and annually re-elected until his death in 1812. He was an active member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting club, of which he was president for some unascertained period prior to the revolution until his death. He was captain of the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry. The troop numbered in its ranks not less than twenty-two of the members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting club. Samuel Morris was captain of the troop, served through the campaign of 1776 and 1777, and took active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, where his brother, Anthony, who was ensign of the troop, was killed. By a complimentary order from General Washington the troop was mustered out of service January 23, 1777, at Morristown, N. J. He died on the 7th of July, 1812, at the age of 77 years. He left six sons, one of whom, Anthony, in 1793 was speaker of the State senate, and during the administration of Mr. Madison acted as an agent of the United States in Spain. He died in 1860. He married a daughter of James Pemberton, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia and Bucks county, and owner of the "Bolton Farm," in Bristol township, which he left, by will, to his grandson, James Pemberton Morris, who married Rosa Gardner, in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1816. She was a daughter of the Rev. William Gardner, D. D., of Edinburgh. Phineas Pemberton Morris, LL.D., their son, is an attorney-at-law at 404 Locust street, Philadelphia, and resides at 1827 Chestnut street. He was born on the old Bolton Farm in Bristol township, May 2, 1817. He was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., where he was graduated in 1836. He was for a long time professor of practice, pleading and evidence in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been in general practice at the Philadelphia bar for forty-five years. He ranks among the most prominent lawyers in the city. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, February 8. He is now emeritus professor of the University of Pennsylvania.

DANIEL MOON, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Morrisville, July 12, 1850, and is a son of Evan L. and Mary (Atchley) Moon, the latter a native of Mercer county, N. J. His father was born in Bucks county, and was a descendant of an old Quaker family of English origin. The family have been farmers in Falls township for many years. Our subject's father has carried on that business with success, being at present the owner of a well-improved farm. He had three children who lived to maturity, Daniel being the youngest. He was reared in Bucks county, attending the school at Morrisville, and the Model school at Trenton. He also took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college at Trenton, N. J., but has made farming his main business. He was married in Trenton, October 25, 1871, to Mary W., daughter of Henry and Rachel (Wolverton) Fell. This lady's father was born in Bucks county, where he was a merchant, and of English origin, her mother being born in Hunterdon county, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are the parents of four children: Arthur E., Bessie F., Rachel W. and Ridgeway F. Mr. Moon is a republican politically, and has been a member of the school board. His wife is a member of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM L. MOON, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Falls township, August 25, 1810, on the farm which he now owns, and which he also occupies. He is a son of Daniel and Mercy (Lovett) Moon. His parents were of English and German origin. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Quaker

settlers of Penn's Manor. Most of the male members of the family have been farmers. William L. Moon was the oldest of a family of eight children, five of whom were boys. He attended school in Penn's Manor, and has made farming his business. He was married in 1839 to Elizabeth Y., daughter of Mahlon Williamson. She is a descendant of the earliest German and English settlers of Falls township. Their children are: Mercy, wife of Frank Neuschert; Georgianna, wife of Andrew Watson; and Libbie, wife of William Parry. Mr. Moon is a republican. He has been supervisor and overseer of the poor. Financially he has been successful, and is the owner of one hundred and eighteen acres of well-improved land.

WILLIAM S. MULL, secretary and treasurer of the Bucks County Contribution Insurance company, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, November 30, 1815, and is a son of Martin and Lydia (Hance) Mull, also natives of Falls township, and of English and German descent. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of this place, his father and grandfather being farmers in this county all their lives. Our subject was the second in a family of five children. He was reared on the farm, and received his earliest education in Falls township, and subsequently attended the high school in Burlington, N. J. His first occupation was that of a teacher. In 1846 he embarked in the coal business, which occupied him until 1880, when he accepted his present position. He was elected treasurer by the company, and was appointed secretary by the board of trustees. In 1858 he married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Anderson) Parsons. This lady is of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Mull have two children: Lydia H. and Margaret R.

GEORGE OPDYKE, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 1, 1815, and is a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Snyder) Opdyke. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Opdyke, emigrated from England to New Jersey at an early age with his parents. His maternal grandfather was Henry Snyder, who came from Holland with his parents when seven years old. He entered the continental army at the age of seventeen and served under General Washington in all his campaigns. After the close of the revolution he married Mary Deuzenberry and lived in the Musconetcong country. Previously to the war he lived near Durham. George Opdyke was brought up in the vicinity of his birthplace and attended the common schools. He worked on his father's farm until 1837, when he took a trip over the Allegheny mountains, visiting Gettysburg two or three times. He spent eight months in Knox county, Ohio, and then returned and resumed work on his father's farm. He made a second trip to Ohio previous to his marriage. In 1847 he was married to Rosanna, daughter of John Green. They have had four children, all deceased: Annie and John, who died in infancy, and William and Barclay, who died after reaching maturity. After Mr. Opdyke's marriage he removed to his present farm and has since resided there. The farm contains one hundred and fifty-two acres, all under cultivation, one row of fields from the river and two miles from Tullytown. Mrs. Opdyke's father, John Green, was a native of Falls. He began life with twenty dollars and at his death owned thirteen hundred acres of land. George Opdyke was the fourth in a family of nine children. His parents were Presbyterians, but since his residence here he has attended Friends' meeting, of which his wife is a member. The burying place of the family is at the Bristol Episcopal church.

ALFRED M. PARSONS, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born February 25, 1834, and is a son of Isaac and Lydia (Anderson) Parsons, who were natives of Falls township. Our subject's paternal and maternal ancestors were both descendants of early English settlers. Alfred M. was the fifth in a family of eight children and was reared on the farm where he now resides and which he owns. He attended the district school and also attended school in Easton and Northampton county. Mr. Parsons is a progressive farmer, his buildings being surpassed by few in Bucks

county. These buildings have been erected since the farm came into his hands. He has an orchard of nearly four thousand apple trees. He has devoted considerable time to fruit growing, and is constantly increasing his facilities as he finds the business a paying one. In 1856 he married Josephine, daughter of Daniel Harmon, of Upper Makefield township. She is of English descent. Their children are: Edward B., Caroline, Anna H. and Gertrude. In politics he is a republican.

CHARLES A. PARSONS (deceased), farmer and seed grower, was born in Falls township June 30, 1831, and was a son of Isaac and Lydia Ann (Anderson) Parsons. He attended school in this township and at Langhorne and Norristown. He was a successful farmer and a good citizen. His death occurred January 9, 1885. He was married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of Spencer W. and Sarah A. (Williamson) Buckman, both of whom were born in this county. The children of this marriage were: Lucy, wife of Elwood Tyson, of Delaware county, Pa.; Alice, Sarah B., Mary, Elizabeth, Alfred (deceased), Emma (deceased), Ulyssa (deceased), Margaret, Frederick (deceased) and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were both members of the Presbyterian church, of which the former was a trustee. He was a republican and served many years as a school director.

ELLWOOD PARSONS, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, April 5, 1822, and is a son of Isaac and Lydia A. (Anderson) Parsons, natives of this county. His father and grandfather were successful farmers, who spent their lives in Bucks county and accumulated a competence. The family were of English origin. Ellwood was the oldest of a family of eight children, consisting of three boys and five girls: Ellwood, Charles A., Alfred M., Sarah A. (Robbins), Mary A. (Mull), Elizabeth (Parsons), Emma (Newbold), and Rose P. (Case). Ellwood chose farming for his occupation and farmed here for ten years. He then retired for three years, after which he bought a large farm of 217 acres on the banks of the Delaware river, two miles below Bordentown, N. J., where he lived for nine years. He then returned to Bucks county and embarked in the lumber business in company with his brothers-in-law Joseph C. and David Taylor, at Morrisville, continuing there for some years. He then bought a country seat near Morrisville, where he now resides. When young he had the advantages of good schools. He has been a director of the First National bank of Trenton for over twenty years. He is one of the directors of the Bucks County Contribution Insurance company, and also of the Trenton City Bridge company. He was married March 26, 1851, to Mercy A., daughter of William and Mary Taylor, and is of French and English origin. Their children are: Annie C., Mary T., Lydia A. and Ella. Mr. Parsons is prominent among the successful business men of this vicinity, his success in life being mainly due to his own exertions and business qualifications.

THE PEMBERTON FAMILY.*—The Pembertons, of Pennsylvania, are descended from an ancient family of that name in Lancashire, England. This branch of the family early became converts to the doctrines of the Friends, or Quakers; and in 1670, Phineas Pemberton, a young man of 20, then an apprentice to John Abraham, a grocer in Manchester, was imprisoned in Lancaster castle for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the king, and for attending Quaker meetings. He married in 1676-7, Phoebe, the only child of James Harrison, an active and zealous Friend, who had frequently been imprisoned for his religious convictions. In 1681 James Harrison was appointed agent of William Penn. Mr. Harrison with his wife and her mother, together with his son-in-law, Phineas Pemberton, and the father of Phineas, Ralph Pemberton, and seven servants, sailed from Liverpool September 5, 1682, arriving in America the last of October. Mr. Harrison settled upon one of the tracts of land he had purchased, adjoining William Penn's manor of Penns-

* From "Early New England People," 1882.

burg. He continued to be Mr. Penn's agent until his death. He took a prominent part in state affairs, being speaker of the house of provincial representatives in 1682, and also a member of the governor's council of sixteen, and of the first assembly. He held, also, many important offices.

Phineas Pemberton, after the death of his father-in-law, which occurred in 1687, continued in the confidential relation to William Penn thus begun. He was early appointed register-general for Bucks county; clerk of the courts; member of the assembly; master of the rolls; member of the provincial council, and one of the council of state. When William Penn left for England in 1701, Phineas Pemberton was a dying man, and Penn, writing to James Logan (the son-in-law of Phineas, who had succeeded Mr. Harrison as Penn's agent), says: "I am grieved at it; he hath not his fellow, and without him this is a poor country, indeed." On receiving notice of his death Penn writes: "I mourn for Phineas Pemberton; the ablest as well as the best man in the province." Ralph Pemberton, Phineas, and Phoebe Pemberton, with several of their children, as well as James Harrison, with his wife and mother, are buried in the family graveyard laid out by Phineas Pemberton on his plantation at the Point, four miles below Trenton.

Israel Pemberton, born in 1685, was the only son of Phineas Pemberton who reached manhood. He early became an active and influential Friend, and held "divers high and honorable offices." He was for nineteen consecutive years a member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania. In his younger years he was one of the most considerable merchants of Philadelphia.

Israel (Jr.), born in 1715; James, born in 1725, and John, born in 1727, the surviving children of the above, ever maintained the characteristics of their father and grandfather. They were all active merchants and zealous Friends. Until the revolution the three brothers, and especially Israel, were at the head of all public affairs. The revolutionary party looked upon former members of the Quaker government as disaffected if not hostile to them; and in 1777, Israel, James and John Pemberton were exiled to Winchester, Va., and detained there upwards of eight months. Israel Pemberton died soon after their return. Israel was twice married. By his first wife, Sarah Kirkbride, he left one son and two daughters; one of whom married Samuel Pleasants; the other married Samuel Rhoades. The descendants of the above are represented by the families of Fox, Fisher, Norris, Emlen and Byrd, of Virginia, and by prominent families of Philadelphia. By the second marriage he left one son. James, the second brother, lived to be 87 years of age. He left no male descendant. One daughter married Dr. Parke and another married Anthony Morris. John Pemberton, the youngest of the brothers, devoted the latter part of his life to preaching the doctrines of the Quakers. He died in Westphalia, Germany. He left no children.

Joseph, the only son of Israel, Jr., who left descendants, married Ann Galloway, of Maryland, first cousin of the well-known Joseph Galloway, the loyalist. Joseph Pemberton died at the age of 36, leaving a large family, of whom John Pemberton, born in 1783, was in 1812 the only male representative of the children of William Pemberton, who was born in 1580. John Pemberton married Rebecca, only child of John Clifford, and left a large family, of whom James lives in Paris, France; John C. married a Miss Thompson, of Norfolk, Va.; Anna E. married Dr. Hollingsworth; Rebecca married Charles Newbold; Henry married, first, Caroline Hollingsworth, and second, Agnes Williams; Andrew died unmarried; Clifford married Helen A. Tryer.

Gen. John C. Pemberton, the second son of John and Rebecca Pemberton, was graduated at West Point in 1837. Entering the 4th artillery, he served in the Florida war, and was aid-de-camp to General Worth during the Mexican war. He was brevetted captain and major for gallantry at Monterey and at Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847. He was distinguished also at Contreras and Churubusco

and at the capture of the City of Mexico, where he was wounded. He resigned in 1861. He entered the confederate service as a colonel of cavalry and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Joe Johnston, and in 1862 was made a brigadier-general. He was subsequently a lieutenant-general. He commanded the army opposed to that of General Grant in northeast Mississippi, and was intrusted with the command of Vicksburg. He made a gallant defence, but was compelled to surrender July 4, 1863. He died July 13, 1881. The arms of this branch of the Pemberton family are: "Argent, a chevron, sa. between three buckets of the second, hooped and handled or.; crest, a dragon's head couped sa. erect."

DANIEL B. PRICE, farmer, P. O. Fallsington, was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, December 3, 1823, being a son of John and Rachel (Burgess) Price, of English and Welsh origin. His paternal and maternal ancestors were usually farmers and were early settlers of Pennsylvania. Both families were members of the Society of Friends. In 1690 Samuel Burgess, great-grandfather of Daniel B., gave the land (six acres) where the Friends' meeting-house now stands at Fallsington. John Price, father of Daniel, was a shoemaker in early life, but later on followed farming. He had a family of four children, of whom Daniel B., the only son, and Lydia B. are now living. Daniel B. at his father's death in 1841 went to live with his uncle, Daniel Burgess, remaining there from 1841 to 1848, when he commenced farming on a rented farm. By industry and successful business management he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He is the owner of three farms, containing in all four hundred acres of land. The farm where he resides has all first-class improvements. He was married in 1848 to Hannah B., daughter of Moses and Nancy (Burdick) Childs, natives of Jefferson county, N. Y., and of English descent. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends. The fruits of this union were four children: Rachel Anna, Clinton, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John W. Tatum, who is now general manager of the Trenton china pottery company, and Mary C. Mrs. Price died in 1880. Mr. Price was married in 1883 to Rachel, daughter of John and Phoebe (Pierce) Bennington, this state. In politics Mr. Price is a republican.

JAMES T. ROBBINS, farmer, P. O. Morrisville, was born March 5, 1817, in Falls township, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Thompson) Robbins. His father is of English descent and was born in New Jersey, his mother being a native of Ireland. His father was a farmer and spent the latter part of his life in Bucks county. He had a family of seven children, of whom five grew to maturity, our subject being the fifth of the family. He was reared on the farm in Penn's Manor, and received his earliest education there, and also attended school at Wilmington, Delaware. He wisely chose his father's occupation, that of farming, and has made it his life work. His farm is situated in Penn's Manor and is in a high state of cultivation. His success is largely due to his energy and determination. He was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Solomon Headley. She is a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, her people being members of the Society of Friends. Their children are: Rose, Ida, Mary, Lillian, and George. Mr. Robbins is a republican in politics. He has held the office of school director.

JOHN ROBBINS, retired, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, June 20, 1809, being a son of Isaac I. and Jane (Thompson) Robbins. His father was born in New Jersey, and is of English origin, his mother being a native of Ireland. Isaac I. Robbins was a farmer and was the father of seven children, five of whom are now living. John Robbins was reared on the farm in Falls township. He attended school at Wilmington, Delaware, and chose farming as his business. He is a republican in politics and was elected to the legislature in 1846 and served one session. He also served ten years as justice of the peace in Morrisville. In 1836 he married Mary Ivins, by whom he had one child, Isaac I., now deceased. His wife died in 1874, and he was again married in 1880 to Mary E.

Worthington, a native of Bucks county. Mr. Robbins has been a successful man in business life, is now retired and stands high in the community in which he resides.

J. SELDON SANDS, M.D., druggist, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Union county, Pa., April 21, 1858, and is a son of J. W. and Christiana G (Templeton) Sands, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. His father was president of a bank at Mifflinburg, Pa., also serving as cashier of the same. He had five children, three of whom grew to maturity, our subject being the youngest. He was reared in Mifflinburg, and received his education at Mifflinburg academy, and also attended the university at Lewisville, now the Bucknell university. He chose medicine as his profession and came to Tullytown and established the first drug store. His brother, Dr. O. J. Sands, was then practising here, and with him J. Seldon studied medicine, also attending the Jefferson Medical college, where he graduated as an M.D. He then engaged in practice at Tullytown and vicinity, but owing to ill health has been compelled very reluctantly to quit his practice, and has since devoted his time to his drug store. He was married December 31, 1884, in Bristol borough, to Adda B., daughter of Joseph F. Van Sant. He is a republican. Mr. Sands traces his ancestry directly back to Edwin Sands, archbishop of York, England, born in 1519 and died in 1588.

DAVID SATTERTHWAITE, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Fallsington, was born in Falls township, December 1, 1828. The family settled early in this county. His parents, William and Tacie (Palmer) Satterthwaite, were of English descent and were born in Lower Makefield township. The father was a farmer. David Satterthwaite was the eldest of a family of ten children. He attended the public schools of his native town and boarding school in Montgomery county. He has made farming the business of his life, and with success. His farm is one of the best in the township. In 1852 he married Ann F., daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Flowers) Watson. Their children are: Annie, wife of Charles B. Comfort; Watson, a farmer, married and living in Lower Makefield township; and David, Jr., a farmer, married and living in Falls township. Mr. Satterthwaite and wife are members of the Society of Friends. He is an elder in the church, an earnest member, and a regular attendant. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served five terms as a school director.

HONORABLE HARRY J. SHOEMAKER, merchant, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Montgomery county, December 25, 1855, and is a son of James and Phoebe Shoemaker, who were natives of Montgomery county and of German origin. His father still resides on the farm in Horsham township, where our subject was born. Their family consisted of five daughters and two sons, Harry J. being the oldest son. He acquired a rudimentary education and subsequently attended Doylestown seminary, and at the age of 19 taught school in Bedminster, Bucks county, and in 1877 was made principal of Tullytown public school, which position he held for three years. In 1880 he embarked in general merchandise in Tullytown, and has since been engaged in that business. He also owns a small farm near Tullytown, which he manages with success. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Ella B., daughter of John H. Wright, a prominent farmer of Falls township, in Penn's Manor. Mrs. Shoemaker is of English and German origin, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have one child, Elsie C. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Society of Friends, and has held the following offices: postmaster at Tullytown four years, town clerk, school director and secretary of the school board. In 1885-86 he served as a member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania, he being the only republican member elected from Bucks county. He was made secretary of the agricultural committee of the house of representatives. He came within four votes of being nominated to congress by the republican convention in 1886.

JOHN G. SHULL, farmer and seed-grower, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, January 8, 1848, and is a son of Levi J. and Abecca

(Green) Shull, the latter a daughter of John Green. His parents were of German and English origin. His father was a farmer and died when John G. was 3 years old, leaving his mother with three children. She was married, again, in 1854, to Joseph V. Peck, a farmer in Falls township, by whom she has two children. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the district school and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1876. Since that time he has followed farming. He was married February 22, 1876, in Philadelphia, to Caroline S., daughter of William and Asenath (Strickland) Albertson. This union has been blessed with two children, Asenath Abecca and John Noah. Mrs. Shull is of German and English origin. Mr. Shull is a democrat, and is now serving his second term as supervisor of Falls township.

ISHA V. SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. Morrisville, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Van Cleve) Smith, was born near Pennington, N. J., November 20, 1832. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and of English origin. His father was a farmer and afterward a merchant in Trenton, N. J. Our subject was the only child. He was educated in select schools at Trenton. He was a clerk in a Philadelphia dry goods store two years, but has made farming his principal occupation. He was one of the originators of the rubber works at Morrisville, and served as secretary two years. He sold his farm in 1886 and in 1887 moved to Morrisville. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Hannah Atchley, natives of New Jersey and of German origin. They had one child, Benjamin, who died at the age of 18. In politics Mr. Smith is a democrat.

THE SPENCER FAMILY.—About the year 1700, Samuel and William Spencer, quite young men, arrived in this country from England. Tradition says they were spirited away to secure to another individual certain titles and estates, which would otherwise have been inherited by them. Samuel, the older son, left Pennsylvania and settled in Virginia, in which state many of his descendants now reside. William purchased a tract of over six hundred acres in Northampton township, extending from the Almshouse road to beyond the Bristol road, in Warminster township. Soon after he disposed of over two hundred acres and received in return a negro slave, whom he liberated and paid a regular salary. William married Elizabeth Lewis, from Montgomery county. His children were: James, Thomas, Ann, Sarah, Samuel, Enoch, Job and Abel. Thomas and Samuel inherited from their father over two hundred acres each and settled on their farms. William Spencer died in 1756 and his widow in 1797, aged 84 years. Thomas died in 1811, aged 75 years. He married Mary Hollowell, of Montgomery county, and had seven children: William, born 1761; Mary, born 1764; Thomas and Elizabeth (twins), born 1767; Margaret, born 1770; Amos, born 1773; and Sarah, born 1775. All lived and died in Bucks county except Sarah, who married Isaac Hollowell, of Montgomery county.

Samuel had two sons, who inherited about one hundred acres each. Samuel, the eldest, died in New Jersey. John, his brother, sold his portion to John Bready and bought a farm in Northampton, on which he died. Of the children of Thomas, son of William, the eldest married his cousin, Margaret Spencer, and had four daughters: Mary, Sarah, Margaret and Elizabeth, all of whom died unmarried. William, the father, died in 1840. The second child, Mary, married Isaac Walton, of Warwick township, and had one child, Sarah, a highly esteemed young woman, who died when she was about 20 years of age. The next child, Thomas, married Esther Worthington, of Wrightstown, and had five children: Mary, William, Thomas, Esther and Lewis. William and Lewis died young, and Mary and Esther without issue. Thomas married a Miss Burns and had one child, Elizabeth, who married William Bennett. They have three daughters living. Margaret, the third daughter of the elder Thomas, married William Worthington. They had six children: Thomas, Mary, William, Jesse, Esther and Spencer. Margaret Worthington died



Abraham Walp

in 1802. Amos, the third son of Thomas, the elder, married Anna, daughter of Thomas Brown, who came from Ireland about the year 1770 and followed teaching. He was a fine scholar and an efficient teacher. Amos Spencer died in 1857 and his wife in 1844. From Amos and Anna Spencer nearly all the family at present residing in the county are descended. Thomas B., the eldest, was born in 1798 and died in 1869, unmarried. Sarah, the second, was born in 1801 and died, unmarried, in 1882. John G., the third, was born in 1803 and followed teaching many years. In 1833 he entered the mercantile business at Springville. In 1834 he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Fetter, of Montgomery county. In 1840 he purchased a store property, where he now resides, in Oxford Valley. In 1873 he built a residence in the village for himself and turned over his business to his second son, C. Watson. His wife died in 1880, since which he has resided with his eldest son, Amos L. and wife. He has four children living: Arnie Ann, who married William R. Vandegrift, and they have eight children living. The second, Amos L., is a graduate of the Westchester State Normal school, and for the last six years he has had charge of the grammar school at Langhorne. He married Louisa, daughter of Owen Knight, of Somerton, Philadelphia. The third, C. Watson, married Angeline, daughter of I. W. Gerhart, of Northampton township, and has five children. He carries on the mercantile business at Oxford Valley. The youngest child, G. Franklin, married Mary E., daughter of Lewis Darrab, of Middletown. They have three children. William H., the third son of Amos and Anna, married Sarah, daughter of Christopher Search, of Southampton, by whom he had six children, of whom only three are now living. He resides in Maryland. Charles, the fourth son of Amos and Anna, married Elizabeth Porter, of Northampton, and had three sons and three daughters. He followed carriage-making a few years, then farmed until his death in 1880. His three sons, Orrin, James and Albert, are all married and have children. None of the daughters married. Alice, the only one living, resides with her mother. The sons are all farmers and residents of the county. James, the fifth son of Amos, married Matilda Dunlap. He died in 1876, without issue. Mary B., the second daughter of Amos and Anna, resides in Philadelphia with her husband, Henry Land. They have no children. Isaac W., the youngest child of Amos and Anna, married Louisa, daughter of John Jamison, of Warwick, by whom he had one son, John J., who married a Miss Myers, and is a justice of the peace at Jamison. Isaac W. died in 1868.

The Spencer family formerly were all members of the Society of Friends. Many have united with other denominations. Nearly all have been farmers. John G. was school director twenty-six years, and has been postmaster at Oxford Valley ever since the office was established in 1849. John J. has been a justice of the peace for several years.

DAVID TAYLOR, retired, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Bucks county, January 16, 1829, and is a son of William and Mary (Crozer) Taylor. His maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Bucks county. His father was born in Philadelphia, and was of English and French origin. He was a shoemaker in early life, but later on followed farming. David was the third in a family of seven children. He was reared on the farm until eleven years old, attending school in his native county, principally at the academy. His first business was clerking, which he followed for five years. He next embarked in the lumber trade, dealing in lumber, and at the same time running a saw-mill. This he followed with signal success for eighteen years, after which he retired. In 1853 he married Huldah, daughter of Elisha Reeves. They had but one child, Francis, who died in infancy. Mr. Taylor is a republican in politics, and has been borough Burgess of Morrisville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Sir Knight Templar. He was not a regular soldier, but went to Harrisburg with the emergency men at the time of the battle of Antietam.

DAVID H. TAYLOR, lumber dealer, P. O. Morrisville, Pa., was born in Dolington, in this county, on February 17, 1809, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Taylor, who were natives of Bucks county, of English and Scotch lineage, and members of the Society of Friends. Joseph Taylor had two sons and one daughter, and possessed of limited means, was only able to give his children such educational advantages as could be had at the district schools, until they were of age to learn trades. David was the youngest son, and chose to be a shoemaker, and when 15 years old was apprenticed to Benjamin Moore, serving faithfully his apprenticeship of five years. After that he followed his trade for two years and a half, but his sedentary occupation not satisfying one of his active temperament, and desiring out-door employment, he began working at the trade of carpenter with his father, for the modest remuneration of sixty-two and a half cents per day. This trade he followed for about eight years, visiting the west in that time by private conveyance, there being no railroads west of the mountains at that day—which was in the fall of 1837. Finding the new country almost a wilderness he returned, and for a time contented himself with earning his living by working hard for a dollar per day. Some time after this he accepted inducements held out to him to go to White Haven, Luzerne county, where he superintended the building of a saw-mill, and conducted the lumber business for David B. Taylor, Levi Buckman and Joseph Yardley. White Haven at that time consisted of about a dozen log houses, three saw-mills, and a tavern. After a few years spent in this way Mr. Taylor began manufacturing timber for other parties on his own account, by the thousand, removing three miles into the woods, where he lived in a log-house, so far removed from any neighbor that his wife sometimes for six months at a time saw no other woman except the one who worked for her. The memorable flood of January, 1841, completely destroyed navigation between Mauch Chunk and the place where he lived, carrying off almost all the bridges and dams on the river. During the two years that elapsed before they were rebuilt, and navigation resumed, the settlers endured great hardships, many of them leaving the settlement utterly discouraged. Mr. Taylor and his wife were among those who remained and endured the privations of frontier life. The necessities of life were sometimes difficult to get; fresh meat was supplied by the rifle, and other articles were obtained with great difficulty. There were no means of raising ready money, and it was often the case that letters were left a long time in the post-office, because of the inability of the settlers to get the five cents which at that time was the rate of postage. In 1843 navigation was resumed, and again Mr. Taylor, aided by his estimable wife, started in the struggle for a competence. By unceasing diligence, thrift and upright dealing he commanded success, and became the owner of mills and lands. During this period of hard labor and varied experience, but general success, of unusual energy as well as large benevolence, his house was always the home of the itinerant in church and moral reform, as well as the sick and unfortunate of all those in his employ, whose wants were supplied without charge, irrespective of condition or nationality. Remaining there until 1858, he then removed to Bethlehem, where he did a thriving business as a coal and lumber dealer until after the outbreak of the civil war. The disastrous freshet in the Lehigh, in June, 1862, caught him with a large lot of logs in the river, almost all of which were lost, as well as a large stock of lumber and coal in his yard, which likewise became an almost total loss, sweeping away at one stroke the greater part of the results of twenty years of an industrious life. Feeling it unsafe to resume business on the river, the banks of which had been his home for so many years, he saved what he could from the wreck, and a few years later, in 1871, returned to his native county. He settled in Morrisville, buying the lumber yard and mill property of Messrs. Taylor & Parsons, who though of the same name were no relatives of his. Here Mr. Taylor again established himself in his old business of lumber and coal, under the name of David H. Taylor & Sons, which is yet the style of the firm, and which is composed of the

father and his three sons, Joseph S., B. Frank and Charles S. Undismayed by a disaster which would have overwhelmed a weaker man, Mr. Taylor has, with the energy which has always characterized him, to a great extent repaired the breach in his fortunes, and is to-day in comfortable circumstances. In addition to his interests in Morrisville, he yet owns considerable property on the Lehigh, and in the evening of his days is enjoying the fruits of a long life well spent, and is deservedly held in high esteem by all who know him, for his integrity and his blameless life. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, and is an earnest advocate in the cause of temperance. Seeing the many advantages which would accrue to this section by the damming of the Delaware (permission for which was given ten years ago by New Jersey), he has by his voice and pen urged it upon the attention of the people and the legislature, and has awakened an interest in the project. If carried out it would furnish an immense power for manufacturing purposes, and would be of incalculable benefit to Bucks county. Mr. Taylor's domestic life has been a happy one. While working at carpentering with his father, he was married to Hannah K., daughter of John and Hannah Shafer, they being natives of Bucks county, of German and English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had four sons and two daughters, all now living save one daughter, and a son named Jonathan, who laid his life upon the altar of his country. He was captain of company C, 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the first general engagement in which he participated. He was removed by his father and mother to a private house at Georgetown, where for four months the parents tenderly nursed him, sparing nothing that money or parental love could procure, but without avail; after four months' suffering he joined that band of heroes whose lives were given that their country might live.

BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, lumber and coal dealer, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, December 22, 1834, and is a son of David H. and Hannah Taylor. Benjamin F. was the second of the children and is the oldest now living. His early life was spent in Luzerne county, where his father was engaged in the lumber business and also kept a saw-mill. He attended the Baptist school at Abington Centre and the Wyoming seminary, at Kingston, Luzerne county, and early in life embarked in mercantile pursuits, being a salesman for two and a half years. He is now a member of the firm of David H. Taylor & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, coal and wood at Morrisville. He came to this place in 1871 and has been here since that time. He was married in 1858 to Theresa B., daughter of Richard and Maria (Jacobs) Fancher, and a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Taylor is a republican.

CHARLES S. TAYLOR, coal and lumber merchant, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Carbon county, Pa., May 14, 1845, and is the youngest son of David H. Taylor. He received his education at Bethlehem and Wyoming seminary. He studied civil engineering and made that a business for five years. Since 1871 he has been engaged in his present business, and is a member of the firm of David H. Taylor & Sons. He was married in Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss Hannah L. Luckenbach, this lady being of English and German origin. They have two children, Gertrude A. and Lucy C. Mr. Taylor is a republican politically. His wife is a member of the Moravian church.

JOSEPH C. TAYLOR, retired lumberman, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, August 25, 1826, being a son of William and Mary (Crozer) Taylor, the former a native of Philadelphia, and of French origin. His mother's family is of English origin, being among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. The first of the family to come to America was Andrew Crozer, who came to this country in 1723 and settled in Penn's Manor, Falls township, in 1758. William Taylor, the paternal ancestor of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1796. He was reared in Penn's Manor, where he followed farming and died in 1866. William Taylor, father of Joseph C., learned the trade of a shoe-

maker in early life, but was for the most of his life a merchant and farmer. He died in 1866. Joseph C. is the third of a family of seven children, six of whom are now living. He was reared in Morrisville, attending the school there, and early in life embarked in the lumber business in company with his father, and continued in it until the death of the latter. From 1853 to 1871, J. C. was actively engaged in the lumber trade. He is now living in Morrisville. He is a republican in politics. He was married in 1860 to Maria, daughter of Miles and Anna (Kelly) Watson, her family being of English descent. Their children are: Anna W., Mary C. and Lillian.

JOHN W. TULLY, manufacturer, P. O. Tullytown, is among the descendants of the early settlers of Bucks county, and was born in Williamsport, Washington county, Md., in 1835. He is a son of William and Esther Ann (Murray) Tully, the former a railroad contractor who operated in Virginia and Maryland. His parents were of Irish origin. John W. was the youngest of a family of four children, three of whom grew to maturity. He was reared in Williamsport, Md., and attended the public schools there. In 1845 he came to Bedford county, Pa. In 1848 he came to Philadelphia and started to learn the machine business and served two years in the Baldwin locomotive works, after which he served five years at the painter's trade in the Norris locomotive works, and was then made foreman in the painting department of those works. In 1857 he went south as superintendent of the paint department of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, where he remained until 1860. Returning to Philadelphia, he accepted a position as master painter for the Lehigh Valley railroad, where he remained a number of years. He engaged in manufacturing paints in 1870, and in 1877 he opened a store in Philadelphia, which he still retains. He came to Tullytown in 1883, and has since been engaged in manufacturing his patent iron filling, paints and varnishes. He is the inventor of thirteen articles which he purposes to manufacture here, and will employ quite a number of men. In 1860 he married Mary Young, daughter of Colonel Henry Young, of Philadelphia. They had two children: Mathew L., deceased, and Martha E., who is now the wife of Charles S. McNally. Mrs. Tully is a member of the Episcopal church. Her husband is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat.

LEVI S. WALTON, physician, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Hatboro, Montgomery county, July 16, 1862, and is a son of Lewis and Susannah (Snyder) Walton, natives of Montgomery county, and of English and German origin. His father was a farmer and was the father of five children, of whom Levi S. was the fourth. He was reared on the farm, receiving his literary education at the Loller academy, but was also one year under a private teacher. He subsequently commenced the study of medicine at Jefferson Medical college, where he was graduated April 2, 1885, and the same year commenced to practise in Tullytown, where he has been since. He was married January 7, 1886, to Miss Florence, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Cadwallader) Grove. She is a native of Bucks county, and is of Welsh and German origin. Dr. Walton and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a republican politically.

GEORGE WARNER, Jr., lumber manufacturer, member of the firm of Gillingham, Garrison & Co. (limited), 943 Richmond street, Philadelphia, is a descendant of a very old family in Bucks county, and is collaterally related to many well-known residents of the county. On both sides he traces his ancestry to Benjamin Taylor, a native of this county, whose father was one of the English Friends who came here in the latter half of the 17th century. Of the date of Benjamin Taylor's birth there is no record, but he was married to Hannah Towne in 1719. A daughter of this couple, also named Hannah, was married to William Field in 1755, and died in 1815, and her daughter, Letitia, became the wife of William Warner on 1st mo., 4th, 1803. This William Warner was the grandfather of George Warner, and was the son of Abraham Warner, who, in the 12th mo., 1768, was married to Ann Yardley. The

exact date when the Warner family first came to the country is unknown, but it was probably about the same time as the Taylors. The Yardley family genealogy is preserved in the Harley MSS. in the British Museum back to 1402. A member of the family came to this country about the same time as the others named above and settled in Yardleyville, which was named after him. The Abraham Warner mentioned owned the farm at Penn's Manor, Falls township, on which his great-grandson, George, subject of this sketch, was born. William Warner was born 10th mo., 26th, 1769, and died 9th mo., 28th, 1828. He and his wife, Letitia, had six children. The oldest, Abraham (father of George), was born 10th mo., 9th, 1803, and died 9th mo., 3d, 1860. He also lived all his life on the place of his birth and was a successful farmer, accumulating a good property. He was a prominent member of the Pennsburg meeting, and was much respected in the community. He was married on the 12th mo., 24th, 1840, to Sarah Ann Taylor, a lineal descendant of the Benjamin Taylor before mentioned. She was born 21st of 1st mo., 1819, and after Mr. Warner's decease became the wife of John Wildman, of Langhorne, where she is now living. Abraham Warner had four children: Hannah Taylor, wife of Phineas Briggs, and living in Upper Makefield township; Letitia, wife of Stephen B. Twining, of Yardley; William Yardley, married to Jennie T. Robbins, and living on the old historic Penn Manor farm, which has recently been purchased by his brother, George, who is the youngest of the children and was born June 6, 1852. Bendemere (beautiful water), the home of the Warners, was built in 1692, of bricks brought from England, and had belonged to them for four generations. It was originally owned by the Browns, and was the birthplace of Jacob Brown, who was so patriotic that, notwithstanding his Quaker principles, he entered the Continental army and rose to the rank of general. He afterward served in the war of 1812, and, strange to say, was never disowned by his meeting. The father of George Warner died when the latter was eight years old. After attending school until he was 15 years of age, he entered Taylor and Jackson's academy at Wilmington, Del., from which institution he was graduated in 1869. He then went to Baltimore and engaged in the lumber business, and in 1872 accepted the position of assistant superintendent with Gillingham & Garrison, the largest manufacturers of and dealers in lumber in Philadelphia. He was rapidly advanced, and at the expiration of four years was admitted as a member of the firm. The business has steadily increased, and in 1882 the firm purchased 3,000 acres of pine timber land in Elk county, this state. They have there two steam mills, with a capacity of 25,000 feet each per day; two large booms for storing logs, a steam shingle mill, a store, forty houses, shops, and everything necessary for the manufacture of lumber. Coal of excellent quality and in great quantity underlies much of their land. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad has been extended through these lands, giving rail facilities to market as well as water. Mr. Warner was married October 22, 1879, to Lydia Yardley, daughter of Algernon S. and Susan J. Cadwallader, of Yardley, this county. They have one son, Seymour Yardley, born October 31, 1880. An interesting fact came to their knowledge after their marriage. Mrs. Warner also traces her descent from the Yardley family, and her great-great-grandfather Yardley also bore the same relation to her husband. She was born in Yardley 12th mo., 11th, 1853. Mr. Warner is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party, and like all his ancestors a member of the Society of Friends, and a sincere admirer of the principles and character of the founder. He is now the owner of William Penn's home and farm, and believes that Penn's "holy experiment" and his noble idea of man's capacity for self-government were the seed from which sprang this mighty nation.

HECTOR C. WATSON, retired farmer, P. O. Fallsington, was born in Falls township November 23, 1826. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Thompson) Watson, the former born in England, the latter in Ireland. His father was a farmer, and

settled in Bucks county when he first came to America in 1816. His mother came to this country in 1804. The male members of the family have been farmers for many generations, and yet own land in England. Hector C. was the third in a family of five children. He attended the schools of Falls township, and a boarding school in Montgomery county three years, after which he taught school for three years, since which time he has made farming the business of his life. He bought the present farm in 1852. He was married in 1852 to Mary R., daughter of John B. and Sarah (Browne) Brown. She is a descendant of General Brown. Their children are: John, who is in business in Philadelphia; James, a farmer; Joseph, a bookkeeper; Robert, in college; Anna, wife of Frank Warrington; and Sallie, married to R. H. Hanes, of New Jersey (deceased). Three of the boys graduated at the commercial college at Trenton. Mr. Watson is a republican, and has been school director for several years. Mrs. Watson died November 25, 1885.

THOMAS WATSON, of Strawberry, now parish of Cocker-mouth, county Cumberland, England, came with his wife, Rebecca (Mark) Watson, and children to America in 1702, and settled on a farm of 357 acres, near Oxford valley; a part of which tract is now owned by J. Harvey Satterthwaite, and on which is the old stone graveyard, known then and always since as the Watson graveyard. The children that came over with them were: Mary, who married William Paxson; Nathan, who married Sarah Biles; Amos, who married Mary Hillborn; and Mark, who married Ann Sotcher. Two others, born in America, were: John, born in 1703, who married Ruth Blakey, and Joseph, born in 1705. They were members of the Society of Friends, and their certificate was read and approved in Falls meeting, 3d month, 1702. Thomas Watson was a justice of the peace for many years, perhaps until his death (in 1738), and a prominent man of that time. From him are descended most, if not all, of the Watsons in the lower part of Bucks county, and his descendants have entered into many families, among which are the names of Fell, Palmer, White, Paxson, Hough, Satterthwaite, Davis, Blakey, Burton, Stackhouse, Jenks, Ely, Parry, Richardson, Gilbert, Wildman, and others.

ESECK H. WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Penn Valley, was born in Falls township, October 7, 1825. The family was of English origin, and settled early in this state. The parents of our subject were John and Sarah (Flanigan) White. They spent most of their lives on a farm in Penn's Manor. John White was a mason in his early life. Esek H. received a common-school education, and has followed the business of farming. He owns a well-stocked and improved farm. He was married October 16, 1878, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Stackhouse, and widow of David Pullen, by whom she has one daughter, Bertha E. Pullen. Mr. White is a republican.

MAHLON W. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, June 19, 1829, and is a son of John and Sarah (Flanigan) White, natives of this county and of Irish and English origin. In early life his father was a mason and in later life a farmer. His family consisted of nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity. Five of them are now living. Mahlon W. is the third child and was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education. He chose farming as a business and has met with marked success in that branch of industry. His farm of one hundred and eleven acres of land is in a high state of cultivation. His success in life is largely due to his own exertions. He was married in 1865 to Jennie, daughter of Hugh Sterling. They have no children now living. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tullytown, of which he is a trustee. Mr. White is a teacher in the Sabbath school. Mr. White is a republican.

E. P. WRIGHT, real estate, P. O. Morrisville, was born in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, September 6, 1840, and is a son of Stephen and Sarah (Hellings) Wright, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English origin. His father was a farmer and was the parent of seven children, of whom E. P. was the youngest. He was

reared in Bucks county, attended school at the Model school at Trenton, N. J., and at the Normal school at West Chester, Pa. His first occupation was farming, but he subsequently embarked in the broker's business for two years, and then went into the grain trade, which he followed for nineteen years. He also dealt in real estate, and for a time has devoted most of his attention to that business, in which he has been very successful. He was married in 1869 to Anna, daughter of Thomas Adams, who was a tailor by trade and of English origin. They have one child, Augustus C. Mr. Wright has served two terms as deputy sheriff of Bucks county, and has served two terms as burgess of Morrisville. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a democrat. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Tullytown, was born in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, March 25, 1829, and is a son of Stephen and Sarah (Hellings) Wright. His mother was a native of Bristol and his father of New Jersey. They were of English and German descent. John H. was reared in Bucks county, receiving a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen learned the carpenter's trade in Morrisville at which he worked for seventeen years. He then went to farming and since that time has devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits, nine years of which time were spent in Burlington county, N. J. He now resides in Falls township, where he owns a very fine farm. He has met with success and is still actively engaged in farming. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harding, who is of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of three children: Ella, wife of Hon. Harry J. Shoemaker, a merchant in Tullytown; Ida, wife of Edward Brown; Elmer, in school at Trenton college. Mr. Wright and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees. He has served several terms as school director and was several times jurymen at Doylestown.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, retired farmer, P. O. Fallsington, was born July 23, 1801, and has spent most of his time in this county. He was a poor boy and earned money to pay his schooling. After working nine years he had saved \$300 and enough to buy a horse. During this time the highest wages he received were \$100 per year, and in 1821 he worked for \$60 per year. He was married February 26, 1826, to Sarah, daughter of John Hellings, of Bristol. For nearly thirty years after his marriage he rented a farm, and saved enough to purchase a small farm, which he did in 1854. He had five sons, one daughter and twenty-one grandchildren. His wife was a member of the Christian church and died in 1876. Mr. Wright is a republican. Harvey Wright, deceased, son of Stephen and Sarah (Hellings) Wright, was born in Falls township, August 4, 1829. He received a common-school education, became a farmer, and at the time of his death owned a well-improved farm. He was married in 1857 to Maria, daughter of John and Sarah (Flanagan) White. They had one son, M. Williamson Wright. Harvey Wright died in 1872. M. Williamson Wright, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lower Makefield township, June 25, 1859. He is a son of Harvey and grandson of Stephen Wright and was an only child. He received his education at Penn Valley and at Trenton. He chose farming as a vocation and since his father's death has had full charge of the latter's farm. In 1886 he was married to Sadie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Stinson) Fabian. She is of English descent. In politics Mr. Wright is a republican.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HAYCOCK.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. AFFLERBACH, farmer, P. O. Keller's Church, was born in this township in 1840. His grandfather married Dorothy Stoneback, who was the mother of thirteen children. Abraham was the seventh child. He married Magdalene Bibighaus and had four children, of whom John is the only one living. He was raised on the farm, and received a good public school education. He was married in 1868 to Abbie, daughter of John and Catherine (Kramer) Fulmer, of Bucks county. Four children were the result of this marriage: Anna Mary (deceased), John Franklin, Abraham Lewis and Emma. Mr. Afflerbach was drafted in 1862 as a private, and was promoted to the rank of captain, being in the service nine months, through Washington, Virginia, and the Carolinas. After his return from the war he, in the spring of 1864, engaged in mercantile pursuits for nine years, six of which were spent in conducting the general store at Bedminsterville, where during this time a large and lucrative business was established. Retiring in the spring of 1873, he moved to the farm on which he now resides. He owns sixty-one acres of land, nearly all of which is under a good state of cultivation. He and his family are members of the German Reformed church. In politics he is a democrat.

LEVI F. AHLUM, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in this township in 1838. Jacob Ahlum, who was the first of the name in this county, came from Germany to America about 1750. He had two sons, one of whom enlisted in the Revolutionary war at the age of 18 years. Jacob Ahlum purchased a large tract of land, part of which is now owned by Levi F. Thomas Ahlum, a descendant of this pioneer, married Julianna Fullmer, of this county, by whom he had two sons: Levi and Reuben. In 1866 Levi married Amanda, daughter of Tobias Trumbauer, of Rockhill township. They were the parents of three children: Leidy, Annie and Estella. Mr. Ahlum farms about one hundred and sixteen acres of land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and politically is a democrat.

HENRY APPLEBACH, deceased, was born in Haycock township in 1818, and died in 1865. He was the second son of Daniel and Catherine (Apple) Applebach. He married Sarah Jane, daughter of James Ely, of Monroe county. The result of this union was four children: Hannah Camille, the wife of Rev. J. S. Stahe, of Freedensburg; Jennie, who was born in 1860; and James H. and Daniel. Mr. Applebach was an active business man, and was engaged principally as a dealer in stock, which he carried on successfully in connection with his brother Paul. Miss Hannah, a sister of the above, is the youngest and only remaining female member of this family. She was born in 1828, and remained with her parents until the age of 23, when she lived with her brother Paul, and now is the owner of the home-stead. Miss Jennie, the youngest daughter of Henry Applebach, is a graduate of the Linden female seminary at Doylestown, and makes her home with her aunt, Miss Hannah.

PAUL APPLEBACH, deceased. The Applebachs were originally natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and were extensively engaged there in the manufacture of iron. Near the close of the revolutionary war Henry Applebach with two cousins came to



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America and located in Bucks county. Henry was a blacksmith and lived in Springfield township. Six children were born to him, three sons and three daughters. Daniel was the youngest and was for many years justice of the peace in his township. He married Catherine, daughter of Paul Apple and sister of the late Judge Apple. They had seven children. Paul was the oldest son and was born in 1816 and died in 1872. He was major-general of the militia and was an active, progressive citizen, wielding large influence in the upper districts of his county. He was an able politician and was a candidate for the house of representatives and the senate, but on account of the strong democratic majority against him was defeated. He had one son, Harry, who was born in 1866. For a period of two-and-a-half years the latter has been a student in the Keystone Normal school, and for the past three years has been engaged in teaching, principally during the winter months, and is preparing to read medicine.

AARON D. ATHERHOLT, tanner, P. O. Tohickon, was born in Haycock township in 1843. David Atherholt was a tanner and lived to be 86 years old. When a young man he came to Haycock township and purchased forty-three acres of land, whereupon he erected a stone tannery and during the remainder of his life he carried on the tanning business. He married a Fulmer, to whom seven children were born, five sons and two daughters. Joseph was the oldest. He was born on the farm and at an early age learned the trade of his father, which he followed up to his death. He married Catherine Dieterly, a daughter of Michael Dieterly, of Bucks county. Three sons and four daughters were born to this union. Aaron D. was the sixth child. He attended public school till he was 16 years old, when he left school and learned the trade of his father, which he has carried on at the same place ever since, also superintending the farm of forty-three acres purchased by his grandfather. In 1865 he was married to Emma F. Strawn. He has three children: Lavinia, Emma and Wilson. Mr. Atherholt is one of the most progressive men in his township. In politics he is a republican. The family are members of the German Reformed church.

THOMAS C. ATHERHOLT, wholesale dealer in china, glass and queensware, 422 Market street, Philadelphia, was born on his father's farm in Haycock township, Bucks county. Through his mother he is a descendant of Edward McCarty, of revolutionary fame. His great-grandfather was Nicholas McCarty, who served under Washington at Valley Forge and who was widely known in the northern part of the county as a justice of the peace in the early days of the republic. The McCartys were among the pioneers of Haycock and Nockamixon townships. The father of the subject of this sketch was named Samuel, and was married to Hannah, daughter of John G. McCarty. They had three children, of whom Thomas was the second and the oldest son. His father dying when he was but three years old he lived with his grandfather, David Atherholt, until he was 14 years old, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the business of storekeeping. He then entered Hemingway's academy at Milford, N. J., where he stayed for more than a year, and then again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Having a good education, at the age of 20 he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching. Imbibing from his patriotic ancestors a spirit of hatred to every form of oppression, and especially to that of human slavery, he soon went to Kansas and took an active part in the anti-slavery ranks under John Brown and James Lane against the border ruffians. While in Kansas he was also engaged in surveying government lands. Two years later, in 1858, he returned to Bucks county and again engaged in mercantile business, first at Stover's Mill, in Haycock, and later at Pipersville and Point Pleasant. In 1868 he removed to Trenton, N. J., engaging in the wholesale china and queensware trade. In 1872 he removed to Philadelphia and began the wholesale china business under the firm name of Atherholt, Fisher & Co., and ten years later sold out to his partners, and in 1884 commenced his present business under the firm

name of Thomas C. Atherholt & Co. He was married in 1859 to Martha C., daughter of Henry Fretz, of Bucks county. They have had five children: Samuel, Edgar Frank, Arthur Thomas and Joseph Octavius, living, and Wilson David, who died in infancy. Mr. Atherholt and his family are members of Trinity Reformed church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a republican.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, retired, P. O. Applebachsville, was born in Bucks county in 1803. His father, Benjamin Bartholomew, married Elizabeth Horne, who bore him eight children, three of whom are now living. John was the second son and was born on his father's farm. At the age of 14 years he learned the shoe-making trade from his father, who had long been in that business. In 1836 Mr. Bartholomew married Veronica, a daughter of Philip Frankenfield, of Bucks county. They have had five children, one deceased. Those living are: Jacob, Franklin, Sarah and Mary (Mrs. Ahlum). For a period of forty years Mr. Bartholomew worked at his trade, but gave it up finally in 1862. He came to his present place in 1863 and commenced the mercantile business, which he carried on for nine years, after which his son took charge of the store. Mr. Bartholomew is probably the oldest man in Haycock township, and though showing the marks of a long business life is quite active for a man of his years. He is a member of the Lutheran church and cast his first vote for General Jackson.

DAVID M. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in Washington, Washington county, Pa., in 1850. His grandfather, Robert S. Clark, came to America from England in the year 1805, and was a real estate agent and conveyancer. Two sons were born to Robert S.: James and Robert, the latter now deceased. James, father of David M., was born in Philadelphia in the year 1812. He married for his second wife Sarah Ann Fitz Randolph in the year 1840. She bore him ten children and died in 1878. David M. was a son of this marriage. James Clark, D.D., married a third time, in his old age, Mrs. Sarah Hires, sister of F. Shepperd, of Philadelphia. He was also the father of two children by the first marriage. David M. Clark attended the schools and classical academies in Philadelphia until the age of 17 years, when he came to Bucks county and located on his present farm. In 1872 he purchased this farm, which has been greatly improved under his management. In 1873 he married Miss Annie B., daughter of Samuel S. Bean, of Quakertown. Seven children are the result of this marriage: Bennington (deceased), David B., Stella (deceased), Annie, Mary, Walter and Gertrude. Reverend James Clark, D.D., now a resident of Philadelphia, was for the greater part of his life a minister, which position he ably filled. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1830, and was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1837. His first pastoral charge was in the Tennent church, Freehold, N. J., and his last in Lewisburg, Pa. He was president of Washington college, Pa., 1850-52. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college. Sarah Ann Fitz Randolph, wife of said James Clark, was the daughter of Francis C. Fitz Randolph, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and his wife, Phebe Halsey F. Randolph (born Crane) by whom he had ten children, of whom David M. is the sixth. Mrs. Sarah Ann Fitz Randolph was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., September 23, 1821, and departed this life November 6, 1878. Her remains rest in Woodland cemetery, West Philadelphia, a loving and faithful wife and mother. The Clarks are members of the Presbyterian church and politically republicans.

THE FRANKENFIELD FAMILY.—Adam Frankenfield came to America from Germany, and settled in Springfield township. He had eight sons; Henry, the oldest, married Catherine Weaver, to whom were born two sons and two daughters. Henry came to Haycock township in 1808, and purchased sixty-five acres of land from one Jacob Harwick. There were four children in this family. The eldest son, Henry,

married Anna Datesman, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shellenberger) Datesman, of Hilltown township, this county. They had three sons and two daughters. For thirty-five years Henry Frankenfield was justice of the peace for Haycock township, and he held other positions of trust. His eldest daughter, Mary, was born in 1832, and in 1855 was married to Abraham Youngken, a son of Nicholas and Mary Youngken, of Nockamixon township. One son was born of this marriage, Abraham F. Abraham Youngken died in 1856. She was again married to Aaron Ziegenfuss in 1861. Five children have been born of this marriage: Ellamanda, Anna, Mahlon, Henry and Harvey. Harvey is deceased. Elizabeth, the second daughter, was born in 1835, and was married in 1853 to William S. Nase, a son of David and Maria Nase, of Springfield township. Two children have been born of this marriage. One died in infancy, and the other, Harvey, is a graduate of the Springtown academy. The eldest son of Henry Frankenfield, Jonas, was born in 1838, and in 1860 was married to Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Deaterly) Atherholt, of Haycock township. They have two children: Sarah at home, and Edwin a student at Kutztown Normal school. Jonas Frankenfield has remained on the farm of one hundred acres, which he now owns, since 1861. This farm is in a high state of cultivation. He is treasurer of the Haycock Run creamery, a member of the Lutheran church and a democrat. Mahlon D. Frankenfield, second son of Henry, was born in Haycock township in 1841, and was married in 1866 to Jennie, daughter of Jacob Maust. She died in 1867, having had one child, who is deceased. He again married, in 1870, Catherine, daughter of John Fulmer, of Hilltown township. Eight children have been born of this marriage: Asa, Emma (deceased), Laura, Ira, Alice, Mahlon, Catherine and Maggie, all at home. Mahlon D. Frankenfield was born and reared on his father's farm, which he now owns. He attended the Quakertown High school and the Bucks County Normal school, and graduated from Eastman's Business college, Poughkeepsie, in 1865. He has been justice of the peace since 1871. He is also surveyor and conveyancer. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a democrat. Abel Frankenfield, the third son of Henry, was born in 1848, and was married in 1871 to Mary C., daughter of John and Diana (Sassaman) Hager, of this county. They have three children: Aden, Annie and Harry, all at home. Abel received a liberal education, and in 1877 engaged in general merchandising and does an extensive business. He has a farm of sixty acres conducted by his son under his supervision. He is assistant postmaster at Haycock Run and the office is in his store. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is a democrat.

DR. MILTON H. HERBINE, physician, P. O. Applebachsville, is a native of Berks county, and was born in 1857. The ancestors of the family came from Holland in 1740, and settled in Oley township, Berks county. Dr. Jonathan S. Herbine, a grandson of the first pioneer, is now a practising physician at Sinking Spring, Berks county. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Winters, of Berks county. Six children were the result of this union, Milton H. being the oldest. The latter attended the public schools until 17 years of age, when he entered Palatinate college, at Myers-town, remaining there two years, after which he engaged in teaching for two years. In 1876 he commenced to study medicine under his father. In 1877 he entered Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1879, at the age of 21. In 1884 he married Lizzie, daughter of R. B. Delp, of Church Hill, Bucks county. They have had two children: Carrie and Hattie, the former deceased. In 1879 Dr. Herbine came to Applebachsville, where he has since remained, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He and Mrs. Herbine are members of the German Reformed church. Politically the doctor is a democrat.

REV. FATHER GERARD HENRY KRAKE, rector, P. O. Bucksville, was born in Germany, March 21, 1849. His father, also named Gerard Henry, the second son of Hermann, and Mary Krake, was born June 15, 1815. After having attended

school eight years he remained on his father's farm in the township of Gruetlohn, borough of Borken, Münster, Westphalia, Germany. About 1846 a friend named Drogterd persuaded him to go with him to America. They sailed to New Orleans and thence went to St. Louis. Mr. Krake soon after returned to his fatherland, and married Christina Hebing, of Borken. Their children were: Gerard Henry, our subject; John Gerard, now a Franciscan father in Wisconsin; Gerard Joseph, who died in 1879, while preparing for the priesthood; and Hermann Bernard, who is at home. Having finished the eight years' course of study required by law in Germany, his parents required him to work at home and at his father's sister's aunt, Mrs. Adelheit Schulze Schierenberg, in Borken. A year later he was sent to a near college to study languages, etc. He chose the missionary life of a priest in this country, and in 1869, after having finished his course in college, and having taken special lessons from neighboring clergymen, when the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia stopped off his journey to Rome at Münster, desiring some German students, Gerard H. Krake wished to go, and soon he came to Philadelphia and was sent by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood into the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. In 1874 he was ordained subdeacon March 12, and later in the same year deacon. March 7, 1875, he was ordained priest by Right Rev. Bishop Crane, and on the 17th of the same month was appointed assistant at St. Bonifacius church, at Philadelphia. July 30, 1876, he received his present charge of St. John the Baptist's Parish, at Haycock, including the missions of Durham, Marienstein and Piusfield.

AARON LANDIS, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born August 18, 1829. The Landis family came originally from Germany, and settled in America at an early period. George Landis, a descendant of these early settlers, was born in Lehigh county, Pa. He married Anna Myers, who bore him two sons and six daughters. John, the second son, married Susanna, a daughter of George Detwiler, of Bucks county, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. John died at the age of 81 years. Aaron was the third of this family. For over one hundred years the farm now owned by Mr. Landis has been in the Landis name. His grandfather, George Landis, willed it at his death to his son John, and the latter willed it to his son Aaron. The latter was born and reared on this farm, and attended school until 18 years of age. He remained with his father until the latter's death. In 1853 Mr. Landis married Sarah, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Frankenfield) Hager. She was born March 24, 1828. Four children have been born to them: Mary (Mrs. Fellman), Emelina (Mrs. D. M. Landis), John H., at home, and Sallie, also at home. John H. is married to Angeline, daughter of William Knachel, a farmer of Haycock township. Mr. Landis has one of the finest farms in Haycock township, his long experience in farm work enabling him to manage the business profitably. He is agent for the Line Lexington Fire Insurance company, and also the Wind Storm company. He is a member of the Mennonite church (new school), and a republican politically.

CHARLES THOMAS LEITCH, druggist, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Hilltown township, Bucks county, in 1865. His father, Thomas Leitch, was a native of Philadelphia and came to Bucks county about 1860. He married Catherine Walp, a daughter of Felix Walp, of Richland township, by whom he had two children, Charles Thomas and Kate Alice (Mrs. Benner). Thomas Leitch died in 1868. Charles T. attended the public schools until the age of 18, when he took up the study of medicine, William M. Bowen, of Philadelphia, being his preceptor. Mr. Leitch has been a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and contemplates graduating at that institution. In 1886 he purchased the drug store of S. F. Penrose at this place, and is continuing the business at the old stand, having always on hand a stock of pure, fresh drugs. Mr. Leitch purchases his stock direct from Philadelphia and New York. He is a member of the St. John's Lutheran church, and is an active member of the order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, besides

has served six months as master of records for the Quakertown Castle, No. 118, K. G. E.

JACOB MEYERS, retired farmer, P. O. Keller's Church, was born in Haycock township, January 27, 1807, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Younken) Meyers, and is the sixth son of seven children. He received his education in the common schools. In 1837 he married Caroline, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Zeigenfuss. In 1839 a daughter was born to them. Mr. Meyers was a farmer and distiller until the revenue tax law went into effect, and after that devoted his time exclusively to his farm until about 1870, when he retired and resigned his farm to his son-in-law, B. Frank Slifer. He is a democrat and a member of the Reformed church. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

FRANKLIN G. MEYERS, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in this township in 1830. His grandfather was Jacob Meyers, a native of Bucks county, who married Catherine Younken. Five children were born to him, of whom Henry was the oldest. He married Catherine, daughter of Elias Groover. Franklin G. was the only child born to this couple. He worked on the farm until his father's death, purchasing the property in 1868. In 1867 he married Lizzie Wolfinger, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Diehl) Wolfinger, of this county. No children have blessed this union. Mr. Meyers is one of the successful farmers of Haycock township, his land being in a high state of cultivation. He and Mrs. Meyers are members of the German Reformed church. He has been inspector of elections and assistant assessor of his township. He is a democrat.

JEREMIAH OTT, farmer, P. O. Keller's Church, was born in Bedminster township in 1829. John Ott, the grandfather of Jeremiah, was a son of Michael Ott, also of Bedminster township, was born in 1770, was reared in Bedminster township, after which he learned the trade of a weaver. In the year 1792 he was married to Dorothy, daughter of John Keller, who owned the place whereon the Ott family now resides. Mr. Keller died about the year 1798. In the year 1800 John Ott bought this place from his brother-in-law, Henry Keller, to whom it was appraised, subject to a petition, filed and approved before the court of this county, then held at Newtown, by the heirs of the aforesaid John Keller's estate, it being at that time a tract of about one hundred and forty acres, situated in Haycock township. John Ott lives on this farm, and manages it himself, besides working at his trade. He has had three sons and five daughters: Magdalena, Alexander, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Hannah, John and Mary Ann, seven of whom are dead. The youngest was married to a Mr. Dietrich (now deceased), of Philadelphia, and she is still living there. His wife died in 1811. He was married a second time to Elizabeth Mars-teller. No children were born to his second marriage. Jacob, the fifth of the family, was born in 1800, worked with his father on the farm, in his boyhood, after which he learned the trade of a tailor. In 1829, he was married to Mary, daughter of George Ratzel, of Bedminster township. One son (Jeremiah) was born to this union. Jacob Ott followed his occupation, living the first two years after his marriage in Bedminster township, then purchasing a lot of sixteen acres in Haycock township, whereon he moved and lived up to the time of his father's death, in 1851, intestate; the farm was thereupon sold, Jacob buying it in 1852. He sold his lot of sixteen acres, and moved on the farm. He gave up tailoring, and engaged in farming, he with his son farming the place. Jeremiah Ott was married, in 1858, to Lucy Ann, daughter of David Kramer, of Bedminster township. To them were born two sons and three daughters, all living: Lydia Louisa, married to Mr. T. M. Frantz, living at Sellersville, this county; Oliver K., Ellamanda, Mary Emma, and John Henry, living at home with their father. The mother of this family died in 1872, the farm being bequeathed to Jeremiah at the death of his father, which took place in 1875. His mother is still living on the old homestead with her son. Jeremiah Ott received a common-school education, served one term as school direc-

tor, together with other offices of trust, and has been a farmer all his life. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and a respected citizen. The Ott homestead has been in the family for upward of eighty-seven years.

GEORGE SCHEETZ, merchant, P. O. Applebachsville, is a member of one of the oldest families in this part of Bucks county, and was born in this county in 1859. George Scheetz, his grandfather, married Hester Fluck, by whom he had eight sons and one daughter. Charles, who was the sixth child, married Magdalena, daughter of John Hager, of Bucks county. Eight children, all of whom are living, were born to this marriage. George is the fourth child born to his parents, who are now aged respectively 63 and 57 years. Charles Scheetz was more than 40 years engaged in the mercantile business, which his sons have now taken up, and are following in the footsteps of their father, who has had a long and successful career in that business. George Scheetz left school at the age of 17 years to engage in business. He clerked for his father and brother until 1883, when he engaged in business for himself at Keller's Church, and remained there four years. In 1887 he located at Applebachsville, where he carries on a general merchandise business. He is an active young man, full of push and energy, and is a member of the Masonic order, and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is a democrat.

B. FRANK SLIFER, farmer, P. O. Keller's Church, was born in Springfield township, on April 25th, 1840. He is the son of John and Caroline Slifer and the second son of seven children. He was born and reared on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools. In 1869 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Ziegenfuss) Moyer, of Bucks county. No children have been born of this marriage. Mr. Slifer now owns the farm where he resides, having purchased one hundred and twenty acres from his father-in-law. His wife is the only child of her parents. He is a republican, and both himself and wife are members of the German Reformed church.

ABRAHAM Z. STOVER, farmer and miller, P. O. Keller's Church, was born in this township in 1840. About the year 1810 the first Stovers came to Haycock township. His grandfather, Abraham Stover, was born July 9, 1793, and was married to Susanna Stover in 1814. He bought the mill and farm in 1816 from William Stokes, and occupied the homestead until his death, April 20, 1874. After his death the mill and farm were by will given to his second son, John S., and after his death to his two sons. In 1880 Abraham Z. bought the property. The homestead has been in the Stover name seventy-one years. Abraham Stover had nine children. Henry L., the eldest, was born in 1815 and married Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Ziegenfuss, of Rockhill township. Nine children were born of this union, six of whom are now living, Abraham being the eldest. The mother died in 1870, aged 53 years, and the father is still living. From the age of two and one-half years Abraham lived with his grandfather until the latter's death. In 1868 he married Amanda, daughter of John Ritter, of Springfield township, this county. They have had three children: Ely (deceased), Watson R. and Elmer. Mr. Stover has a large grist-mill on his farm, where all kinds of family milling are done. He is a member of the Mennonite church and politically a republican.

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, retired, P. O. Richland Center, was born May 24, 1822. Both of his grandfathers came to this country previously to the revolution. His father was a native of New Jersey, and died in 1844. His mother's maiden name was Afflerbach. She was born in this county and died in 1864. Their children were: William, Albertus, Aaron, Catherine (deceased), Samuel B. and Rachel. Samuel B. was born May 24, 1822. He was married February 24, 1855, to Deborah Shelly and has had four children: David and Samuel, deceased, and Charles and Kate. He lived on his father's farm till 1860, when he was elected prothonotary of the county by the republican party. At the expiration of his term of office he moved

back to his old home. He was a school director for eighteen years, deputy United States collector for six years, and assistant United States revenue assessor for six years. He was also a director of the Quakertown National bank. He has retired from farming and his son succeeds him on the homestead. In politics he is a republican.

ISAAC WEIERBACH, retired farmer, P. O. Applebachsville, was born in Bucks county, March 13, 1805. Isaac Weierbach, his grandfather, married Ann Frey, by whom he had six children. Jacob was the oldest of these. He married Elizabeth Akerman, who bore him one child. Mrs. Weierbach died, and he married Mary Amey, to whom six children were born, Isaac being the second son. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Weierbach married for his third wife Rebecca Wool-slicker, who bore him eleven children. Isaac Weierbach remained with his father until 1825, when he married Mary, daughter of Michael Derr. They have had eleven children, one of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity are: Absalom, Jacob, Monroe, Sano, Annie (Mrs. Strawn); deceased, Matilda (Mrs. Knechel), Rebecca (Mrs. Apple), Hannah (Mrs. Lewis), Catherine (Mrs. Wasser) and Sarah (Mrs. Reiss). The mother of these children died in 1870. Mr. Weierbach has retired from farming and resides on the homestead, while his son-in-law, Mr. Knechel, carries on the work of the farm. It consists of one hundred and fifty-six acres, most of which are in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Weierbach is a member of the German Reformed church, and a democrat politically.

JACOB D. WEIERBACH, farmer, P. O. Applebachsville, was born in 1833 in Haycock township. He is the son of Isaac and Mary (Derr) Weierbach, who had eleven children, of whom Jacob was the sixth. He was born and reared on his father's farm and attended school mostly during the winter months till he was 17 years of age. He married Annie Mary, daughter of Leonard and Mary (Rice) Laudenberger, of Lower Saucon township. Nine children were the result of this union: Titus H., married; Sallie, Ida, Ella, James Monroe, Annie, Isaac Jacob (deceased), Warren Oscar (deceased), Kate (deceased). In 1867 Mr. Weierbach purchased one hundred and two acres of land of which he has about eighty-five acres under cultivation. He has always been a hard-working man and has been successful. He is a member of the German Reformed church and a democrat.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—HILLTOWN.

DR. TITUS ALBRIGHT, physician, P. O. Hatfield, Montgomery county, was born in 1861. His grandfather, Daniel Albright, was born in Germany, crossed the ocean with his parents at the age of 7 years, settled in Lehigh county and eventually came to Hilltown township, this county, and remained there until his death, which occurred when he was 84 years of age. He was three times married. The second wife was the mother of six children, of whom Henry was the first son, and was born in 1818. He was 13 years old when his father settled in Hilltown. He was reared on his father's farm, and married Catherine High. He was engaged in the real estate business and conveyancing for a period of twenty-five years. He was justice of the peace in his township, and in his time was held in

high esteem. He died in 1874. His widow is still living, aged 66 years. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living. Dr. Titus Albright was the youngest of the family, and from the age of six to sixteen attended the public schools, after which he was a student at the normal school at Millersville for two years, and one of the teachers of the Hilltown public schools for three years. In the spring of 1883 he commenced the study of medicine, Dr. Kratz, of Doylestown, being his preceptor. In the autumn of 1883 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated after three years. Dr. Albright was married in 1883 to Lizzie, daughter of Leidy and Mary (Lewis) Eckel, of Hilltown township. They have had two children: Eva and Blanche. The doctor located at his present home soon after graduating. His ability as a physician and his genial manners have enabled him to build up a lucrative practice, which will no doubt increase as he becomes better known. He is a democrat politically.

SAMUEL ANGLEMOYER, architect, plumber and steam fitter and carpenter, P. O. Lawndale, is a native of this township, and was born in 1834. His grandfather came from Germany. His grandfather came from Northampton county. His son, Henry, married Mary, daughter of Martin Fretz. They had ten children, of whom but four are living. Samuel was the youngest child, and at the age of 11 years left school and engaged in various pursuits until he was 15, when he learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, and after that working at journey work for about one year; he was employed as borough carpenter, in which capacity he served for about twenty-three years. He married Louisa Ann, daughter of John Hangey, of Montgomery county, Pa. John Hangey had four children: Allen and Louisa Ann, living; and Hannah and Mariah, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anglemoyer had four children: John Henry, Lovinia, Allen and Hannah (deceased). For a period of years previously to settling at his present home, Mr. Anglemoyer carried on farming in connection with his other business where his son now lives. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and a republican politically.

GIDEON APPENZELLER, farmer, P. O. Soudertown, Montgomery county, was born in 1823. Jacob Appenzeller, the pioneer of the family, came from Switzerland about 1735, and settled in Hilltown township. He married a lady named Oberholtzer, and had two sons, Jacob and Henry. The latter joined the British army. Jacob married Nellie Savacool, and had three children: Henry, Jacob and Elizabeth. Jacob married Elizabeth Ulp, who bore him three children: David, Hannah and Aaron. Mrs. Appenzeller died, and he married Susanna, daughter of Paul and Marie (Detweiler) Biehn. They had three children, of whom Gideon was the oldest. The mother died in 1863. Gideon remained with his father until he was 17 years of age, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for sixteen years. In 1852 he purchased his present farm, containing sixty-seven acres, and three years after gave up his trade. In 1855 he married Marie, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Boyer) Gearhart, of Bucks county. They had three sons: Jacob, who is now with his father on the farm, and is engaged in teaching during the winter months; Henry, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church in Corea, where he has been since 1884; and Milton, also at home. Mr. Appenzeller is a progressive and intelligent farmer. He has held the office of school director for nine years, has been assistant assessor, a director of the Hilltown and Sellersville turnpike company for fifteen years, and secretary of the Dublin & Soudertown turnpike company. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and is a democrat politically.

SAMUEL BACORN, farmer, P. O. Hilltown, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1841. His grandfather, Henry, came to America from England. This pioneer had a son, Henry, who married Susan, daughter of William Warner, of New Jersey. Seven children were born to this couple, six of whom are now living. Samuel was the third son, and was reared on a farm. At 12 years of age he left school. He



Jacob Sumstine,

continued to do farm work, and at the age of 27, in 1868, he married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Harriet Grier. They had six daughters, all of whom are living: Georgianna, born in 1869; Josephine M., born in 1870; Jennie S., born in 1872; Lucy G. and Harriet G. (twins), born in 1875; and Ella M., born in 1880. Three of these daughters have attended Mt. Seminary, a female institution at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa., of which their uncle, L. G. Grier, is principal. In 1883 Mr. Bacorn purchased his present farm, consisting of one hundred and six acres, which is beautifully located and for richness of soil is not surpassed by any farm in the county. He has, by his own labor and business ability, made a success at farming. He and all the members of his family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a democrat.

JONAS G. BERGEY, blacksmith, P. O. Fricks, was born in Montgomery county in 1839. His grandfather, Henry Bergey, married Lizzie Castle, by whom he had seven children. Isaac was the oldest child, and married Lizzie Garges. Ten children were the result of this union, of whom Jonas was the sixth. Since the age of 24 years he has been engaged in the blacksmith business. In 1862 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John G. and Sarah (Shoemaker) Swortley. Five children were born to this couple, one of whom, Silas, is deceased. Those living are: Sallie, Reinhart, Wilson and Mary. Mr. Bergey has, by his own industry, been able to secure for his family a comfortable home. The children are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by their parents of securing a good education. The family are all members of the Mennonite church. Mr. Bergey is a republican.

HENRY S. COPE, farmer, P. O. Sellersville. There is probably not an older family in Hilltown township than the Cope family. Yost Cope was the name of the original pioneer. He was a farmer, and came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1727. He and his wife, Dorothea, had two sons, Abraham and John Adam. Henry S. is a direct descendant of the latter, who married Margaret H., daughter of Henry Hartzell, and had eleven children. John, who was the seventh child, married Susanna, a daughter of William Savacool, of Bucks county. Six children were born to this union, of whom Henry S. was the third son. His father died in 1862, and his mother in 1873. In 1861 Henry S. married Eliza, daughter of Hon. Jacob Erdman. Mr. Cope was born and reared on a farm, and for ten years was engaged in Philadelphia as a clerk in the grocery trade, a part of that time being a partner in the business. He left it on account of poor health, and for three years was employed as a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia house. After that he came to his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Cope are the parents of six children: Ida (Mrs. Appenzeller), John, Laura, Sallie, Jacob and Edwin. Mr. Cope owns seventy acres of land, which are part of the large tract that was once in possession of his ancestors. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church.

LEIDY L. COPE, physician, P. O. Hatfield, Montgomery county, Pa., a descendant of one of the oldest families of Hilltown township, is the second son of J. F. and Marie (Leidy) Cope, and was born in 1859. He was born and reared on his father's farm, where he remained until 19 years of age; then for a period of two years he was a student at the Sellersville High school. In 1880 he began the study of medicine, Drs. Fretz and Ritter being his preceptors, and in April, 1880, he entered the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, graduating in 1883. The same year he began the practice of medicine at his home, continuing there until January, 1887, when he removed to his present location. In 1886 he married Sadie Estella, daughter of Eli and Sarah (Rothrock) Ziegler, the former a prominent merchant of Hatfield, Montgomery county. No children have been born to this marriage. The doctor is Lutheran and his wife is Reformed, and are members of the Emanuel church, Franconia township. In 1885 the doctor was elected as organist for the Union choir of said church.

ELI O. CROUTHAMEL, farmer, P. O. Hilltown, was born in Bedminster township in 1838. George Crouthamel, grandfather of Eli, married a lady named Rush, by whom he had nine children, six of whom grew to maturity. Peter was the eighth child. He married Catherine, daughter of Frederick and Eve (Deiterly) Ott, by whom he had ten children, six now living. Eli was the third son, and was born and reared on a farm. He attended school during the winter months, and remained on the farm until he was 18 years old. In 1862 he married Barbara, daughter of John and Barbara (Rickard) Sherm, of Bucks county. Four children were born to this couple: Abbie Bertha (deceased), Emma Catherine, Oscar Wilson and Warren Leidy. Mr. Crouthamel has always been engaged in farming, living in many parts of the country. In 1877 he came to his present place, purchased the farm, and has since resided there. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically is a democrat.

HILARY CROUTHAMEL, manufacturer of men and boys' clothing, P. O. Line Lexington, is a son of Joseph and Lydia (Hunsberger) Crouthamel. The ancestors of this family came to America from Germany at an early period. Our subject's grandfather, Andrew, was the son of one of two brothers who emigrated from Germany to this country. Joseph and Lydia Crouthamel had four sons and seven daughters, of whom Hilary is the youngest son and fourth child. Our subject married, in 1863, Mary E., daughter of John Eikhart, of Hilltown township. They have three sons and one daughter: William A., Adam A., Elmer and Orphia, all living. Our subject attended school in his early life and at 17 years of age entered practical life. After having been a tailor's apprentice for two years, he worked at the trade until he was 25 years of age, when he was married. At this time he purchased the establishment where he had been employed, and with the small sum of \$100 began business. One of his brothers joined him in the management of the firm, which was carried on for the period of five years under the name of Crouthamel & Bro., and since that time he has had exclusive control of the business. Mr. Crouthamel is a prominent member of the church.

THOMAS CURLEY, farmer, P. O. Hilltown, was born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1837. Patrick and Mary Curley were the parents of seven children, four of whom are deceased. Thomas was the oldest son and second child. He left school at an early age, having but few advantages to obtain an education. In 1848 he came to America, and for a period of fifteen years was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania and New York. During the "gold craze," he went to California, and from there he went to Australia. His expectations not being realized he returned to California, and from there East. In 1874 he came to Bucks county, and purchased his farm of eighty acres, where he now resides. In 1865 he married Mary J., daughter of John and Mary (Preston) Hawkins, also of county Galway, Ireland. Three children were born to this couple, one of whom died in infancy. Those now living are: Thomas Francis, born in 1875; and James Patrick, born in 1881. Mr. Curley is a successful farmer, and by his strict application to business, and the aid of his wife, now has a good farm and good buildings. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He is an independent democrat.

JACOB A. DETWEILER, farmer and cattle dealer, P. O. Blooming Glen, was born in this county in 1835. His grandfather, Christian Detweiler, married a lady named Reiff, who bore him eight children, one of whom is deceased. Joseph, the second son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Oldeifer. This couple had eight children, of whom Jacob A. was the youngest. He married Hannah, daughter of Martin and Mary (Hile) George. Twelve children were born to this union: Henry, Enos, Mary E., Milton, Diana (deceased), Ellamanda, Wilson, Frank, Emma Linda, Sallie, Kate (deceased), and Howard. Mr. Detweiler was born and reared on a farm, and attended school till he reached the age of 14 years. He remained on his father's farm until he was 21 years old, when he engaged in farming

for himself. In 1876 he came to his present place, where he has since remained. He is now engaged in shipping to the New York and Philadelphia markets. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and a republican politically.

JOSEPH B. DETWEILER, clothing manufacturer, P. O. Soudertown, Montgomery county, was born in Bucks county in 1848. His grandfather was Henry Detweiler, whose son, Joseph, married Hannah Bergey, by whom he had eight children. Joseph B. was the youngest son, and was but two years of age when his father died. He was placed under the care of an older brother, with whom he remained until he was 16 years old. During this time he attended school in the winter, working on the farm during the summer. Soon after he attained the age of 16 he learned the tailor's trade, and at 18 commenced the manufacture of clothing, and with the exception of one year has carried on that business since. In 1869 Mr. Detweiler married Sallie D., daughter of Henry and Rachel (Delp) Stover. They are the parents of nine children, all living: Ida, Sallie, Henry, Isaac, Kate, Rachel, Hannah, Joseph and Martha, all residing with their parents. Mr. Detweiler pays out \$500 per week for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing, which he receives ready cut from the wholesale houses in Philadelphia. In addition to this, he superintends the work on his farm, which consists of eighty-five acres of land in a high state of cultivation. In 1884 Mr. Detweiler was ordained a minister of the gospel in the denomination "Brethren in Christ," and since that time has labored for the cause. Politically he is a republican.

JOSEPH FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Dublin, was born in Hilltown township in 1831, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Benner) Fretz. His grandfather was Henry Fretz, who had nine children. Henry was the youngest of these, and was born in 1800. He married Catherine Benner, by whom he had three children, Sarah and Joseph being twins. Joseph Fretz was born and reared on a farm, and remained with his father until the death of the latter. In 1867 he married Esther, daughter of Henry L. Kulp, of Hilltown township. They were the parents of five children: Sarah Ann, Henry, Emma Jane (deceased), Catherine and Harvey. Mr. Fretz has always been a hard-working and industrious farmer, and now in his declining years is enjoying the result of his labor, being the owner of one of the best farms in this section of the country. His wife died in 1878. Mr. Fretz is a member of the Mennonite church, and politically is a republican.

FRANCIS J. FRICK, merchant, P. O. Fricks. The first pioneer of this name came to America from Germany. He had two sons, of whom John was the oldest. He married Anna Rohr, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. Samuel, the youngest child, married Mary Landis (now deceased), a daughter of George and Annie Landis. Three sons and a daughter were the result of this union, one of whom, John, married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Swartley. They were the parents of four children, of whom Francis J. was the third. For a period of twenty years John Frick was engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1875, and his wife is still living. Francis J., who is an active, enterprising young man, has assumed control of the business, which is carried on in its usual profitable way. In 1883 he married Ida, daughter of John G. Barndt, of this county. They have one child, Howard. Until the age of 17 years, Mr. Frick was a student at Conway school, and later attended the high school at North Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Frick are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Frick has been postmaster for four years, and politically is a republican.

HENRY GERHART, merchant, P. O. Lawndale, was born in this county in 1845. His grandfather was Abraham Gerhart, whose son, Elias, married Esther Cope. Nine children were born to this couple, of whom Henry was the seventh. Mr. Gerhart left home at the age of eight years, and lived among strangers. At 16 he learned the shoemaking trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. After that he was engaged in the business for a period of twenty years. In 1882 he came to

Lawndale and was engaged in the general merchandise trade with Jacob C. Wismer, and in 1883 purchased the interest of Mr. Wismer and assumed sole proprietorship of the business, which he has since conducted. In 1871 Mr. Gerhart married Emma E., daughter of Carey and Sophia (Scheip) Snyder, of this county. They have three children: Leidy, Harriet and Emma Jane, all of whom are living. Mr. Gerhart's store is well filled with all kinds of goods found in country stores, which are exchanged for produce. He was appointed postmaster in 1883. He is a member of the Reformed church, and is a republican politically.

CHRISTOPHER S. GULICK, justice of the peace, P. O. Blooming Glen. The original ancestor of the Gulick family came from Switzerland to America at an early date. To this pioneer a son was born, named Jonathan. The latter married Urily Aaron, by whom he had one son and three daughters. This son married Christiana Swartz, who was the mother of eight children, two deceased, Christopher being the youngest son now living. He was born and reared on a farm, where he remained until he was 25 years old. At the age of 18 years he left the common schools, and for five summers after was a student at the Sellersville graded school, and during the winter months was engaged in teaching. He married Emma H., daughter of Rev. Abraham F. and Hester (Hunsberger) Moyer, of this township. Born of this marriage is one son, Arnon, born January 8, 1886. Since Mr. Gulick's marriage he has been engaged principally in teaching school. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace by the republican party.

JOSEPH S. JOHNSON, superintendent of creamery, P. O. Blooming Glen, was born in this county in 1834. Robert Johnson, grandfather of Joseph S., came to America from England at an early date. To this pioneer eight children were born, seven sons and one daughter, Robert being the eldest. He married Rebecca, daughter of George and Margaret (Wort) Sine, of Bucks county. They had ten children, six of whom are still living. Joseph S. was the youngest son, and third child. He left school at the age of 15 years, and learned the saddlery trade, serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years. He followed this business for fifteen years. In 1856 he married Salome, daughter of John S. Moyer, who bore him one son, Henry, deceased. His wife died in 1858, and Mr. Johnson was again married, in 1859, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Moyer) Hunsicker. Two children were born of this marriage: Emma, at home, and Abraham (deceased). Mr. Johnson has, since the establishment of the creamery at Blooming Glen, been superintendent of its works, which position is filled each year by the board of directors. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and is a republican politically.

JOHN R. KROUT, merchant, P. O. Dublin, was born in this county in 1848. Philip and Elizabeth (Kilmer) Krout, his grandparents, had a family of two sons and one daughter. Samuel, the second son, married Susanna, daughter of Charles Reinhard, a native of Germany. This couple, who are both living, were the parents of eight children, of whom John R. is the oldest. At the age of 15 years he learned the jeweler's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years in Plumstead township, finishing the trade in Philadelphia, and continuing the business for himself until 1879. At that time he engaged in the mercantile business in Montgomery county for three years, after which he returned to this place. Mr. Krout was married, in 1871, to Louisa Printz, who died without issue. In 1878 he was again married to Bernie, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Hoppock, of this county. No children have been born to this marriage. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a democrat politically.

HENRY M. KULP, farmer, P. O. Dublin, was born in this township in 1836. The first of the family of whom we have any record was Jacob Kulp, who was born May 21, 1689. His wife, Sarah, was born January 6, 1690. Their son Isaac, born in 1710, had a son Jacob, who was born April 16, 1737, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fretz, born July 9, 1739. Their children were: Isaac, John, Abraham, Dil-

man, Henry, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Barbara and Catherine. Of these Isaac was born March 3, 1762, married Mary Bechtel, and had eight children: Jacob, Dilman, Moses, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, Gertrude and Frances. Jacob, the oldest, never married. Dilman married Catherine Rosenberger, and had two sons and three daughters: Jacob, Isaac, Mary Ann, Catherine and Elizabeth. Gertrude married Isaac Meens and had a son, Levi, and a daughter, Mary. Elizabeth married Daniel Rickert, and had three sons. Mary married Jacob Rosenberger. Frances married John Frick. Abraham married Sarah Hunsicker. They had six sons and three daughters: Jacob, Isaac, Abraham, John, David, Henry, Sarah, Barbara, and Elizabeth. Jacob moved to the state of Ohio. Dilman married Hester Leizy. They had one son and one daughter. Henry, the oldest, married, first, Elizabeth High, by whom he had three children. She died and he married her sister, Mary, who had five children. She died, and he was married to Catherine Fretz, widow of John Fretz. Elizabeth married Samuel Angeny. Henry, grandfather of Henry M., married Ann Hunsicker, and had three sons and one daughter. Jacob, the oldest, married Barbara Hunsberger. Isaac, father of Henry M., married Anna Moyer, and had one son and one daughter. Joseph married Elizabeth Moyer, and they had four sons and one daughter. Elizabeth married David Angeny, and had two sons and two daughters. Gertrude married Jacob Hunsberger. Elizabeth married Henry Silfuse. Barbara died single. Catherine married Simon Musselman. Henry M. was reared on the farm where he now resides, and which he owns. His parents are both living, the father aged 79 and the mother 71 years. Mr. Kulp married Mary Ann, daughter of Dilman and Christiana (Rosenberger) Kulp, of Montgomery county. They have one son, Isaac. Mr. Kulp is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has held many positions of trust, most prominent among which is treasurer of the creamery at Dublin, which position he has held since its establishment in the summer of 1878. He is also a director of the Dublin & Soudertown turnpike company. He is a Mennonite, and a republican.

JOSIAH W. LEIDY, retired farmer, P. O. Bean, was born in Hilltown township, in 1816. His grandfather, Henry Leidy, was also born in this township, and married Barbara Roudenbush, of Bucks county. Four sons and two daughters were born to this couple. George, the eldest child, married Mary, daughter of Abraham Wambold, by whom he had ten children, five of whom are now deceased. Josiah was the second son, and was born and reared on his father's farm, where he remained until the death of his father. His father dying when Josiah was 16, the old homestead was purchased by Peter D. Bloomer. Mr. Leidy was married in 1843 to Caroline, daughter of George Cope, of Bucks county. They had five children: Edwin, a justice of the peace and school teacher; Benjamin F., a cashier in Pennsylvania bank; Mary (deceased), Lydia (Mrs. Beidler), and one who died in infancy. Mr. Leidy left school at the age of 16 years, and for a period of fourteen years was engaged in teaching during the winter months, and worked on the farm during the summer. In 1862 he was elected by the democratic party county commissioner for three years, and in 1881 was elected clerk of the orphans' court for three years. He was nominated by acclamation for that office, and was elected by a large majority over the strongest man on the republican ticket. He is president of the Telford & County Line turnpike company, treasurer of the Hilltown & Sellersville turnpike company, and manager of the Mutual Fire Insurance company at Line Lexington. Mr. Leidy is a member of the German Reformed church, and politically is a democrat.

ALFRED D. LONG, carriage manufacturer, P. O. Blooming Glen, was born in Lehigh county in 1854, and is a son of Ephraim and Hannah Long. Alfred was the third son in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. The parents are both living and are residents of Lehigh county. Mr. Long attended the public schools till the age of 16 years, after which he learned the wheelwright's trade,

serving an apprenticeship of three years. For twelve years after that he was engaged in journey work. In 1878 he located at his present place, purchasing the property in 1881. In 1880 he married Amanda, daughter of Henry M. Hunsberger, of this county. They have two children, Della May and Clarence E. Mr. Long is a progressive man, who has by his own energy and perseverance secured for himself a business which demands the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically is a democrat.

JOHN H. MATHIAS, deceased, was born in 1811, and died in 1881. The Mathias family is one of the twenty families who emigrated from Wales to America about 1730, and located in Bucks county. Abel Mathias married Sallie Howell, to whom there were born eight children. John H. was the youngest. He married, in 1840, Jane, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hoff) Mason, of New Jersey. Four children were born to this couple: Abel, at Rapid City; Dr. Andrew, in Dakota; John, deceased; and Miss Sallie, a graduate of Lewisburg College. John H. Mathias was prominent in Hilltown township, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a successful farmer, and for many years justice of the peace. His widow and only daughter reside on the homestead farm, the management of which is superintended by them. The family are members of the Baptist church.

LEVI MEANS, agent for agricultural implements and fertilizers, etc., P. O. Blooming Glen, is of Scotch and Irish descent. His great-grandfather came to America at an early date and located in Bucks county. There was one son born to this pioneer named Henry. He married Miss Swortz, to whom were born ten children. Isaac, the oldest son, married Gertrude Kulp, by whom he had three children: Henry, Mary and Levi. The latter went with his parents to Ohio at an early age. He remained with them until the death of his father, when he returned with his mother to Bucks county. Since then he has remained here, with the exception of a few years. He left school at the age of 15 years and learned the shoe-making trade. After an apprenticeship of three years he followed it for a period of fifteen years. In 1859 he married Wilhelmina, daughter of Alfred and Mary Carver, of Bucks county, by whom he had one child, Maggie, now Mrs. Ruth. His wife died in 1860 and Mr. Means was again married in 1861 to Elizabeth King. Mary Etta, Isaac Grant and Ida are the children born of this marriage. The mother of these children died in 1875 and he was again married in 1875 to Anna E. Rosenberger.

J. C. MICHENER, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Colmar, Montgomery county, was born in Buckingham township in 1844. The family is of English descent. William Michener, who came to America about the time of William Penn, was one of the first settlers of Plumstead township. He had ten children, of whom Meshick was born April 22, 1737, and married a Miss Trego, of Wrightstown. They had ten children. Of these Thomas was born August 21, 1778, and married a Bradshaw, to whom ten children were born. Isaiah was one of the youngest. He was born in Buckingham township and made a study of veterinary surgery, practised for twenty years and passed a satisfactory examination at Dr. Dodd's college at Boston and also at the "Philadelphia Keystone Veterinary." He married Hester, daughter of John Good, of Bucks county, and had ten children, of whom eight are now living. The mother died in 1875. J. C. was the third child. He remained with his father till he was 22 years old, studied medicine under his father, and after a two years' course at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1865, but makes a specialty of veterinary surgery, and holds a certificate from the "Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association of Philadelphia." He was married in 1866 to Anna C., daughter of Holcomb Ely, of Bucks county. They had four children: Edward M., Linford, Rebecca and Anna C. (deceased). The mother died in 1880. The doctor was again married, in 1881, to Emma, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Robbins) Smith, of Montgomery county. No children have been born to this marriage. In

1879 Dr. Michener purchased fifty acres of land, his present farm, the work of which he superintends, devoting most of his time, however, to his profession.

REV. A. F. MOYER, minister and farmer, P. O. Blooming Glen, was born in Montgomery county in 1823. Christian Moyer, his grandfather, was the father of six children, of whom Abraham was the youngest son. He married Elizabeth Fretz, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Three of the family are still living. Abraham was the youngest child, and at the death of his mother came to Bucks county and was placed under the care of an uncle, remaining with him until he was 16 years of age. After that he was employed as a clerk in a store, which occupation he followed until he was 21 years of age, when he married Hester Hunsberger, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Moyer) Hunsberger, of this county. They have had eleven children: Mary Ann, now Mrs. S. H. Moyer; Henry H., carpenter; Allen H., clerk Adams Express company, Philadelphia; Jacob H., at home on the farm; Reuben H., in Philadelphia; Aaron H., in Philadelphia; Isaac H., a farmer; Abraham H., a tailor; Lizzie, now Mrs. Charles Castle; Emma, now wife of C. S. Gulick, justice of the peace, and Annie, whose death at the age of 14 is mourned by the family. Her death was caused by her clothes taking fire at a stove. Mrs. Moyer died at the age of 48 years, her death occurring in 1873. Mr. Moyer was again married, in 1874, to Annie Hunsberger, a widow, and daughter of Abraham L. Moyer. In 1855 Mr. Moyer was ordained a minister of the gospel and since that time has been the Mennonite minister for the Blooming Glen church. In 1847 he moved to his present farm, where he has since been. He is an active worker in the church, and by all who know him is highly respected. He is a republican politically.

ISAAC H. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Blooming Glen, was born in this county in 1820. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Susanna (Blaim) Moyer. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom Christian was the eldest son. He married Kate, daughter of Isaac Hunsberger, of Bucks county. Five children were born to this union, of whom Isaac was the second son. He was born and reared on his father's farm, left school at the age of 19 years, and learned the shoemaking trade, which he followed for two years. In 1850 he married Annie, daughter of Martin and Susanna (Bechtel) George, of Montgomery county, Pa. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living. Their names and births are as follows: Mary Ann, born 1851; Henry, born 1852; Susanna, born 1854; Ephraim (deceased), born 1856; Sarah, 1859; Christian, 1861; Hiram, 1864; Elizabeth, 1866, and Allen, 1869. Mr. Moyer resides on the farm where he was born and reared, and at the death of his father purchased it. Among the positions of trust which he has held are: treasurer of the Blooming Glen Dairy association, treasurer of the turnpike company since its foundation, school director for a number of years and trustee of his church. He is a member of the Mennonite church and politically is a republican.

JONAS D. MOYER, retired, P. O. Dublin. Mr. Moyer's grandfather came to America from Germany at an early date. Born to this pioneer was one son, Joseph, who married Elizabeth Detweiler, of Montgomery county, Pa. They had six children, of whom but three now remain, Jonas D. being the second son. He was born and reared on a farm, and left school at the age of 18 years. He was a student at the boarding school at the "Trappe." After the age of 20 years he was employed in teaching school, which he continued until he engaged in the mercantile business, which covered a period of thirty years. In 1848 he married Caroline H., daughter of Jacob S. and Sarah Harley. They have three children: Theodore, born in 1851; Ellen Jane, born in 1853; Jesse H., born in 1856, now a resident of Texas. Mrs. Moyer died in 1886. Mr. Moyer has retired from active business pursuits. No man in this township is more highly respected than he. After a long life of active work and successful business transactions he is now enabled to reap the fruit of his

labors. He has held many positions of trust, and is at the present time a director in the Doylestown National bank, secretary of the D. & D. T. P. company, secretary of the Dublin Dairy association, and is a trustee and deacon in the Baptist church, of which he has been a member for many years, and is also superintendent of the Sabbath school. Politically he is a republican.

SAMUEL M. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Lawndale, is a son of Jacob and Hannah Moyer. His grandfather, Samuel Moyer, married Susan Blaim, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Jacob was next to the youngest of this family. Samuel M. Moyer and wife lived with his father-in-law, in Montgomery county, from 1868 to 1871, when he moved to Bucks county, where he now lives. He married Hannah, daughter of William Moyer, of Springfield township. They had four children, of whom Samuel was the youngest. He attended school until he was 14 years old, and remained with his father on the farm until he was 25 years of age. In 1867 he married Mary, daughter of Enos and Leanna Moyer, of Montgomery county, Pa. They are the parents of the following children: Allen M., Leanna M., Enos M., William M., Jacob M., Samuel W., Mamie Stella, and Henry Clayton. In 1871 Mr. Moyer purchased his present place of fifty-five acres, and in 1873 he bought another place of thirty acres, where he has since been engaged in farming and marketing, going to Philadelphia each week with all kinds of produce. He is a stockholder in the S. & D. turnpike company, and also in the Blooming Glen creamery. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and is a republican politically.

A. F. MYERS, physician and surgeon, P. O. Blooming Glen. Among the self-made and promising young men of this township may be mentioned Dr. A. F. Myers. He is the sixth child born to John K. and Marie (Fretz) Myers, of this county. Leaving the public schools at the age of 19, Mr. Myers entered the Normal school at Millersville, Pa., and after an attendance of about two years completed the course there. For many years he taught school during the winter months, and attended school himself during the summer. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. S. S. Brumbaugh, of Pipersville, this county. In 1882 he entered the Missouri Medical college at St. Louis, taking a three years' course, and was graduated in 1885. Returning east, in order to become a practising physician in this state, he passed a very creditable examination at the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia, and since that time has been a practising physician and surgeon at Blooming Glen, where, by his success in treating intricate cases, and his ambition to become more proficient in his profession, he has gained the confidence of the people and enjoys a lucrative practice.

J. B. ROSENBERGER, merchant, P. O. Dublin, was born in this township in 1847. His grandfather, Eli Rosenberger, married Miss Hunsberger, also of this county, by whom he had two children, Isaac and Henry, twins. Isaac married Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Fretz) Bishop, of Bucks county. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are now living. The father died in 1887, and the mother is still living, aged 66 years. J. B. Rosenberger, a son of this couple, was born and reared on a farm, and left school when 16 years of age. After that he taught school for a number of years during the winter months, and worked on the farm during the summer. He remained with his father until he was 26 years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business. At the age of 28 he married Sallie M., daughter of William F. and Elizabeth Moyer, of this county. Her father is deceased. They have three children: William M., Allen M. and Susie M., all living. Mr. Rosenberger has been in the mercantile business for fifteen years, and at present is one of the firm of B. F. Shearer & Co. He is also engaged personally in the flour and feed business, and is a successor to Charles Gabel. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and politically is a republican.

WILLIAM H. ROSENBERGER, commission merchant, P. O. Hilltown, was born in Montgomery county in 1837. Isaac D. and Elizabeth (Detweiler) Rosenberger



Isaac V. Zorns

were his grandparents. Eight children were born to this couple, of whom but two remain. Martin D. was the oldest son. He was also born in Montgomery county, and married Sarah Sellers. Four children were the result of this union, William being the oldest, and Frank, his only brother, the youngest. The latter is now in Texas. At the age of 15 years Mr. Rosenberger left school and engaged in business for two years following, clerking in Philadelphia, and for four years was engaged in the retail grocery business for himself in that city. At the expiration of that time he returned to the country and located in Leidytown, where he carried on the manufacture of cigars for thirteen years. In 1857 he married Marie, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Koffle) Mowrer, of this county. Two daughters were born to this marriage: Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Myers, of Hilltown) and Arvitta, at home. Since 1860 Mr. Rosenberger has been at his present home, where he is engaged in farming, making a specialty of the commission business and carrying all kinds of produce to Philadelphia once a week. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a republican in politics.

GEORGE R. RUOS, superintendent of creamery, P. O. Bean. The "Walnut Lawn creamery" was built in 1880 by an incorporated association, of which Andrew Hartzell was president and F. Hartzell secretary; the managers being: George Easton, Jonas Loh, David Derstine, Jacob Souder and John A. Fluck, these officers being elected by the stockholders. This association existed until 1886, when the property was sold to F. S. Hartzell. Since that date the institution has been under the management of H. D. Ruos & Bros., formerly of Doylestown. Joseph A. Ruos, the father of these gentlemen, came from Switzerland to America. He married a Miss Daaz, of Germany, by whom he had four sons: William, Joseph, H. D. and George R., who are all engaged in the creamery business. From fifty to sixty cheeses are made per week in the creamery, besides a great quantity of butter which is shipped to Philadelphia and New York markets. The power is furnished by a ten-horse power Erie engine and a fifteen-horse power boiler. The Ruos brothers are among the active, enterprising young men of the county, and have control of an industry which under their management ranks second to none. It is creditable to such young men that they are able to manage a business which, but a few years ago, was thought could only be successfully prosecuted by men who had grown old in the service.

B. F. SHEARER, general merchandise, P. O. Dublin, was born in Montgomery county in 1852. B. W. and Harriet (Kneedler) Shearer were the parents of six children, two of whom are deceased. One son was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill during the late war. B. F. Shearer is the youngest living child of this couple. He received his education at the Doylestown seminary. At the age of 19 years he came to Dublin, and for a period of five years was employed as clerk in the store which he now owns. At the expiration of that time he was admitted as a partner, the firm name being J. S. Rickert & Co., which existed for seven years, when a new partnership was formed, J. S. Rickert retiring. In 1884 Mr. Shearer purchased the property, and a general merchandise business is now being successfully carried on by the proprietors, B. F. Shearer, C. Frankenfield and J. B. Rosenberger, the firm name being B. F. Shearer & Co. In 1875 Mr. Shearer married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Swortley) Beidler, of this county. They have three children: William (deceased), Gertrude and Herbert. Mr. Shearer, by business tact and fair dealing, has succeeded in coming to the head of a firm doing a business of \$70,000 per year, the patronage extending throughout a good portion of the surrounding country. Since June 10, 1873, he has been a member of the Odd Fellows, Doylestown lodge, and in 1883 was instrumental in organizing the I. O. of R. M. at Dublin, from which date up to the present time he has been secretary. He is also postmaster at Dublin, receiving his appointment under President Cleveland's administration. Politically he is a democrat.

HENRY H. SHELLENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in 1837 on the farm which he now owns. His grandfather, Conrad Shellenberger, married Eva Leidy, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. John was the oldest, and married Catharine Snyder, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. His wife died and he married Elizabeth Harr. Henry H. was the only son born to this marriage. John L. Shellenberger died in 1882, aged 90 years, and his wife in 1884, aged 80 years. Henry H. left school at the age of 16, and since then has devoted his time entirely to the work of the farm, which he purchased at his father's death. In 1867 he married Sarah G., daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Groff, of Bucks county. They had five children: Lizzie, Levi, Kate, Ida and Charles, all at home and attending school. Mr. Shellenberger has sixty-one acres of land, forty-nine of which are in a high state of cultivation. His residence and buildings are on a slight elevation which overlooks the whole farm. He and his family are members of the German Reformed church. Politically he is a democrat.

HENRY II. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Fricks. There are probably few older families in Hilltown township than the Snyder family. They trace their ancestry back to one Jacob Schneider (that probably being the original spelling of the name), who married Elizabeth Yost, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. George was the oldest son of the family. He married Mary Wittig and had five children. His wife died and he married Lydia Hartzell, by whom he had one son, Henry II. She died in 1858, and Mr. Snyder married for his third wife Elizabeth Martin, who died in 1864. He then married Caroline Ackerman. No children were born to the last two marriages. Mr. Snyder died in 1884. Henry H. Snyder was born in 1842, and was reared on the farm, where he has always lived, and which he now owns. In 1865 he married Amanda R., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Reiff) Reiff, of Bucks county. Three children were born to this union: Elmer R., now a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Sallie E. and A. Mamie, at home. George Snyder divided the original tract of one hundred and fifty acres owned by his father, Jacob, between his two sons, Francis and Henry II. The latter is now profitably engaged in the commission business, beside carrying on his farm. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a stockholder of the Hilltown & Sellersville turnpike company. There are but few farmers to-day who have taken so much pride in the education of their children as Mr. Snyder has done, and the benefit of it will be felt long after the parents have passed away.

ABRAHAM F. SWARTZ, teacher, P. O. Lawndale, was born in Montgomery county in 1832. Abraham Swartz, his father, married Susanna, daughter of George and Margaret (Biehn) Fry, by whom he had seven children, only two of whom are now living. Abraham F. was the youngest child, and at the age of two and a half years came to Bucks county. His father died when he was seven months old, and Mr. Swartz was placed under the care of an uncle, who then owned the farm which our subject now owns and occupies. Mr. Swartz lived with his uncle on the farm. At 16 he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and at the age of 18 began teaching. From that time to the present (a period of thirty-four years) he has taught school, principally during the winter months. In 1856 he married Catherine Siegfried (born in 1831), by whom he had six children: Susanna Louisa, Mary S., Isaac Franklin, John (deceased), Abraham Lincoln and William Henry (deceased). The mother of these children died in 1872, and Mr. Swartz was again married, in 1882, to Mary C. (born 1848), daughter of Andrew and Catherine B. (Cassel) Swartz, of Montgomery county. They had two children: Norman S., born in 1883; and Maurice S., who was born in 1884, and died in 1885. Mr. Swartz was elected assessor for the township in 1860 and served seven years. In 1884-5 he was secretary of the Blooming Glen creamery. He is a stockholder in the creamery at Blooming Glen, and also of the turnpike company, and is a member of the Rockhill Mennonite church. Politically he is a republican.

JACOB C. WISMER, clothing manufacturer, P. O. Lawndale, was born in this county in 1848, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Cassel) Wismer, the latter a daughter of George Cassel, of Montgomery county, Pa. Seven children were born to this couple, six of whom are now living. Jacob was the oldest son, and was born and reared on a farm. He left school at the age of 17 years, having been a student at Ursinus college, in Montgomery county. He remained on his father's farm until he was 23 years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Lawndale, where he continued for ten years. At the expiration of that time he sold out his stock of store goods and leased the property to other parties, and started the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing for a Philadelphia firm. He does a business of about \$35,000, that amount being annually paid for the manufacture of clothing. In 1874 he married Catherine, daughter of Peter S. Stout, of Bucks county. They had three sons: Joel (deceased), Charles and William, now at home. Mr. Wismer is regarded by all who know him as an enterprising and upright man, and enjoys the confidence of the people of his county and those with whom he does business. He is a director of the Dublin & Soudertown turnpike company, and in politics is a republican.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LOWER MAKEFIELD.

FREDERICK T. BEANS, farmer, Dolington P. O., was born on the farm he now owns and occupies, October 31, 1836, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Holcomb) Beans. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin Beans and his maternal grandfather was Samuel Holcomb, a farmer of Upper Makefield. Benjamin, father of Frederick, had four children: Phebe A. (Mrs. Robert K. Burroughs), Sarah E. (Mrs. William S. Janney, M. D.), Frederick T. and Caroline, who died in 1859, aged 14 years, 7 months and 18 days. Frederick was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools and Tremont seminary, at Norristown, Pa. He married Sarah J., daughter of J. Holcomb and Sarah A. (Longshore) Walker, of Solebury, by whom he has had six children: Caroline L., Horace H., Eugene L., Mary L. and Anna E., and B. Franklin, the second child, who died at the age of 6 months, March 11, 1861.

WILLIAM BEANS, retired farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Upper Makefield township, January 24, 1812, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Buckman) Beans. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin Beans, who married Mary Smith. He was a son of Jacob Beans, an early settler of Buckingham township and of Welsh descent. All were farmers of Bucks county. Benjamin Beans, after his marriage, settled in Lower Makefield and lived and died there. His children were: Rachel (Mrs. Yeomans Pickering), Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, Jonathan, Benjamin, Jr., and Seneca. Of these Charles was a farmer, and was for many years a resident of Lower Makefield. In later life he removed to Falls township and died there. He married Sarah, daughter of William Buckman. The latter was a farmer and mill owner, and a prominent citizen of Lower Makefield, and was for several years justice of the peace. Charles and Sarah Beans were the parents of six children: William, Mary (Mrs. Job Garwood), Benjamin, Hannah (Mrs. Jesse B. Twining), Lydia (Mrs. Albert Comfort) and Charles D., Jr. William Beans was reared in Lower

Makefield from the age of seven years. March 28, 1838, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Heston) Lovett, of Lower Makefield township, by whom he had had two children, Daniel and Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Lovett). After his marriage Mr. Beans located in Falls township, this county, where he resided fifteen years. He then returned to Lower Makefield, where he has lived ever since.

ALGERNON S. CADWALLADER, P. O. Yardley, was born in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, in 1828. He is descended on his father's side from the Cadwalladers and Taylors, and by his mother from the Yardleys and Staplers. All these families were cotemporaries of William Penn in the early settlement of Pennsylvania; all were members of the Society of Friends, and active in both private and public affairs. He was educated at the public schools until he was 16 years old, when he was sent to a boarding-school in Chester county under the care of Benjamin Price (a brother of the late Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia), where he remained for some time, after which he finished his education at the Attleboro academy, under the tuition of James Anderson. He lived with his father on the farm until he was 21 years of age, when he moved to the village of Yardley, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for several years. In 1853 he married Susan Josephine, eldest daughter of William and Sarah (Hart) Yardley, a woman of great worth, by whom he had nine children: Lydia Yardley, the eldest, married George Warner, Jr., of Philadelphia; William Y. married Carrie E. Lansing, of Trenton, N. J.; J. Seymour, a very promising young man, died in his 21st year; Letitia S. married Edmund R. Willets, of Trenton, N. J.; T. Sidney married Ida R. Weeks, of Lancaster, Pa.; Sarah Yardley married George F. Craig, of Philadelphia; Augustus J., Mary Anna and Helen M. are living at their father's home. When a young man Mr. Cadwallader was an active and ardent Henry Clay whig, imbibing the principles of protection to American capital and American labor, which, year by year, have strengthened with him, and he now thinks it the most important question before the American people. After the disbandment of the whig party he became an active republican. In 1861 he was nominated for state senator, and though the county at that time was largely democratic, he was defeated by only a small vote. This was the only election, since he gained his majority, in which he did not cast a ballot. From the time of his nomination until after the election, he was confined to his bed by very serious illness. In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Pennsylvania, and in 1878 he was a candidate for congressional nomination for the sixth district of Pennsylvania (Bucks and Montgomery counties), and had a majority of his own county delegates, but was defeated by the action of Montgomery. In 1886, at the earnest solicitation of many Bucks county republicans, he was again a candidate for nomination, and had a plurality of delegates from the home county, on the first ballot, after which he withdrew as candidate. In 1862, at the request of Governor Curtin, he superintended the enrollment of the Bucks county militia, and throughout the war of the rebellion was active and earnest in supporting the Union cause. In 1864 he represented the fifth district of Pennsylvania in the national convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and was also a delegate to the national convention of 1868, which nominated U. S. Grant, and at various times Mr. Cadwallader has represented his district in state conventions. For the last few years he has been retired from active business, and is still living in the village of Yardley in an old mansion built in 1728, by his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Yardley.

MOSES CADWALLADER, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. Fallsington, was born on the farm where he now lives in Lower Makefield township, November 24, 1829, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Comfort) Cadwallader, natives of Bucks county. John Cadwallader, the predecessor, was descended from the King of Wales. Tradition says, that he is the original ancestor of all the present Cadwallader family. The Comforts are of English descent. The first to emigrate to America was the

great-great-great-grandfather, or the sixth generation back. He died on the island of Tortula, in the West Indies, while on a religious visit in 1742. He was a minister of the Society of Friends. The family are descended on the Taylor side from John Sotcher and Mary Loftie, who were William Penn's upper servants, having charge of his property. Mrs. Mary Taylor was Benjamin Cadwallader's mother. John Cadwallader was our subject's great-great-great-grandfather, and Jacob his great-great-grandfather. Jacob, Jr., his great-grandfather, married Phebe Radcliffe, and Cyrus, the grandfather, married Mary Taylor in 1790. He was a farmer and resided in Lower Makefield township on the farm where George Justice now lives. He was a member of the legislature at one time and took considerable interest in politics. He was a man of fine appearance. Benjamin, the father of Moses Cadwallader, married Sarah Comfort, by whom he had six children: Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, wife of Joseph H. Satterthwaite; Cyrus, Moses, Benjamin (deceased), and Sarah (deceased). Benjamin was a minister of the Society of Friends. Moses Cadwallader was reared on a farm, and has always lived where he now resides, on the homestead of his father. He is a successful farmer, and is also engaged quite extensively in fruit growing. He was married in May, 1853, to Lucy Burton, by whom he had two children: Ann, deceased, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Cadwallader is an industrious, intelligent citizen and an upright, honest man.

CHARLES B. COMFORT, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Falls township, in Penn's Manor, December 22, 1855. He is a son of Albert and Lydia W. (Beans) Comfort, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. The Comfort family originated from England. Josiah, the grandfather, was a resident of Falls township all his life. He was a tanner by trade, which occupation he carried on with a man by the name of Allen, the firm being Comfort & Allen. In his later life he was a farmer. The father of Charles B. was a farmer, and his younger days were spent in Falls township. He moved to Lower Makefield township, where he died in 1859, the day he was 30 years of age. He had but one child, Charles B., who was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. He moved to where he now lives in 1876, when he commenced life for himself. He has a very valuable farm, well improved. In 1881 he married Annie Satterthwaite, by whom he has two children: Albert D. and Charles B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Comfort are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Comfort is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

ROBERT S. DANA, M. D., P. O. Morrisville, was born in Circleville, O., November 10, 1833, and is a son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Brown) Dana, his father a native of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and his mother of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and of French and English descent. Richard Dana was the first of the family in America. He was one of the Huguenots born in France about 1612, whence he fled to England in 1629. He left England about 1640, and landed in the Plymouth colony, subsequently settling in West Cambridge, near Boston. He died in Massachusetts, April 2, 1690. Anderson Dana was born in 1733, and emigrated with the Connecticut colony to the Wyoming valley, then Westmoreland, now Luzerne county, Pa., in 1772, where he made a settlement. He was killed July 3, 1778, in the Wyoming massacre, at which time he was a member of the colonial legislature, representing the district of Westmoreland in the Connecticut legislature. He was a very prominent man, and held a number of offices. His body was never identified after the massacre. Anderson Dana, Jr., the grandfather of the present generation, was born in 1765 at Ashford, Conn. He moved to Wilkesbarre with his father, and after the battle fled back to Connecticut, as did all the other inhabitants of the valley. After several years he returned to Luzerne county to look after his father's property there. He married Sarah Stevens, of Wilkesbarre, and spent the remainder of his life in Luzerne county, where he carried on farming. He was at one time associate judge of the county and councilman, also lieutenant in the state militia, and held a number

of important and prominent offices. He was held in high esteem by the people among whom he lived. At the time of his death he was 86 years of age. Sylvester, the father of Robert S., was reared in Wilkesbarre, and graduated at Yale college, receiving the degree of Master of Arts when he was about 21 years of age. After he graduated he returned to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he studied law with Judge Garrick Mallory. When admitted to the bar he went to Ohio, and had charge of Worthington seminary for two years, then practised law with Judge Doane and edited the "Olive Branch" about four years, but his health failing, he moved back to Wilkesbarre, where he took charge of the academy, with which he was connected as principal until 1839, when he built a fine private academy of his own, which he kept until October, 1865. He then gave up his school and moved to Bucks county on the place where Robert S. now lives, and died there June 19, 1882, aged 77 years. His wife died February 6, 1878. They were the parents of five children: Robert S., Eunice A., Elizabeth, Louisa A. and Ellen. The daughters are living in Trenton. Sylvester Dana was a man of great educational ability. He had charge of the academy at Jersey Shore for two or three years, and also at Saltsburg, near Pittsburg, for two years. He never took an active part in politics. Robert S. Dana was but three years of age when his parents left Ohio. He studied under his father until he entered the Jefferson Medical college, from which he graduated in March, 1857. He studied medicine for five years in Philadelphia. He practised in Nanticoke one year, and in Wilkesbarre two years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th Pa. cavalry staff as musician (mounted cavalry band). In September, 1862, he was mustered as a physician in the 107th regiment, Pa. Vols. He entered as assistant surgeon, and was afterward promoted first surgeon of his regiment, and served until the close of the war. After being mustered out he attended college at Philadelphia. In June, 1866, he came to Morrisville, and has since continued in practice in this locality. He has a beautiful residence, and is now retired from active practice. He was married June 13, 1872, to Fannie Pawling, of Norristown, by whom he has one child, Sylvester, born in 1873. Mrs. Dana is a member of the Episcopal church. The doctor is a trustee and treasurer in the Presbyterian church in Morrisville. He was a member of the school board for eight years, and its president seven years. He was also a member of the town council two years, and is an enterprising and influential citizen.

HOWARD S. DOAN, wheelwright, P. O. Edgewood, was born in Lower Makefield township, May 15, 1843, and is a son of George and Mary (Vanartsdalen) Doan. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Doan, a son of Israel Doan, born about 1730. The latter was a farmer of Plumstead township, and during the revolution had his cattle driven away by the British. He was a son of Israel Doan, born in 1699, and a grandson of Daniel Doan, who came from Plymouth, Mass., in 1696, and settled in Middletown township. Thomas Doan was a farmer of Bucks county, and had four children: Eliza (Mrs. Benjamin Wolsey), deceased; Rachel (Mrs. Peter Bailey), Rebecca (Mrs. Henry Watson), and George. The latter was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to the wheelwright trade, serving five years. He engaged in business for himself in Springville, this county, in 1834. In 1836 he went to Lower Makefield, where he has since resided. In 1832 he married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Vanartsdalen, of Langhorne, by whom he has had five children: Sarah (Mrs. O. M. Thornton), Rachel (Mrs. George Meyers), Howard S., Frank and Ella (Mrs. Jacob Heuscher). Howard S. Doan was reared in Lower Makefield township, and learned the wheelwright's trade with his father, and has carried it on for himself in Edgewood since 1874. He was married January 1, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Slack) Young, of Lower Makefield. They have two children: Augustus C. and Lillie M.

CAPTAIN DAVID V. FEASTER, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Northampton township, this county, October 27, 1822, and is a son of William and Jane (Van Horn)

Feaster, the former a native of Bucks county, and the latter of New Jersey, and both of German descent. The grandfather, John, kept a hotel in Philadelphia for a number of years, and afterward moved to Northampton township, and bought a farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1841. Captain Feaster's father was a farmer. He had nine children: Ann, David V., Rebecca, Lena, William, Martha, Elizabeth, Joseph and Susan. David V. was reared on a farm until he was 17 years of age, when he learned the wheelwright's trade. In 1844 he moved to Bustleton, and worked as a mechanic until 1849. He then moved to Newtown, and worked in the machine shop until the war broke out in 1861, and troops were called for. He raised a company, of which he was captain, and fought with his company in the 3d Reserve corps of Pennsylvania. He took part in the battles at Drainsville, in the seven days' fight on the Peninsula, the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Sharpsburg. He was obliged to resign on account of disability. He came home and lived in Newtown, until 1868, when he moved to Byberry, Twenty-third ward, where he was engaged in the machine business for two years. He then came back to Newtown, where he worked until 1884, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He lived in Philadelphia one year, and moved to where he now lives in January, 1886. He was married in 1846 to Mary A. Lugar, by whom he has three children: Harry W., conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad; Jennie H. and Laura. In 1881 he was elected county treasurer, which office he held one term of three years. Captain Feaster is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a very prominent citizen of the county.

DAVID HOWELL, deceased, P. O. Yardley, was born in Lower Makefield township, December 17, 1804, and is a son of Timothy and Rebecca (Margerum) Howell. His father was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons, Levi and Asher. By his second wife, Rebecca Margerum, he had six children: John, David, Sarah, (Mrs. Lewis Moore), Mary, Susanna (Mrs. John Temple) and Martha (Mrs. Samuel G. Slack). David Howell was born and reared in Lower Makefield, where he resided until his death in 1864, and was a prominent farmer. His wife was Harriet L., daughter of Francis and Mary E. (Smith) Sandoz, of Bristol, this county, the former a native of France, and the latter of Germany. They settled in this county in 1795. The children of this union were seven daughters, of whom five are living: Mary E. (Mrs. E. N. Ely, had one son and two daughters: Howell, Carrie and Mattie), Martha A. (Mrs. Joshua Maris, had three daughters: Bertha H., Dela H. and Elma H.), Emma, Carrie (Mrs. Samuel W. Throp, had one daughter, Helen A., and one son, Russell R.), and H. Amelia.

WILLIAM SMITH JANNEY, M.D., 1535 North Broad street, Philadelphia, is a member of the family whose genealogy is given under the name of Stephen T. Janney, of Newtown township. He was a son of William Janney, who was born in 1810 on the old homestead, which has been in possession of the family since 1684, and who has been almost all his life a farmer in Newtown and Lower Makefield townships, but is now living retired in Newtown borough. His wife, Rebecca, is a daughter of William and Sarah Smith, of Solebury township, where she was born in 1811. Her father was a descendant of Thomas Smith, who came from York, England, in 1686, and settled in Wrightstown, this county. They have had eight children, of whom seven are now living. William S. was the second child, and was born August 12, 1833, in Lower Makefield township. After leaving the district school he attended the Newtown academy, the Bellevue academy, and finished his education as a private pupil of the late Joseph Fell, of Buckingham township. When 17 years old he taught school at Brownsburg, and afterward at Lumberville, at the same time reading medicine; and attended the lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical college at Philadelphia, during the winters of 1852, 1853 and 1854, graduating in March, 1854. He began the practice of his profession at Tullytown, this county, where he remained two years, removing in April, 1856, to Leavenworth, Kansas,

just in time to become involved in the noted "border war." Returning east in the fall of the same year, he began practising in Woodsville, Mercer county, N. J., where he stayed until 1870; but during that time, in 1862, he went into the army as assistant surgeon of the 21st N. J. Volunteers, and was promoted to surgeon of the 22d regiment. His regiment, during their ten months' service, took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and he had ample opportunity for the use of all his skill. In 1870 the doctor removed to a plantation in Caroline county, Va., where he stayed until 1874, when he renewed the practice of his profession at Eighth and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, removing in 1877 to his present residence, on the southeast corner of North Broad and Oxford streets. In 1880 he was elected coroner of the city of Philadelphia by over twenty thousand majority. He has also for the past twelve years been one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia hospital, and deservedly stands high in his profession. In November, 1855, he was married to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Beans, of Lower Makefield township, where she was born in April, 1835. They have had four children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. The survivors are Marianna, born November 2, 1873, and William, born February 18, 1876. Dr. Janney is a member of Post 2, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, and in politics is a republican.

DAVID C. LEE, carpenter, builder and proprietor of planing mill, P. O. Yardley, was born in Upper Makefield township June 20, 1844, and is a son of Ralph and Ruth (Colman) Lee. His paternal grandfather was William Lee, a native of Philadelphia, who settled in Wrightstown, Bucks county, about 1815, and died there. His children were: William Ralph and Sarah (Mrs. Garrett Johnson). Ralph was reared in Wrightstown and was a carpenter and builder by trade, which he followed in Yardley twenty-five years prior to his death, which occurred in 1876. His wife was a daughter of David and Sarah Colman, of an old family of Upper Makefield. He had nine children, six of whom are now living: David C., Edward H., Mary A. (Mrs. Frederick Green), Alfred, Wilbur and George. David C. Lee was reared in Yardley, and educated in the public schools of that place. He learned his trade with his father, and has followed it since he was 16 years of age. In 1886 he built a planing-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, employing from eight to fifteen hands, and has the only business of the kind in the vicinity. He married Sarah K. Watson, of Falls township, by whom he has three children: Taylor, Emily and Elwood. Mr. Lee and wife are members of the Episcopal church. Politically he is a democrat.

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, physician, P. O. Yardley, was born in Solebury township, September 15, 1821, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Paxson) Livezey. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Margery (Croasdale) Livezey. Daniel was a son of Jonathan Livezey, who married Catherine Thomas, and Jonathan a son of Jonathan Livezey, originally from England, and who married Esther Eastburn, of Bristol township, Philadelphia county. He was also a son of Jonathan. Robert Livezey, the eldest son of Daniel, was born at Fox Chase, Philadelphia county, February 22, 1780, and in 1796 located in Solebury township, and resided there until his death in 1864. His wife was a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Brown) Paxson. Abraham was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Harvey) Paxson. Thomas was a son of Henry and Ann (Plumley) Paxson, and Henry was a son of James and Jane Paxson, from Bycot house, Oxfordshire, England, who settled in Bucks county in 1682. Our subject was reared in Solebury and educated at the Attleboro' high school and at Princeton college, and was graduated in 1842, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1845 the degree of A.M. He entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia in 1843, and was graduated in March, 1845. He began the practice of his profession in Solebury, where he remained until 1850. He was then elected professor of practice in the Female Medical college of Pennsyl-



Moses Cadwallader

vania, and served in that capacity two years. In the spring of 1852 he delivered a course of lectures on the practice of medicine, by appointment, in the New England Female Medical college, Boston. He was then elected professor of practice in the Penn Medical college, which position he held for two years, giving two courses of lectures. He then resumed the practice of medicine at Solebury. In 1865 he located in Philadelphia, practising there until 1872, when he removed to Yardley, this county, where he has been in active practice ever since. He was twice married. His first wife was Marianna, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Paxson) Dilworth, by whom he had one son, Joseph D. (born October 8, 1851), now a practising physician in Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of nineteen and a half years. Dr. Livezey's second wife was Lydia S. Haines, of Medford, N. J., married November 27, 1873. The doctor has contributed largely to various medical journals; written some temperance and other tales; and in 1871 established the "Mothers' Department" in Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, to which he has contributed regularly to date. During the civil war he was a hired lecturer to fill vacancies in the chairs of surgery, practice and obstetrics in the University of Surgery and Medicine, Philadelphia.

ALLEN LIVEZEY, retired carpenter and builder, P. O. Yardley, Pa., was born in Solebury township January 11, 1814. He is a son of Robert and Sarah Paxson Livezey, and a descendant of Jonathan Livezey, who settled near Abington, Pa., about 1682, and whose great-grandson, Daniel Livezey, settled in Southampton, this county, about 1781. Robert Livezey, the eldest son of Daniel, was a carpenter by trade. He settled in Solebury in 1796 and died there. The maternal ancestor of Allen Livezey was James Paxson, from Bycot House, Oxfordshire, England, who settled in Bucks county in 1682. Our subject was reared in Solebury township. In his 16th year he was apprenticed to his uncle, Thomas Livezey, to learn the carpenter's trade, and remained with him nearly a year. He then returned to his father's farm, remaining there until he was 22 years old, when he went to Middletown, this county, to finish his trade. In 1839 he located at Lumberville and worked at his trade there until 1854. He then removed to Philadelphia and remained there until 1862. He then went to Taylorsville, this county, and worked at his trade for three years. In 1865 he rented a property in Yardleyville, which he purchased in 1867, and has since resided there. He was married November 28, 1839, to Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah (Kenderdine) Gordon, of Montgomery county, Pa., by whom he had four children: Theodore, Henry C., Franklin and John G. The eldest son, Theodore, was born August 20, 1840. He was in the late war of the rebellion. He enlisted August 23, 1862, in company B, 119th regiment, Pa. Vols. This regiment was in the Sixth corps, army of the Potomac. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Baker, and has three children: Harry C., Walter B. and Herbert S. He is now a resident of Newport News, Va., and is the superintendent of the Old Dominion Land company. Henry C., the second son, was born in Solebury township, August 23, 1843, and married August 29, 1878, Marion, daughter of John and Hannah M. (Johnson) Schuyler, of Yardley, and a descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of revolutionary fame. He has one child, Claudine M. He is a contractor and builder in New York city. Franklin Livezey, the third son, was born in Solebury, December 12, 1847, married January 11, 1877, Sarah, daughter of Joseph A. and Sarah (Tonkin) Van Horn, of Yardley, and has one child, Grace. He served in the late war, enlisting September 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Peables' farm, Warren's raid to Weldon, Sailors' creek, South Side railroad, Five Forks, and the surrender of Appomattox. He is also a carpenter, and at present the superintendent of the business of his brother, H. C. Livezey. John G. Livezey, the youngest son, was born February 4, 1853, and has been married twice. His

present wife was Laura Christian, of Richmond, Va. He is also a carpenter, though now assistant superintendent of the Old Dominion Land company, of Newport News, Va. The Livezeys are all members of the Society of Friends.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in county Louth, Ireland, September 4, 1848, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Naulty) McCullough, natives of the above county. His parents came to America in 1851, located at Greensburg, N. J., and resided there until 1885, when they removed to the farm in Lower Makefield now occupied by Thomas, where they have since resided. Their children were: John, Thomas, Mary, Patrick, Michael, Peter and Ann (Mrs. Daniel Forrest). Thomas McCullough was married in November, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Margaret (DeLauey) Hollern, of Yardley, formerly of Ireland. He has eight children: Mary, Maggie, Annie, Katie, Lizzie, Nellie, Rosa and Thomas. He removed from Greensburg, N. J., in 1874, to the farm where he now lives. Mr. McCullough and family are members of the Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat.

JOHN McNABB, farmer, P. O. Edgewood, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, May 19, 1828. He is a son of Daniel and Jane (Anderson) McNabb. He emigrated to America in 1853, located in Lower Makefield, and has occupied his present farm since 1865. He married Martha, daughter of James and Mary (Glass) Slain, also of county Antrim, Ireland. They have seven children: James, Alexander, John, Wallace, Daniel, Ann E. and Jackson. Mr. McNabb, on arriving in this country, worked by the day and year for several years, until he had accumulated some money, and by his own exertions is now enjoying a comfortable competence. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a republican, and has held the office of supervisor for more than ten years.

WILLIAM H. MOON, owner and proprietor of Glenwood nurseries, P. O. Morrisville, son of Mahlon and Jane (Craft) Moon, was born in Falls township in 1849. His father and mother were of English descent, the former being a native of Falls township and the latter of New Jersey. His father was a nurseryman and one of the most prominent men in that business in the state. He commenced business in 1839 and died in 1887. His nursery was in Falls township and is now conducted by his son, Samuel C. Moon. The Glenwood nurseries are in Lower Makefield township, near Morrisville, about a mile from Trenton, N. J. One of General Washington's headquarters were on this farm and Mr. Moon now occupies the old stone building as an office. Mr. Moon's is one of the leading and most extensive nurseries in the state. He has a large shipping trade, shipping goods to every state in the Union and to Canada. He is the oldest of a family of four children. He attended school in his native township, a boarding school and a commercial college at Trenton, N. J. In 1875 he married Ellen M., daughter of Jesse W. Taylor, of Philadelphia. They have three children: Edith C., Henry T. and James E. They are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Moon was a school director nine years.

HONORABLE EDWARD NICKLESON, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Yardleyville, Bucks county, March 17, 1807. His father was Charles Cormick Nickleson, a native of Ireland, and a tailor by trade. He emigrated to America and located at Yardley, where he followed his trade. He was married here to Mercy Bailey, a Friend and a daughter of Edward Bailey. After his marriage he erected a house in Yardley and afterward purchased a portion of the farm, on which his son Edward now lives. He died in 1831. He had one son and two daughters: Anna, who married Joseph Ely, of New Hope; Mary, who married Thomas Reed, of Lumberville, and Edward. Edward attended the common schools of his native township and engaged in farming. He is the owner of a fine farm and a browstone quarry, which was opened in 1816. Every building on the premises has been erected since that time from stone taken from the quarry. Mr. Nickleson came to this farm when about a year old, and it has since been his home, a period of eighty

years. In politics he has always been a democrat. He was elected to the state legislature in the years 1848, 1849 and 1850. He was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati that nominated Buchanan, and was one of the electors on the ticket for Greeley. He has always been an active, energetic man, practical and self-reliant, and possessed of that keen insight so valuable to a public man. As a farmer, business man, and statesman he has discharged the duties of neighbor, citizen and public officer with honor to himself and party. He owns valuable property, residences and business houses, in Yardley and in Fallsington. March 20, 1828, he was married to Miss Elizabeth V. Dungan. They are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal church at Yardley. They have had seven sons and four daughters. Four of the sons died in childhood, and one, Dr. Joshua D., died of lung disease in his 27th year. Mary E. married Stephen M. Janney, of Newtown, and died in 1877, leaving one daughter, Florence R. Janney. Those living are: Edward, who married Miss Kate Reed, of New Jersey, and resides in Lower Makefield township; Mercy Anna, wife of Charles D. Weart, a farmer of Lower Makefield township; Sarah D., widow of Dr. Elias Wildman, late of Fallsington; Josephine, wife of Amos Johnson, a clothing merchant of Lambertville, N. J.; John Marshall, who is travelling in California. Mr. Nickleson is now in his 81st year and has enjoyed good health all his life. He stands high in the estimation of all as an upright and honest Christian gentleman.

HENRY Y. PICKERING, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 9, 1854, and is a son of Thomas E. and Mercy P. (Paist) Pickering. His paternal grandfather was Yeomans Pickering, a farmer and a resident of Lower Makefield. Later he removed to Newtown and died there. Mr. Pickering's maternal grandfather was Robert Paist, of Marion, Pa. Thomas E. Pickering was a native of Bucks county. He was a carpenter by trade, and for many years was in business in Philadelphia. In 1856 he located permanently in Lower Makefield township on the farm now occupied by Henry Y., where he died in 1869 at the age of 48 years. Henry Y. Pickering was the only child and succeeded to the homestead. He married Lizzie W., daughter of Jacob and Rebecca L. (Pitman) Taylor, of Yardley. He is a member of the Society of Friends and politically is a republican.

JOHN B. ROOK, farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 18, 1833, and is a son of Frank J. and Theresa (Engell) Rook. He was reared in Bavaria and came to America in July, 1857. He located in Bucks county, where he worked eighteen months at eight dollars per month. The following two years he earned \$196 and never drew a dollar of his wages until the end of his service. His house rent was free and he had but a small garden spot and a cow for his support. He was married in 1859 to Anna, daughter of J. P. Wilkinson, of Ireland, by whom he has seven children: Lettie A. (Mrs. William C. Rufe), Louise J., John B., Jr., Therese E., Frank J., Charles C. and H. James. In 1862 Mr. Rook enlisted in the 15th U. S. Infantry, Second battalion, company E. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and on account of disability was honorably discharged in 1864. He then returned home, but was unable to do anything for two years. In 1867 he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1874 he purchased the farm in Lower Makefield, where he now resides. He also owns another fine farm. He came to Bucks county without a dollar, but by his indomitable push and energy has accumulated a competency.

JOSEPH SATTERTHWAITE, farmer, P. O. Edgewood, was born in Falls township, this county, February 3, 1813, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Satterthwaite. His paternal grandfather was William Satterthwaite, a native of Bucks county, whose father was a native of England, and among the early settlers of this county. His maternal grandfather was Amos Watson, of Oxford, Bucks county. Mr. Satterthwaite's parents were residents of Falls township. They had

eight children: Amos, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, Susanna (Mrs. Samuel Woolman), Giles and Michael. Joseph was reared in Falls township, and resided there until 1838, when he removed to Lower Makefield to the farm he now occupies. He has resided there since then, and has made most of the improvements on the place. He was twice married; first to Phebe, daughter of William and Phebe (Kelley) Harper, of Falls township, by whom he had one son, John. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Parsons) Crozer, of Falls township. By the second marriage he had two children: Charles H. (deceased), and Samuel C., who married Ida, daughter of Charles and Ann (Yardley) Janney, of this county, and has two children, Joseph Norman and Anna Y.

ABRAHAM K. SLACK, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Upper Makefield township, September 20, 1828, and is a son of Abraham and Francis (Girton) Slack. His grandfather, Cornelius, was a son of Abraham Slack, one of three brothers who emigrated from Holland to America about 1740. He settled in Makefield township and died in 1802. He had four children. Cornelius, the second child, died in 1828. He had several children, among them Abraham, father of our subject, who for many years was a farmer and lived in Lower Makefield. He married Frances, daughter of James Girton, by whom he had seven children, of whom Abraham K. was the youngest. He was reared in Lower Makefield, where he has resided since he was six years old. His wife was Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Brown) Cadwallader, of Lower Makefield township, and granddaughter of Cyrus Cadwallader, an early settler of Lower Makefield. By this union there were seven children: Mary E., deceased, married Harry Paff and had four children: Carrie, Willie K., Oscar R. and Claudine; William A. married Phebe I. Paff, and had one child, Lillie G.; Flora, deceased; Maurice C., deceased; Jacob C. married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Christiana (Reeder) Cadwallader, and had one child, Leroy C.; Cyrus K., deceased; and Anna A.

AARON SLACK, proprietor of the Continental hotel, P. O. Yardley, was born in Yardley, June 6, 1843, and is a son of Samuel G. and Martha (Howell) Slack. His grandfather, Abraham, was a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Hellings) Slack, and Cornelius was a son of Abraham Slack, one of three brothers who emigrated from Holland to America and settled in Lower Makefield between 1740 and 1744. He died in 1802. His children were: Abraham, Cornelius, James and Sarah. Of these Cornelius died in 1828. He had several children, among them Abraham, a farmer of Lower Makefield, married Frances, daughter of James Girton, by whom he had seven children who grew to maturity: Aaron, Samuel G., Mary A. (Mrs. Cyrus Slack), Elizabeth (Mrs. James Haines), Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Moon), James G. and Abraham K. Of these Samuel G. kept a general store in Yardley for many years. His wife was a daughter of Timothy and Rebecca (Margerum) Howell, of Lower Makefield, by whom he had one son, Aaron, who was reared in Yardley, where he has always resided. He was in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting February 3, 1864, in company C, 186th regiment, Pa. Vols., under Colonel H. A. Frink, was promoted corporal February 10, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service August 15, 1865. In January, 1866, he embarked in the hotel business in Yardley. He is a popular landlord and has made the "Continental" a favorite stopping place for the travelling public. Mr. Slack married, January 16, 1866, Claudina, daughter of John R. and Hannah M. (Johnson) Schuyler, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Philip Schuyler of revolutionary fame. By this union there are five children: Mattie, Philip S., Clarence B., Bessie L. and Marshall D. Mr. Slack is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a democrat.

WILLIAM H. SLOTTER, county superintendent of schools, P. O. Yardley, was born in Bedminster township, this county, August 5, 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Leah (Hockman) Slotter. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Slotter, a farmer

by occupation, married Elizabeth Iden, by whom he had three children : Jacob, John and Mary. His maternal grandfather, Ulrich Hockman, married a Detwiller. Both ancestors were of German descent and among the old families of Bedminster township. Our subject was reared in Bedminster and educated in the Excelsior Normal school of Carversville, and the West Chester State Normal school, from which he was graduated. Since 1867, with the exception of three years, he has been a teacher in the public schools of Bucks county. In 1882 he married Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Beidler) Fretz, of Bedminster township, by whom he has one child, Jacob F. Mr. Slotter has been principal of the public school at Yardley since 1883. May 3, 1887, he was elected county superintendent of schools. He is a member of the Reformed church, and his wife of the New School of Mennonites.

ISAIAH V. STOCKTON, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Lower Makefield township, September 1, 1817, and is a son of John and Mary (Vansant) Stockton. John Stockton was a native of New Jersey, and was born near Princeton. He was a son of John and Sarah (Brealey) Stockton, the former of whom was the owner of a large tract of land near Princeton, and was a brother of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Stockton was in sympathy with the English and went to New York, and his property was confiscated. His son, John, came with his mother to Lower Makefield township at the close of the war, and purchased a small tract of land on the eastern end of the farm now owned by Isaiah V. Later John married Mary, daughter of Gabriel Vansant, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Flowers. Still later he removed to the farm now owned by A. T. Vansant. He was a noted horse farrier and surgeon. He had ten children : Nancy, Joseph, Sarah, Eliza, Mary, John, Charity, Ellen, Elijah and Isaiah V. The latter occupies a part of his father's homestead, including all of the tract his grandmother purchased when she fled from New Jersey with her son John, who was then a small boy. Isaiah V. has resided there since 1846. He married Sarah, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Carson) Thackary, of Lower Makefield township, and has two sons, Lendrum and John B. Lendrum married Abbie White, daughter of Charles White, and has three children : Charles, Anna and Sallie.

JOSEPH SWARTZLANDER, P. O. Yardley, was born at Swartzlander's mill property (now Sterner's), in Southampton township, January 1, 1812. The first history of the family in America begins with Philip, who came from Steinhart in Swartswald, Germany. He started with his wife and two children in 1752, and was five months on the voyage. Owing to the failure of water and supplies sickness occurred, and his wife and all the children on the ship died at sea except Barbara, aged seven, and Gabriel, aged five; the latter the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Philip and his children settled in New Britain township, this county, near the Baptist church, and the former married Margaret Angel, by whom he had, as far as known, two children, Conard and Philip, Jr. The second wife's children afterward went to North Carolina, and one to Rock Island county, Ill., and married an Adams. Philip, Sen., was buried at New Britain Baptist church in 1784. Gabriel, son of Philip, was born March 31, 1747, came to this country in 1752 and died July 17, 1814. He married Salome Freed, *née* Stout. They owned four hundred acres, now divided into farms and owned by Eli Nice, Oliver Jacoby, Samuel Carwithan, A. James Layman, Abraham Overholt, Nathaniel Kratz, Isaac Kratz, Jacob Bergey and Jonas Bergey. The old homestead is now owned by Jacob Bergey. The children of Gabriel Swartzlander were : John, Magdaline, Jacob, Margaret, Catherine, Abraham (died young), Joseph, Philip (died young) and David. Among these children Gabriel divided his property as follows : To Joseph he gave Jacoby's mill, also Nice's and Bergey's farms ; to David the homestead, Overholt, Layman and Hubbard farms ; to John the farm now occupied by Samuel Carnithan ; he gave money equal in amount to Jacob who went to Southampton, and to his daughters equal amounts with their brothers. John's children were Debora Delp and

Anna Godshalk. Magdaline's (Kratz) children were: Catherine and Salome: Joseph's children were: Catherine, Abel, Elizabeth, Salome, Mary and Emily. David's children were: George, Susan, Jacob, John. Jacob, father of Joseph, our subject, married first Elizabeth Cope, by whom he had the following children: Abraham, Gabriel, Joseph and Salome. His children by his second wife, who was Elizabeth Moot, and is still living at Bustleton, aged 97 years, were: Emily, Clara, Wilhelmina and Harriet. David Swartzlander gave the corner-stone to the Tohickon Lutheran church in Bedminster. The old Swartzlanders were mostly German Baptists and some were Mennonites.

The early life of Joseph Swartzlander was spent in the township of Southampton. He received his education at the local schools and finished at Burlington, N. J., at the academy kept by Samuel Aaron in the year 1832. Among his classmates were Professor Pepper, Sen., of the University of Pennsylvania, and the late Ellerslie Wallace, professor of obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia. When 22 years of age, adopting the mode of travel afterward adopted by Bayard Taylor, he went to Zanesville, Ohio. While there he was stricken with smallpox, but recovered sufficiently to continue his journey and went to New Orleans, going down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on a flat-boat. After a short stay he returned by steamer to St. Louis, and with a companion walked to Detroit, Mich., a distance of five hundred and sixty-four miles, crossing where Chicago now stands, it being then a swamp. From Detroit he went to Buffalo, thence by the Erie canal to Rochester, thence to Albany, to Boston, and thence to the place of starting. In 1837 he was married to Abigail W. Rankin, of Huntington Valley, Montgomery county, Pa. His children are: Mary, wife of Daniel L. Beans, of Lower Makefield; Frank, a physician at Doylestown; Albert, an attorney in Omaha, Neb.; Laura (an elocutionist), Harry and Ella at Yardley; and Fred, a physician at Richborough. Two children died young; Jacob, twin brother of Laura, drowned at Yardley, and Abraham, who died of typhoid fever at Yardley. In political preference Mr. Swartzlander is a republican. His life as a business man has been one of unremitting activity. He has cut and marketed the greater part of the timber of the lower part of Bucks county. Much of this timber has found its way to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York and even to California, to be used in carriages and wagons. His habits are simple. He never used spirits or tobacco. He is a man of genial disposition, and his memory of people and events is phenomenal. He is very active, and at the age of 75 years considers it no hardship to ride on horseback fifty miles a day. For the past forty years he has handled from one to two thousand feet of hard lumber per day, besides attending to many other kinds of business. He is up and about every morning in summer at four o'clock, while most people are still wrapped in slumber. He recently visited his mother, who is living at Somerton, Philadelphia, at the age of 97 years.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, P. O. Yardley, was born in Taylorsville, July 2, 1821, and is a son of Bernard and Lydia (Hoff) Taylor. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Taylor, was a farmer of Newtown township, this county, and lived and died there. His children that grew to maturity were: Lydia (Mrs. Samuel Yardley), Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Warner), Nancy, Charles, Samuel, Bernard, Mahlon K., David B. and Benjamin. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Hoff, was a resident of Hunterdon county, N. J. Bernard, the sixth child and third son of Benjamin Taylor, had five children: Maria B. (Mrs. Jonathan Brock), Jacob H., Hannah H. (Mrs. Watson Malone), Robert F., William S. who grew to maturity. Jacob H. was reared in Taylorsville, and with the exception of seven years has always resided in Bucks county, and since 1862, with the exception of two years, in Yardley. He married Rebecca L., daughter of Aaron and Matilda F. (Firman) Pitman, of Mansfield, N. J. They have seven children living: Lydia M. (Mrs. John B. Stockton), Justice P., Bernard, Lizzie W. (Mrs. Henry Y. Pickering), Florence (Mrs. Harry S. Smith),

William S. and Anne W. Of these Bernard married January 27, 1881, Kate, daughter of John R. and Hannah M. (Johnson) Schuyler, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one son, Schuyler J. Justice P. married, June 17, 1874, Mary S., daughter of Albert and Margaret T. (Simpson) Hibbs, of Buckingham township, by whom he has two sons: Albert H. and Norman B.

JOSEPH B. THACKRAY, farmer, P. O. Edgewood, was born June 19, 1814, and is a son of Joshua and Rebecca (Johnson) Thackray. His paternal grandfather was Joshua Thackray who was born November 2, 1760, and was a son of James and Esther Thackray. Joshua Thackray, the elder, was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of Stephen and Mary Sands, whom he married October 18, 1784. She was born November 5, 1764, and died June 5, 1794. By this union there were two children: Joshua, born March 29, 1785; and Mary, born July 1, 1789. Joshua, the younger, was married February 25, 1813, to Rebecca, daughter of James and Hannah Johnson, by whom he had five children who grew to maturity: Joseph B., Mary (Mrs. Harvey Terry), Hannah (Mrs. William Watson), Jane (Mrs. David Flowers), and John J., married Martha, daughter of William Suber, of Lower Makefield. Joseph B. was born and reared on the farm he now occupies, and which was settled by his grandfather previously to 1790. In March, 1845, he married Ann Eliza, daughter of John and Sarah (Davis) Terry, of Middletown township, Bucks county.

W. WALLACE TOMLINSON, farmer, P. O. Edgewood, was born in Byberry, Philadelphia county, in 1863, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Blakey) Tomlinson, the former a native of Byberry, and the latter of Middletown township, this county. Mr. Tomlinson was reared to farming, and has always followed that occupation. He was only four years of age when his parents moved to Attleboro. In February, 1886, he moved to the farm where he now lives and has since carried on farming there. Mr. Tomlinson is an industrious and enterprising young man, and a successful farmer.

STEPHEN B. TWINING, stone merchant, P. O. Yardley, was born in Upper Makefield township, January 19, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth H. (West) Twining. His father was a native of Troy, N. Y., and a son of Stephen Twining, a member of the Society of Friends, and a farmer by occupation, who settled in Upper Makefield township in the early part of the present century. His maternal grandfather was Mahlon West, a large landowner and resident of Hartford county, Md. Our subject was reared in Upper and Lower Makefield townships and educated in the "Friends' Central school" and Bryant & Stratton's business college, of Philadelphia. For the past twenty-two years, in company with his brother, Edward W. Twining, he has been operating stone quarries, furnishing large quantities of building stone by contract in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. They are the largest dealers in their particular line in this section of the country. Mr. Twining was married January 17, 1866, to Letitia W., daughter of Abram and Sarah A. (Taylor) Warner, of Falls township. They have two daughters: Sarah and Elizabeth. Mrs. Twining's maternal grandfather was Yardley Taylor, a prominent citizen of Loudon county, Va., and a surveyor by profession. He made the first surveys and the first map of Loudon county, Va., which was used by both armies in laying out their lines of march during the late war of the rebellion. He wrote a history of Loudon county, a standard work, and was also a noted geologist.

EDWARD W. TWINING, stone merchant, P. O. Yardley, was born in Upper Makefield township, March 4, 1846. He is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (West) Twining. He was reared in Upper and Lower Makefield townships, and was educated in the public schools of Bucks county, and the Westtown Friends' boarding school of Chester county, Pa. He has for twenty-two years been engaged in the stone business with his brother, Stephen B. Twining. In 1878 he married Mary S., daughter of Phineas and Deborah (Smith) Walker, of Bucks county, and has one son, Stephen B.

ANTHONY T. VANSANT, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Lower Makefield, March 10, 1827, and is a son of Amos and Rebecca (Torbert) Vansant. His paternal grandfather was Gabriel Vansant, a native of Lower Makefield, and a son of Isaiah Vansant, who settled in Lower Makefield in the last century, and was originally from New York. All of the Vansants were farmers. Gabriel Vansant reared a large family, among them two sons, David and Amos. The latter was born, reared and died in Lower Makefield. His wife was a daughter of Anthony Torbert, who was a life-long resident of Upper Makefield township, and a son of James Torbert, a native of Ireland and an early settler of Upper Makefield. Anthony T. Vansant was reared in Lower Makefield, where he has always resided, and has occupied his present farm for thirty-three years. His wife was Catherine L., daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Torbert) Wynkoop, of Northampton township. He has one daughter living, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. Edward P. Torbert). She has one child, Payson W.; she resides in Springfield, Ohio.

PENNINGTON WATSON, assistant superintendent shoe department, Sing Sing prison, was born in Middletown township, this county, November 3, 1844, and is a son of William F. and Hannah (Thackeray) Watson. His grandfather was Nathan Watson, of an old Bucks county family, and a shoemaker by trade. He was for many years a resident of Middletown and died there. He is buried in the Friends' Newtown burying ground. He had nine children: Marmaduke, Theodore, James, Howard, William F., Mary (Mrs. Henry Cooper), Elizabeth (Mrs. Morris Terry), Ann (Mrs. David Satterthwaite) and Lucy (Mrs. J. Stewart Depuy). The maternal grandparents of Pennington Watson were Joshua and Rebecca (Johnson) Thackeray, who settled in Lower Makefield prior to 1790. Joshua was a son of Joshua and Mary (Sands) Thackeray, and grandson of James and Esther Thackeray. William F. Watson was a shoemaker by trade and was for many years in business in Yardley. In 1877 he removed to Sing Sing, N. Y., where he was instructor in the shoe department of Sing Sing prison until his death, which occurred in 1882. He had five children: Pennington, Anna (deceased), Edmund (deceased), Emma (deceased) and Harry. The last named is a resident of Sing Sing, and is instructor in the shoe department. Our subject was reared in Yardley, and learned the trade in his father's shop. During President Lincoln's entire administration he was the contractor for carrying the mails between Yardley, Pa., and Greensburg, N. J. In 1863 he was one of the emergency men during Lee's raid in Pennsylvania, serving two months in company C, 31st militia, under Captain Hart. January 21, 1864, he enlisted in company A, 186th regiment, Pa. Vols., under Colonel H. A. Frink, and was honorably discharged August 15, 1865. He then located in Wrightstown, this county, where he was in business one year. From 1867 to 1870 he was in business in Salem, Ohio. He then removed to Trenton, N. J., and entered the employ of the Bay State Shoe and Leather company, as instructor in their shops, remaining there until 1875, and continued in their employ in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., in same capacity, until July, 1877, when he removed to Sing Sing, N. Y. In 1886 he made the last for the largest shoe ever made in the United States, from which he has made four shoes by hand for advertising signs. The first was sent to Savannah, Ga., the second to Atlanta, Ga., the third to Marlboro, Mass., and the fourth to Philadelphia. Mr. Watson was married January 21, 1865, to Sarah A., daughter of Washington and Mary (Fort) Timbrook, of Upper Makefield. He has five children: George F., Frank T., Charles F. S., Lillie V. and Pennington R.

CHARLES D. WEART, farmer, P. O. Yardley, was born in Mercer county, N. J., June 10, 1831, and is a son of Spencer S. and Sarah (Garrison) Weart. His paternal grandparents were John and Susan (Stout) Weart. John Weart was a son of Johannes and Mary Magdalena (Varse) Weart, who emigrated from Germany to New Jersey in the early part of the last century. Our subject's maternal



John McRae

grandfather, Captain William Garrison, of Scotch descent, was a resident of Somerset county, N. J., and a soldier of the war of 1812. John Weart also served in that war. Charles D. was reared in Mercer county, N. J., where he resided until 1866, when he removed to Lower Makefield township, where he has since resided. He married Mercy A., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Dungan) Nickleson, of Lower Makefield township. By her he has six children: Edward N. and James G., the former in the real estate business in Chicago and the latter a lawyer in the same city; Lillie (Mrs. Wesley Danser), Algernon, Elizabeth and Jacob. Mr. Weart and wife are members of the Episcopal church. He has held several of the minor offices of the township. Politically he is a republican.

LEDNUM L. WHITE, farmer, justice of the peace and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Yardley, was born on the place where he now lives in Lower Makefield township January 13, 1841, and is a son of Charles A. and Martha D. (Larue) White, natives of Falls township. The White family is of English origin, and the Larue family of French. Mr. White's grandfather was a farmer in Falls township, being one of the early settlers of that place. He married a Miss Anderson. Charles A. White was a farmer and auctioneer. He lived on the farm where Lednum L. now resides from 1830 until his death, which occurred in 1862. His wife is also deceased. They had seven children: Caroline, Julia, Abbie, Ella (deceased), Anna, Martha and Lednum L. The latter was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. The house he lives in was standing during the revolution and a party of soldiers were quartered there. It was before being remodeled an old-fashioned stone house with a fireplace extending across the whole of one end, with a large oven built in it, which was used to cook for the soldiers. Mr. White was elected justice of the peace some years ago, and is now serving his third term. He has dealt in agricultural implements for several years. He has a very large pond on his place, which is used for pumping water for the Bound Brook railroad, and also in putting up ice in the winter. In 1865 he married Georgiana Scattergood, by whom he had three children: Fretz E. (deceased), Emma and Helen. Mrs. White is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. White a member of the A. O. U. W. He has held a number of offices and is a very prominent citizen, and a very successful man in business. Politically he is a republican.

THE WINDER FAMILY settled in that part of Makefield township now known as Lower Makefield, about 1730, when Thomas Winder bought six hundred acres of land between Newtown and Yardley. He was one of the Friends who came from England and was one of the proprietors of the colony of West Jersey, living where Hopewell now is. Having large interests in England he crossed the Atlantic several times, and while starting on a final trip was drowned from a small boat in the Delaware river. On the marriage of his son John, in 1732, he gave him the Bucks county tract. John and his wife, Rebecca Richards, had a numerous family. Their youngest son, Aaron, born in 1759, was married in 1812 to Sarah, daughter of Isaiah Van Horn, and died in 1824, his widow afterwards becoming the wife of Abner Morris, by whom she had several children. While Aaron was a young man Washington was a guest of his father, and just before the battle of Trenton spent a night in his house. Aaron's brother Moses was a tory, and was compelled to leave the country. After the war he returned, and soldiers were sent in search of him. Aaron concealed him under an upturned hogshead in the cellar, on which the soldiers knocked, but it sounding empty they passed on, and he again escaped. Aaron had four children, viz: Dr. Aaron, of Attleboro; Moses, who went to Ohio; Rebecca, married to John Ely, whose son Samuel L. became sheriff of Bucks county; and Mary, who was wife of Lawrence Johnson, who was born in Hull, England, in 1801, and came here with his parents in 1818, was married in 1837, and died in 1860. His wife was born in 1814 on the land purchased in 1730, and which remained in the family until after her marriage, when it was sold. She died in 1877, and had

ten children, of whom all but the oldest are now living. Lawrence Johnson was the famous typefounder of Philadelphia, whose establishment had a world-wide celebrity, and is yet known by his name. His family trace their ancestry in England back to the latter part of the sixteenth century.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—MIDDLETOWN.

EDWARD BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Woodbourne, prominent among the successful farmers of Bucks county, was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, October 10, 1842. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Croasdale) Briggs, were natives of Bucks county and of English descent. His father was a farmer and reared a family of six children, of whom Edward is the youngest. He was reared on the farm, attended the schools of Langhorne, and wisely chose farming as an occupation, which he has followed with success until the present time. He was married in 1874 to Anna Mary, daughter of Morris Terry. Their children are: Franklin, Morris, Carrie S., and Henry J. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are members of the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Briggs is a republican. He is noted for his thoroughness in farming. He is a very industrious and energetic man, but finds time to keep himself well posted on all the main topics of the day, and is a deep reader.

HARRISON CADWALLADER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., October 22, 1821, and is a son of Cyrus and Sarah (Shaw) Cadwallader, natives of Montgomery county and of English descent. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. John Cadwallader, the first American ancestor of this family, came from England in 1710 and settled at Abington, where he followed farming. He was an active minister of the Society of Friends, and preached for many years. Our subject's father was a carpenter, and was killed in 1826 by a fall from a building. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom Harrison was the seventh. He worked on the farm and attended school until he was 16 years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade, serving four years. He then farmed until he was 26 years of age, and since then has devoted most of his time to his trade. In 1847 he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Tomlinson. She is of English descent. They are the parents of nine children, eight now living: Evangeline, wife of John B. Larue; Francis T., who is a farmer; William S., Rebecca, wife of James Hibbs; Lewis R., a farmer; Elizabeth, the wife of Charles A. Garrett; Sarah and Martha. Mr. Cadwallader and most of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee, and has been many years superintendent of the Sabbath school. He has also been an exhorter in the church for many years.

JAMES B. CANDY, dentist, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1836, being a son of Thomas and Ann (Bentley) Candy, natives of England. His father was a mechanical engineer, and settled in New Jersey, subsequently removing to Philadelphia, where he carried on his trade for many years. He reared two children, James B. being the eldest. He was brought up in Philadelphia, attended the schools there, and finished his education in the high school of the city when 16 years of age. He excelled in the study of the sciences and higher mathematics. He

chose dentistry as a profession and studied in Philadelphia, graduating in 1858. He practised dentistry in Philadelphia until 1863, and has practised here ever since. In 1856 he married Jane, daughter of Henry Moser. Her parents were of German and English descent. This union has been blessed with six children: Kate Adele, Anna Bentley, Thomas Davy, James Bentley, Pierson Mitchell and Laura Hudson. Dr. Candy is an active democrat and was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Cleveland, which office he still holds. He has taken an active part in the affairs of Langhorne, and when he undertakes to carry a point in local politics is usually successful. He was the principal mover in the change of Langhorne from a village to a borough, giving time and money, and met with strong opposition. He advances fearlessly when he thinks what he advocates is for the advancement of the community. He is a past master of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, A. Y. M.

THOMAS J. DUFFIELD, retired, P. O. Eden, was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., December 15, 1827, and is a son of Thomas and Rachel (Deweese) Duffield. His mother was of Swedish descent and her people were the first to manufacture paper in the United States. His father's people were among the early English emigrants in America. When the Duffield family first came to America in 1679, they located in Burlington, N. J., and bought 2000 acres of land, principally in Philadelphia county, Pa., but a part in Bucks county. They were generally farmers, but one in each family learned a trade. Mr. Duffield's grandfather was a tanner by trade. He served in the revolution, in which he was a non-commissioned officer. He owned a tanyard in Germantown, in Philadelphia county, but it was destroyed by the British. His son, Thomas, was a carpenter and settled in Oxford, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, and subsequently in the city. Thomas J. Duffield was educated in Philadelphia and learned the carpenter and wheelwright trades, which he followed until 1861. At the breaking out of the war he was employed at the Schuylkill United States arsenal in the storage and handling of government goods, and in 1863 was promoted by Secretary of War Stanton to the superintendency of the government clothing manufactory at Philadelphia, and a part of this time had ten thousand employes under his charge. In 1865 he resigned this position and engaged in manufacturing glass at Kaighn's Point, N. J., subsequently engaging in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in Philadelphia. In this business he met with success, and in 1875 sold out and bought a farm in Middletown township. Since 1886 he has not engaged in the work of the farm. He lately erected a neat and substantial residence near Langhorne station, where he has bought property and now resides. On July 17, 1854, he was married in Philadelphia to Mary J., daughter of George and Mary (Baker) De Haven, of German and French origin. Her great-grandfather, Jacob De Haven, being very wealthy, furnished large supplies to the army in the revolutionary war, which impoverished him. Their union has been blessed with eight children, four living: Elizabeth, wife of R. M. Wood; Harry, who is a merchant and postmaster at Eden, Bucks county; Laura and Frank, who are the younger, remain at home.

A. W. ETTINGER, retired farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, July 13, 1807. His parents, John and Hettie (Shaw) Ettinger, were natives of New Jersey and of German origin. His father was a farmer and spent most of his life on a farm in Bucks county. He had a family of fourteen children. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the district school. At the age of 16 he went to Hulmeville to learn the blacksmith's trade with John Phillips. He worked at his trade until 1842, when he rented a farm and since then has devoted his time to farming. He bought the farm he now owns in 1861. He was married March 1, 1832, to Ann, daughter of Jonathan Randall, of English origin. Mrs. Ettinger died in 1864. Of their five children only one is now living, Jonathan R., who was born July 21, 1834, attended the common schools and has followed the busi-

ness of farming all his life, with the exception of five years when he was engaged in merchandising in Doylestown. He was married March 15, 1860, to Theresa, daughter of Amos and Eliza (Duckworth) Cape. Her father was a farmer and of English descent. They have three children: Hiel G., Emma and Lillian. Hiel G. married Elizabeth Ely, daughter of Joseph Ely.

AMOS S. FLOWERS, farmer, P. O. Woodbourne, was born in Langhorne, July 4, 1862, and is a son of Thomas K. and Sarah (Scott) Flowers. His mother was a native of Bensalem township, and his father of Middletown. The Flowers family were among the early settlers of Middletown township, and were of American lineage. Thomas K. Flowers was a storekeeper in early life, but is now serving as agent for the ship line company in Philadelphia. His family consisted of five children, only two of whom are now living. Amos S. was next to the oldest, and was reared in Langhorne, attending the Friends' School there. He bought a farm in 1884, and has farmed since then. October 9, 1884, he married Frances, daughter of William M. and Jane (Perry) Robinson, natives of England. Mrs. Flowers was also born in England. Her father died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers have one child, William Massey Robinson. Mr. Flowers is a republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE FLOWERS, retired farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Bucks county, February 8, 1817, being a son of John and Phebe (Hibbs) Flowers, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. The family have been residents of Bucks county for over a century, and have usually followed farming. John Flowers was a butcher, and only lived to the age of 56, dying January 9, 1836, at the present residence of our subject. His death was sudden, and caused by dropsy of the heart. The occasion of the funeral is still remembered by the older citizens, in connection with a snow-fall several feet deep. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters: Thomas, Hannah, Mary, William, Amos, John, and George. All are deceased, except George. Our subject has been a resident of Langhorne for sixty-two years. He attended the Friends' school here, and when 17 years of age commenced to work on a farm. He chose farming as his business, and followed that all his life. He has made his own way in the world, and has been successful. He was married October 10, 1867, to Rachel Ann, daughter of Phineas and Rebecca (Flowers) Thackara, who were of English and German descent. Her mother was a member of the Vanblunt family, who were among the earliest settlers of Bristol borough. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers are members of the Methodist church of Langhorne, of which he is a trustee and steward. Mrs. John Flowers died September 5, 1866, at the age of 85. John Flowers, with his son, our subject, came to Attleboro in 1822. The latter is one of the two residents of the town at the time who are still living.

GEORGE L. Garsed, manufacturer, P. O. Hulmeville. Prominent among the new industries of Hulmeville are the Middlesex woolen mills, located along the Nesbamy, which were established there in 1884. The main building is 100 by 50 feet, the other 60 by 45 feet, both being fire-proof. The mills are run both by steam and water power, and the establishment gives employment to twenty persons. The goods are in demand, the firm making a specialty of carpet yarn, and are at present running six hundred and eighty spindles. The mills are owned by M. B. Garsed. The superintendent, George L. Garsed, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, October 7, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Benton) Garsed. His father was born in Baltimore, of English parentage. In early life he learned the business of cotton manufacturing, and in 1843 removed to Frankford, Philadelphia, where, with his brother, he built and operated the Wingohocking mills, one of the largest cotton mills in the city of Philadelphia. George L. was the only son in a family of four children. He attended school in Philadelphia, and learned the manufacture of woolen goods with his father, and has made it his business. He was married in Philadelphia to Ella, daughter of Washington Mason, of Delaware. She is of English descent.

JONATHAN W. GILLAM, retired farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, October 25, 1816, being a son of William and Susan (Woolston) Gillam, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. His father was a farmer all his life. His family consisted of nine children, of whom Jonathan W. was the fourth. His father died December 31, 1843. Jonathan W. was reared on a farm, attended the Friends' school here, and the school at West Chester, Pa., of which Joshua Hoops was the principal. He chose farming as an occupation, and in 1839 commenced farming for himself, and has followed it with success. In 1873 he moved to Langhorne, where he owns a fine residence, and expects to spend the declining years of his life here. March 12, 1840, he married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Townsend) Cadwallader, her parents being of English and Welsh origin. Mr. Gillam has been a director of the First National Bank at Newtown, with the exception of a short interval, since it was organized, and is also a director of the People's National bank of Langhorne. He has been an active and successful business man. In politics he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Gillam are members of the Society of Friends, the parents of both having been members of that denomination.

JOSEPH K. HARDING, retired, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Hatboro, Montgomery county, May 6, 1832, being a son of Nathan and Rebecca (Hellings) Harding, natives of Bucks county and of English origin. The Harding family were members of the Society of Friends. His mother's family were members of the Baptist church. They were usually farmers. Nathan Harding was a house painter and farmer, but in later life kept a hotel. Of his five children Joseph K. was the third. He grew to manhood in Bucks county, and received his education in the common schools. His father was a hotel-keeper and Joseph K. adopted his father's business. After clerking for seven years he embarked in business for himself, being then 30 years old. He continued the hotel business for thirty years, twenty-three years of that time being spent in Langhorne. He was a successful hotel-keeper, and retired from the business in 1885. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Ann, daughter of Elijah R. and Mary (Hellings) Leedom. Her parents were of English and Irish origin, and natives of Bucks county. The Leedom family were members of the Society of Friends, but her parents belonged to the Methodist church. They were farmers in Upper Makefield. Joseph K. and Sarah Ann Harding have three children: Mary Jewell, Emma Lulu and Justin N. Mr. Harding is a republican in politics. He has been school director and is a master mason.

JOSEPH R. HIBBS, proprietor of the stage line at Langhorne, P. O. Langhorne, was born at Columbus, O., January 8, 1841, and is a son of Isaac G. and Mary (Hawk) Hibbs. His parents were of English descent and natives of Bucks county. Isaac G. Hibbs was a carpenter by trade and a member of the Society of Friends. He had seven children that lived to maturity. Of these Joseph R. is the fourth. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at the Friends' school at Langhorne, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He also had three brothers who learned the same trade and worked at it many years. He worked in Langhorne in company with his father, and in 1881 embarked in his present business, which has proved successful. February 2, 1866, he married Hannah A., daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Hellings) Harding, and a sister of Joseph Harding, of Langhorne. They are the parents of two children: Ella R. and Emma M. Mrs. Hibbs died in 1886. In 1862 Mr. Hibbs enlisted in company B, 119th Pa. Vols. He was a non-commissioned officer, was discharged at the close of the war and returned to Langhorne, where he has since resided. He has been a school director, a member of the council, and is one of Langhorne's best citizens.

STEPHEN M. JANNEY, farmer, P. O. Oakford, was born in Bucks county April 22, 1837, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Smith) Janney. His parents were

natives of Pennsylvania and of English descent. The family settled early in Bucks county and have generally been tillers of the soil and active business men. The early members of the family were members of the Society of Friends. Our subject's father was a farmer. He had nine children. Stephen M. was reared on the farm in Bucks county and attended school at Newtown. He followed farming as a business until 1874, when he bought his present property. His farm consists of one hundred and seven acres. There is a very valuable stone quarry on it which Mr. Janney has opened. He rents the mill pond to an ice company of Philadelphia, who have eight large ice houses there. He was married in 1871 to Mary E. Nicholson, daughter of Hon. Edward Nicholson, and of Irish descent. They have one child, Florence R. Mrs. Janney died in 1877. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Janney enlisted in 1861 in the 122d regiment, Pa. Vols., in company E. He was a non-commissioned officer, and served ten months. In politics he is a republican. Mrs. Janney's father, Hon. Edward Nicholson, served as a democratic member of the state legislature from Bucks county.

THOMAS J. JANNEY, farmer, miller and justice of the peace, P. O. Newtown, was born in Middletown township April 30, 1832, and is a son of John L. and Mary D. (Jenks) Janney, natives of Bucks county. His ancestors were among the early English and Welsh settlers of Bucks county. The first of the Janney family in America was Thomas Janney, who came to Middletown township in 1682, when it was a part of Falls township. He reclaimed the land from its wild state and at one time the family owned many acres of land there. Samuel M. Janney, who was a minister in the Society of Friends and an author of considerable reputation, made a family tree which is said to be one of the most complete and extensive in America. The family have all been members of the Society of Friends, and have been successful financially. Thomas Janney was reared on the farm and obtained his earliest education in the district schools. He subsequently attended the Collegiate Institute at Langhorne, which was afterward the Friends' school, called the Bellevue academy. His earliest occupation was teaching. For a time he was engaged as book-keeper in Philadelphia, but has made farming his main business. On the death of his father he and his brother, John L., took charge of the farm and mill, which they have continued since. Politically the brothers are republicans. Mr. Janney was a candidate at one time for the office of prothonotary of Bucks county on the republican ticket. He is justice of the peace and has served ten years in that capacity.

JOHN JOHNSON, merchant, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, January 11, 1830, and is a son of Clark and Rachel (Grim) Johnson. His father, who was a native of Bucks county, and a prominent farmer, was highly respected for his many excellent qualities. He was an old time democrat, and served as county commissioner. He died in 1871, aged 84 years. His wife was Miss Rachel Grim, who was a native of Delaware county, Pa., and of English origin. She was a member of the Society of Friends. Their family consisted of four children, of whom John was the youngest. He attended school in Bensalem township, and chose farming as his occupation, carrying it on successfully until 1860, when he came to Hulmeville and embarked in the mercantile business. Being well known and respected, he soon established a good trade. He is attentive to the wants of his patrons, and to this his success may be largely attributed. He takes an active interest in the affairs of Hulmeville, and is the owner of valuable real estate in the borough. His store is a stone structure, and would do credit to a much larger place than Hulmeville. He is the owner of the Odd Fellows' hall and the public hall there. In politics he is a democrat, and has served as inspector of elections and as burgess of Hulmeville. In 1885 he was elected county commissioner, which office he still holds. Mr. Johnson is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1855 he married Martha Ann, daughter of Garrett V. and Martha A. (Seisam) Scott.

They are the parents of three children: Wilmer H., who is a prominent merchant in Muscatine, Iowa, and has served as county clerk there; Harry W. and Gertrude J. Mrs. Johnson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is deceased.

R. HENRY JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Langhorne. Prominent among the farmers and dairymen of Bucks county is R. Henry Johnson, who was born in Upper Makefield township December 20, 1842. He is a son of Edwin and Ann E. (Eastburn) Johnson, natives of this county. The family are descendants of early English settlers of Bucks county, the earlier members of which were Quakers. They have usually followed farming. John L. Johnson, grandfather of our subject, was born in Germantown, Pa., and followed milling for many years. His son, Edwin, was a successful farmer, and was the father of four sons, of whom R. Henry was the oldest. He was reared on the farm in Upper Makefield, where he attended school. He first engaged in farming, and subsequently embarked in the dairy business, which he followed in connection with a partner until his marriage. June 29, 1876, he married Miss J. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Croasdale) Briggs, natives of this county, and of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's success in business may be attributed to economy, industry and judicious management of the household and farm. They are people who enjoy the well-earned fruits of their labors, and every year take a trip to some of the pleasure resorts of the country. They have visited the battle-field of Gettysburg, Libby prison, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Luray cave in Virginia, and the Falls of Niagara. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican.

A. R. JOYCE, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Middletown October 19, 1821. His parents, James and Rebecca (Risk) Joyce, were natives of Ireland but came to America with their parents when children. His father was a Presbyterian minister and in later life a farmer. He died in 1837, leaving a family of five children, of whom our subject was the third. He was reared on the farm and attended the district school at Newtown. He chose farming as a business, and has lived on the farm which he now owns since he was six weeks old. He was married in 1848 to Deborah Ann, daughter of Samuel Hibbs. Her parents were of English descent. They have four children: Margaret, wife of Thomas Gill; Lillie, wife of James Mahand; Anna, wife of Lewis Rose; and Andrew K., married to Anna, daughter of John Frake. In politics Mr. Joyce is a democrat, but he has no desire for political office.

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE, auctioneer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, this county, June 29, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Warner) Kirkbride. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Bucks county. The family have usually been farmers. They are all members of the Society of Friends, and of English origin. Our subject's father was a farmer all his life. His family consisted of eight children, of whom Jonathan was the third. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and also the Bellevue academy. He followed farming until 1868, and since then has engaged in auctioneering. In 1864 he married Rachel, daughter of Robert M. Croasdale. She was of English descent. Their children are: Hannah E. and William. Mrs. Kirkbride died in 1873. Mr. Kirkbride is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a democrat politically. He is a member of the town council, and is clerk of the board, a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a master mason.

JOHN G. LAROS, manufacturer, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pa., November 16, 1845. He is a son of Martin and Mary Ann (Leves) Laros. His father was a carpenter and a farmer. His family consisted of thirteen children, of whom John G. is the oldest. He was reared in Bethlehem township, attending the common schools, and remained on the farm with his parents until he was 18 years of age, when he went to Easton and learned the

harness-maker's trade, serving a regular three years' apprenticeship. He then worked at journey-work in Philadelphia until 1876, when he came to Hulmeville and established his present business. He now carries a full stock of all kinds of harness, which are all made by hand under his own supervision. He employs the best help, has a first-class harness-maker who has been with him six years, and uses none but the best materials. He has proved himself reliable in his dealings, is prudent, assiduous and prompt in business, and has thus established a lucrative trade. January 19, 1867, he married Sarah A., daughter of Henry and Sophia (Cope) Sandt. Her father once served as sheriff of Northampton county. Both her parents are of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Laros are the parents of three children: Carrie M., Charles F. and Marion Edith. They are both members of the M. E. church. Mr. Laros takes an active interest in the Sabbath school, and has been its secretary. He belongs to the American Mechanics, is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and also of the Encampment.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, hotel keeper, P. O. Langhorne, is the owner and proprietor of the Farmers' and Drovers' inn at Langhorne. He was born in New Hope, Bucks county, in 1846, and is a son of John McLaughlin. His parents were of Irish descent, Daniel being their only child. They died when he was quite young, and he was reared by Charles B. Knowles, of New Hope. He attended the school there, and early in life was sent to serve an apprenticeship at the miller's trade. His next occupation was clerking in a hotel in New Hope, where he remained two years. He then obtained a position as clerk in a hotel at Doylestown, and remained there fifteen years. He subsequently came to Langhorne and purchased the hotel then owned by Joseph Harding, and has since devoted his time to his business. He has many warm friends in Langhorne, and is well suited to his calling, being a pleasant and congenial gentleman. His house contains eighteen rooms well furnished, and has good livery accommodation in connection. In 1874 he married Lottie, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Cox) Ely, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. They are the parents of three children: Emma, George and William. Mr. McLaughlin is a republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Doylestown.

ALFRED MARPLE, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1819, being a son of David and Eliza Ann (Hart) Marple. His mother was of English descent and was a daughter of Joseph Hart, Jr., of Warminster, a son of Colonel Joseph Hart of the revolution. John Hart, the founder of the family in America, came over with, or at the time of Penn., and was a noted Quaker preacher. He took up one thousand acres of land in Warminster and Byberry. The family homestead in Warminster was until recently in the family. Forty acres of the farm are now included in the town of Ivyland. Miss Hart, when a young girl, read the articles of emancipation giving freedom to her father's slaves. They were assembled in the northeast room of the ancient Hart house, yet standing. It was visited by a detachment of British soldiers while Howe held Philadelphia. None but a slave named Jean was left in the care of the house. The female members of the family had gone among friends in Chester county. The soldiers split open the walnut chests by pounding upon the lids with the butts of their muskets, and with oaths compelled the affrighted Jean to hold a bag while they filled it therefrom. Mr. Marple's father was born in Hatboro, then known as the Crooked Billet. At 18 he left the store where he was clerking in his native village and enlisted as a volunteer in a Hatboro company (war of 1812), and was made orderly sergeant. After his marriage he engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, but was not successful. The most of his life was spent in farming in Warminster. He was for a term clerk to the commissioners of Bucks county, was appointed register of wills by Governor Porter, and under the new constitution, which made the office elective, he was elected for three years. He was over four years chief clerk in the naval



Isaiah W Gearhart

office, Philadelphia, under General John Davis. His ancestors were of Welsh origin and settled in Delaware county, where there is a township and post-office named Marple. Colonel Marple was a prominent man in his day. His family consisted of six sons and five daughters, one son dying young. He moved to Kansas in 1871, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter. Most of his family had preceded him there. Two of his sons, Silas and Joseph, were among the early settlers and took up land. He died in 1871, aged 83 years, and his wife some years earlier. Alfred was the second son. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of the day and six months at the Warminster boarding school kept by Daniel Longstreth. He also spent one term at the Institute at China Hall, near Bristol, Captain Alden Partridge, principal. He engaged in teaching several years and then was five years in partnership with George Dean in a store in Langhorne. In 1859 he purchased a farm in Middletown and engaged in cultivating it. At the breaking out of the civil war, he recruited a company (F) for the 104th regiment, Pa. Vols., and remained in command during its term of enlistment (three years), when he again returned to the farm. In 1868 he was made principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' school at Quakertown and remained there until the school was consolidated with others at Chester Spring, Chester county. He resumed farming until 1881, when he gave way to his sons, and has since been mainly engaged in selling fertilizers. He was postmaster of Langhorne for a number of years under Buchanan's administration, and was bank assessor for one year for the district composed of Bucks and Montgomery, appointed by Auditor-general Hartranft. All his living brothers were in the Union army. Joseph, of the 11th Kansas, died from exposure and fatigue at Kane Hill, Arkansas, attached to General Buell's army. Silas was lieutenant in the 11th Kansas, and was detailed as acting division quartermaster. He was stricken down with a fever and died on board the steamer "Pringle" while on the way to New Orleans for better medical treatment than the field hospital afforded. Nathan was orderly sergeant in company C, 128th Pa. Vols., and along with a large part of the regiment was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. W. Warren M. enlisted in a three months' company, afterwards recruited company C, 104th Pa. Vols., and while in the department of the South at Beaufort, S. C., becoming disgusted with the utter disregard of regular promotions that characterized the administration of the 104th, resigned to take the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 2d S. C. colored regiment under command of the famous Colonel Montgomery. On the latter resigning he was made colonel, and at the close of the war he was discharged as brevet brigadier-general. Captain Marple in 1849 married Anna A., daughter of Garret Vansant, who was of Holland descent, the family originally settling in Long Island. The result of this union was five children: Franklin H., Mary E. (deceased), William W., Florence V. and Ida M. Mrs. Marple died February 1, 1871, and he was again married, in 1873, to Sallie A., daughter of Obadiah Aaron. He now resides in Langhorne, where he lately erected a substantial dwelling on Marshall street. Previously to the breaking out of the rebellion Captain Marple and his father and brothers were all democrats, but from that time identified themselves with the republican party.

JOSEPH MILNOR, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, October 18, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Winner) Milnor, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. His father was a hatter in early life and afterward a farmer. The Milnor family are of English origin, and have usually been farmers. An uncle on the father's side left home during the Mexican war, and was never heard of afterward. It was supposed he enlisted in the Mexican war and lost his life there. Joseph Milnor was the third in a family of five children. He was reared on the farm, and has made farming the business of his life and has met with success. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of seventy acres, in a high state of cultivation. In June, 1866, he married Phebe A., daughter of John and

Mary (Fenton) Booz. The Booz family are of English origin and were among the early settlers of Bucks county. They first settled near Bristol and have generally followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Milnor have five children: Harry, Anna, Caleb Taylor, Willie and Frank. Mrs. Milnor and children attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a republican and an Odd Fellow. He served his country in the late war in Battery G, Young's Independent light artillery.

PIERSON MITCHELL, conveyancer, P. O. Langhorne, was born near Langhorne borough, in Middletown township, August 20, 1822, being a son of J. Allen and Tacy (Stackhouse) Mitchell, who were of English origin. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Bucks county. At one time the Stackhouse family owned a very large tract of land in Middletown township, adjoining what is now Langhorne borough. His father and grandfather were both farmers. Pierson Mitchell is the fifth of a family of six children, four of whom are now living in Middletown township. Our subject attended school at Attleboro, now the Langhorne High school, subsequently attending the Benjamin Hallowell school at Alexandria, Va. His first employment was teaching school in Langhorne, which he commenced before he reached his majority. His ambition was to become a physician, and he therefore commenced the study of medicine with his uncle; but by the advice of the same uncle, who was then a practising physician, he quit the study and worked at farming to regain his health. He subsequently studied surveying, and followed that in connection with conveyancing. He is also a general business manager. He has served as justice of the peace here for sixteen years, and has never had a case put on the dockets yet, always being able to bring the parties to a settlement, thus avoiding the loss of time, the expense of a law-suit, and much hard feeling. His record as justice of the peace will stand as a monument to his memory. He has served for thirty years as director of the Farmers' National bank of Bucks county, at Bristol. In 1875 he erected a commodious residence in Langhorne, where he now resides, but is still actively engaged in business. In 1850 he married Caroline, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Headley) Burton. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends and of English origin, on her father's side the family being among the earliest settlers of Bucks county. This union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, who is the wife of Harvey H. Gillam, of Langhorne. Starting with limited means, Mr. Mitchell has been an active and successful business man, his success in life being due to his own exertions. He has settled a large number of estates, and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors. He belongs to the Society of Friends.

CHARLES M. OSMOND, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, June 21, 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Hester (Suplee) Osmond, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. The family were members of the Society of Friends, and usually followed farming. Samuel Osmond was a farmer, and had a family of five children, of whom Charles M. was the youngest. He was reared on the farm in Bucks county, attending the public school in Philadelphia until he was bound out. He then went on a farm and attended the Friends' school, remaining on the farm until he reached his majority. After this he farmed in Bensalem for sixteen years. In 1852 he married Lydia Ann, daughter of Mordecai and Martha (Walton) Carter. She was a native of Philadelphia county and of English descent. This union has been blessed with six children: Emretta, wife of Jonathan Clayton; Morris E. (deceased), Anna Rebecca, Frank C., Martha E. and James Ross. They all attend the Friends' meeting. Mr. Osmond is a democrat.

HENRY PALMER, florist, P. O. Langhorne. Prominent among the young and energetic men of Langhorne may be mentioned Henry Palmer. He was born in Middletown township, March 2, 1863, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Flowers) Palmer, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. His father has been a farmer all his life. His family consisted of two children, Edward, who is married

and carries on the home farm; and Henry, who was reared on the farm, and obtained his early education in the common schools of Middletown township. Subsequently he attended the Friends' school in Philadelphia. He had a natural inclination for the florist's business. He learned rapidly at school, and was especially interested in the natural sciences and mathematics. In 1885 he embarked in the nursery and florist business. He bought land, and established his business on the main road between Oxford and Langhorne. His hot-houses were built under his direction and are heated by a steam engine. He uses the hot-water system. As a landscape gardener he has been very successful, having obtained some valuable contracts in contests with other landscape gardeners. Mr. Palmer has been fortunate in the selection of his place of business, for, in a locality like Langhorne where there are many fine residences, the demand for that kind of work is constantly increasing. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Society of Friends, and politically is a republican.

WILLIAM RODMAN PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Langhorne. The pioneers of the Paxson family were among the earliest settlers of Bucks county. There were three brothers, William, James and Henry, who came here in 1682 and settled in Bucks county. They were members of the Society of Friends, and farmers by occupation. Their descendants still live where they settled, and some of them still adhere to their religion and occupation. The youngest members of the family are of the eighth generation of Paxsons in Bucks county. William Paxson, one of the pioneer brothers, had a son named William, who also had a son William. The latter had a son, Joseph. He was the father of John Paxson, who was born in Bensalem township, April 17, 1777. He followed farming until 1814, when on the establishment of the bank in Bristol he was elected a director, and in 1834 was elected president and served in that capacity until his death, in 1850, at the same time owning and farming his place. This was the first bank in Bucks county. John Paxson married Sarah Pickering, a member of the Society of Friends and of English origin. They had twelve children, two of whom are living: Margery, widow of Joseph Camby, and Mary, who was born in Bensalem township October 31, 1804, and died June 17, 1887. She now resides in Langhorne and is unmarried. Samuel H. Paxson, deceased, brother of these ladies, was born in Bensalem township September 12, 1812. He was educated in the Friends' school and was a farmer by occupation. He married Sarah Richardson, whose grandparents were natives of England, and by her had five children, three now living: John, who is a practising physician at Jenkintown, Montgomery county, and William Rodman Paxson, who is a prominent farmer in Middletown. He was born April 16, 1846, in the house in which he now resides. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the Friends' schools. He also attended the High school in Philadelphia. He was engaged as a salesman in a dry goods store in Philadelphia for several years, but owing to failing health has from 1872 to the present time followed agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he married Catherine, daughter of Howard and Mary S. Paxson. Her parents were early settlers in Bucks county. Mr. and Mrs. Paxson have three children: Charles C., Anna Richardson and Marion E.

CLINTON S. PAUL, farmer, P. O. Oakford, was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, in 1857, and is a son of Francis and Caroline (Tomlinson) Paul, natives of Bucks county. His ancestors were of English descent, and were among the early settlers of Bucks county. His father was a farmer and also kept hotel at Frankford, Philadelphia county, for many years. In later life he retired and lived on a farm. Clinton S. was reared on the farm, and was employed as a clerk for two years in his father's hotel. He attended the district school and also the Friends' school at Langhorne. He has made farming his permanent business, and financially has been successful so far in his life. The farm on which he now resides consists of ninety-three acres. In 1886 he was married in Trenton, N. J., to Miss Clementine Smack, a native of Maryland and of English descent. Mr. Paul is a republican

and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a past officer of the lodge. Mrs. Praul is a member of the Presbyterian church.

FERDINAND REETZ, manufacturer, P. O. Hulmeville, senior member of the firm of Ferdinand Reetz & Son, hair cloth manufacturers, was born at Luckenwalde, Prussia, May 7, 1822. He attended the common schools in Germany, and early in life learned the weaver's trade, at which he was employed until he came to this country. He worked at his trade in New York until 1867, when he came to Montgomery county, Pa., and acted as foreman in a woolen manufactory. In 1876 he came to Hulmeville and engaged in the manufacture of woolen shawls for three years. The present business was commenced in Philadelphia in 1882, and in 1884 they removed to Hulmeville, where they have carried it on since. Mr. Reetz was married in Germany in 1847 to Amelia Fudickar, who was born in Elberfeld, Prussia. This union was blessed with four children, of whom Ervald is the eldest. He was born in Germany, in Luckenwalde, 21st September, 1850, where he attended the common schools, and in 1866 came to New York with his parents. He learned the weaver's trade with his father, and has worked with him ever since, acting as general superintendent of the business at Hulmeville at present. The manufacture of hair cloth, as carried on by Ferdinand Reetz & Son, was established at Philadelphia in 1882, and removed to Hulmeville in 1884. The mill is thoroughly equipped with all the necessary machinery and appliances for the production of perfect work, for which the firm is noted. They run twenty looms, employ first-class help, and the goods turned out will bear comparison with any produced in the United States. The firm enjoys an excellent reputation for promptness and reliability. The elder Mr. Reetz served in the regular army in Germany.

JOSEPH RICH, retired farmer, P. O. Woodbourne, was born in Bristol township, November 2, 1800, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carlisle) Rich, natives of Bucks county and of Welsh and English descent. His father was a farmer, and died in Middletown township in 1843, in his 75th year. His family consisted of three daughters and two sons: John, Sarah C., Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph, who was the youngest, and is the only one now living. He attended the district schools in Middletown township, and made farming his business. He has lived in Middletown township, on the farm which he now owns, since 1810. November 11, 1829, he married Miss Mary Palmer, a daughter of David and Tamar (Twining) Palmer. She was born in Bucks county, April 12, 1800. Mrs. Rich's ancestors came from England in 1683, in the ship "Providence," and settled in Bucks county. They were members of the Society of Friends, and generally followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have seven children; all are now living: Mark P. married Harriet Jones, living on the home farm; John C. married Ann Mahan, also a farmer; Tamar A., wife of Blakely Bunting; Elizabeth at home; Mary R., the wife of William G. Watson; Hannah R., wife of Joseph Flowers; and Susanna, who is also living at home, and has been a teacher for several years. Mr. Rich is the owner of a farm of one hundred and four acres of land, and has, by economy and industry, accumulated a competence for his declining days. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. He is a republican politically.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, deceased, was born in Attleboro, now Langhorne, in the house where his son and daughter now reside. A stone in the gable end of the house bears the date 1738, but it was two years in course of erection. It is a stone structure, and was occupied by soldiers while the revolutionary war was in progress. The present occupants are of the fifth generation who have lived in it since its original construction. The pioneer of the Richardson family was Joseph Richardson, who came from England in 1724, and settled at the place called Four-Lanes End, now Langhorne, in 1732. In that year he married Mary, daughter of William and Mary Paxson, with whom he had lived since his arrival in this country. He was a poor man, but at the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1772,

he owned 1023 acres of land. He was a merchant in later life, the first in the village, and the only one between Bristol and Durham. On his death his son Joshua took charge of the homestead, and the land belonging to it, and he in turn left it to his son Joseph. Joshua Richardson, son of Joseph, was born here March 6, 1803. He attended the Friends' school, and chose farming for his business, which has generally been the occupation of the male members of the family. He had three children: Joseph, who is married and engaged in farming near Newtown; Edward and Mary. Edward was born in Langhorne, where he attended school. He also attended the High school and Friends' school, and has made farming his business. Edward owns the old homestead, which is still a substantial structure, the wood work being as heavy and strong as is that in the barn. Among its furniture is the old clock which has been in possession of the family since 1761.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, retired farmer, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Bucks county, January 23, 1817, and is a son of Abner and Sarah (Worthington) Richardson, natives of Bucks county, and of Scotch descent. His grandfather, John Richardson, with his brother Daniel came from Scotland to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is believed that they landed in Baltimore, coming thence to Philadelphia, and finally settling in Bucks county. John Richardson had six children, of whom Abner was the fourth. The male members of the family were usually farmers. Abner Richardson was a farmer, and was the father of eight sons and two daughters, of whom William H. was the seventh. He attended the district school, and early in life learned the wheelwright's trade, but continued his studies both while learning, and after he began to work at his trade. He passed an examination, and obtained a teacher's certificate. For twelve years he followed teaching in the winter, and was engaged in other pursuits in the summer. In this way he soon saved enough money to make a payment on a farm, and from that time has made farming a permanent business, and meeting with success. He is the owner of the place where he now resides, which is well improved. He has retired from active farm work. In 1844 he married Matilda H. C., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Rodman) Hellings. Her parents were of French origin. They have one child, Samuel A. He was born in Middletown township, December 1, 1844, and was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools, and chose farming as a business. He married Maria H., daughter of Joseph L. Stackhouse, by whom he has had three children: Ellwood, Lenora, who died February 22, 1876, and Viola. Mr. Richardson and his father are both republicans. He served as school director for twenty-one years, and also served a term as county commissioner of Bucks county, being elected in 1860, and serving until 1863.

AMOS SATTERTHWAITE, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born near Fallsington, in Falls township, August 6, 1836, and is a son of William and Tacey (Palmer) Satterthwaite. The family were early settlers of Bucks county. The first to come to this country was William, son of Michael and Esther (Tyson) Satterthwaite, who was born in England, January 25, 1709. He received an average education in England, in the Friends' school. He came to this country in 1734 from Cragg, at Coulthouse, in Claff, county of Palantine, Lancashire, bringing with him a certificate from Friends of Swarthmore bearing date 7th mo., 5th, 1734, which he presented to Friends at Middletown, where he became a member. He was married to Pleasant, daughter of William Mead, 2d mo., 15th, 1736 (she being a member at the same place) and then settled near Oxford valley. He reared a family here, and his only son, William, followed his father's occupation, which was that of a farmer (he having redeemed the land from the forest). William married Miss Mary, a daughter of Giles Knight, who was of English descent. Her father was a member of congress from Philadelphia county. They were the parents of eight sons, six of whom married, and reared families in this county. The earlier members of the Satterthwaite family followed farming, were members of the Society of Friends, and whigs and

republicans in politics. These are the predominant features of the present family. They are noted for their thrift and enterprise, and are highly respected. They were large landowners, and at one time they could walk from Fallsington to Oxford on their own land. Amos Satterthwaite grew to manhood on the farm near Fallsington, and attended the common schools and also a boarding school for a time. In 1860 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Letitia (Buckman) Simpson. Her ancestor, John Simpson, was born in Ireland in 1712 and came to Montgomery county in 1730. His sons, John and James, were preachers in the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Satterthwaite had four children: Agnes, Mary, wife of Mahlon Taylor; William and Pierson Mitchell. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican. They own a well-improved farm, where they now reside.

JOSEPH STACKHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, September 25, 1816, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Simmons) Stackhouse, natives of Bucks county. His ancestors came from England and settled in this county in 1682. The male members of the family have usually followed farming. Jonathan Stackhouse was reared on a farm, and followed that occupation all his life in Middletown township, where he died in 1868. He had two children, Joseph and Elizabeth, who is married and lives in Langhorne borough. Joseph Stackhouse was reared on a farm, attending school in Attleboro and Abington, subsequently going to boarding school at Westchester. He chose farming as his business, and is now ranked among the wealthiest men in Langhorne, where he now resides. He is a man of marked will power. He has been economical and industrious, and by prudent management and careful investment has succeeded well in life. In 1858 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Croasdale) Brigg, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. Her father was a farmer. She is a member of the Hicksite meeting. Mr. Stackhouse is a republican, but has never held any office except township auditor.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, April 19, 1837. His parents, Silas and Emily (Carter) Tomlinson, were natives of Philadelphia county and of English descent. The Tomlinson family were usually farmers by occupation, and members of the Society of Friends. They first came from England about the time of William Penn. They settled in Bensalem township in 1764. Our subject's grandfather, William Tomlinson, was reared in what is now the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia. He reared seven sons, of whom Silas was the fifth. The latter was a farmer over fifty years. He had four children who grew to maturity, of whom William was the second. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and has made farming the business of his life. He bought his present farm in Middletown township in 1867, and has resided there ever since. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Blakey, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Walton) Blakey, members of the Society of Friends and of English descent. Their children are: Frederic, Wallace, Fazetta, Silas, Aaron, Mayanna, Thomas and Norwood. Mrs. Tomlinson is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Tomlinson is a republican politically.

HENRY W. WATSON, lawyer, P. O. Langhorne, Pa., is a grandson of Joseph Watson, who was a son of the Dr. John Watson whose family record is given under the name of Judge Richard Watson, of Doylestown. Joseph was born 9th mo., 16th, 1783, and was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin White, and lived on the paternal homestead, now occupied by one of his grandsons, B. Frank Watson. He was a respected citizen, a consistent member of Buckingham monthly meeting, and died in 1852. His son, Mitchell, father of Henry W., was born 1st mo., 5th, 1824. In his early life he was a farmer, but for thirty years past has lived retired, near Langhorne. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, but would never accept any office. He is a much respected citizen, and is a member of Mid-

dletown meeting. He is known as an indefatigable hunter, and has travelled over many sections of the country, in pursuit of game of all kinds. His wife was Anna, daughter of David Bacon, of Philadelphia. She was born in 4th mo., 1825, and died 9th mo., 6th, 1885. They had three children: David, Samuel and Henry W., the last being the only survivor. He was born 6th mo., 24th, 1856, and attended schools in Philadelphia, completing his education at Swarthmore college. He studied law under Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, was admitted in March, 1881, and is now practising in Philadelphia, but lives with his father. He was one of the organizers of the National bank of Langhorne, of which he is a director; is treasurer of the Langhorne Improvement company, and connected with other public enterprises. He takes much interest in political affairs, is a republican from conviction, and in 1886 was the candidate of his party for the legislature. A gentleman of unblemished character, he is respected by all who know him.

C. H. WEBSTER, creamery, P. O. Langhorne. Among the prominent and enterprising young men of Langhorne is Charles H. Webster, Burgess of Langhorne and proprietor of the Langhorne creamery. He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., September 29, 1849, and is a son of John and Maria (Bolles) Webster. His parents were natives of New York state, and of English descent. The name of Daniel Webster, the great statesman, is the most illustrious on the record of the family. John Webster was a farmer, and was twice married. C. H. was the youngest boy by the second marriage. He was reared on the farm, obtaining his education in the common schools of his native county. He subsequently attended the academy at New Berlin, N. Y. He served a regular apprenticeship at the creamery business in New York. In 1881 he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1882 went to Langhorne and worked in a creamery one year. In 1884 he bought the creamery, and since taking charge of it has done much to extend the business. He is extensively engaged in the laundry business in one part of the large creamery building. In 1885 he married Lizzie G., daughter of William P. and Mary A. Tomlinson, natives of Bucks county, and of Scotch descent. Her father was a soldier in the late war, and at the breaking out of the war promptly raised a company and was elected captain. They were assigned to company I, 71st regiment Pa. Vols. He served until he was killed, while on duty. Mr. Webster is a republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of Langhorne. He is president of the Emerson literary society, a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow.

HUGH B. WEBSTER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hulmeville, may be mentioned among the representative farmers of Middletown township. He was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, December 28, 1838, being a son of Jesse G. and Sarah (Williams) Webster, who were of English descent. His father was born in Montgomery county, and his mother in Philadelphia county, Pa. Hugh B. was one of a family of six children, and from his youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows with success. From 1858 until 1885 he carried on the butchering business in connection with farming. He makes a specialty of a fine stock of cows, and is also extensively engaged in raising poultry. He resided on the farm from 1858 to 1885, when he removed to Hulmeville, but still carries on farming. In 1876 he married Sarah Maitland, who was at one time a successful school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have two children, Jesse G. and Rachel E. Mrs. Webster is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Webster is an enterprising and energetic business man, and in politics is a republican.

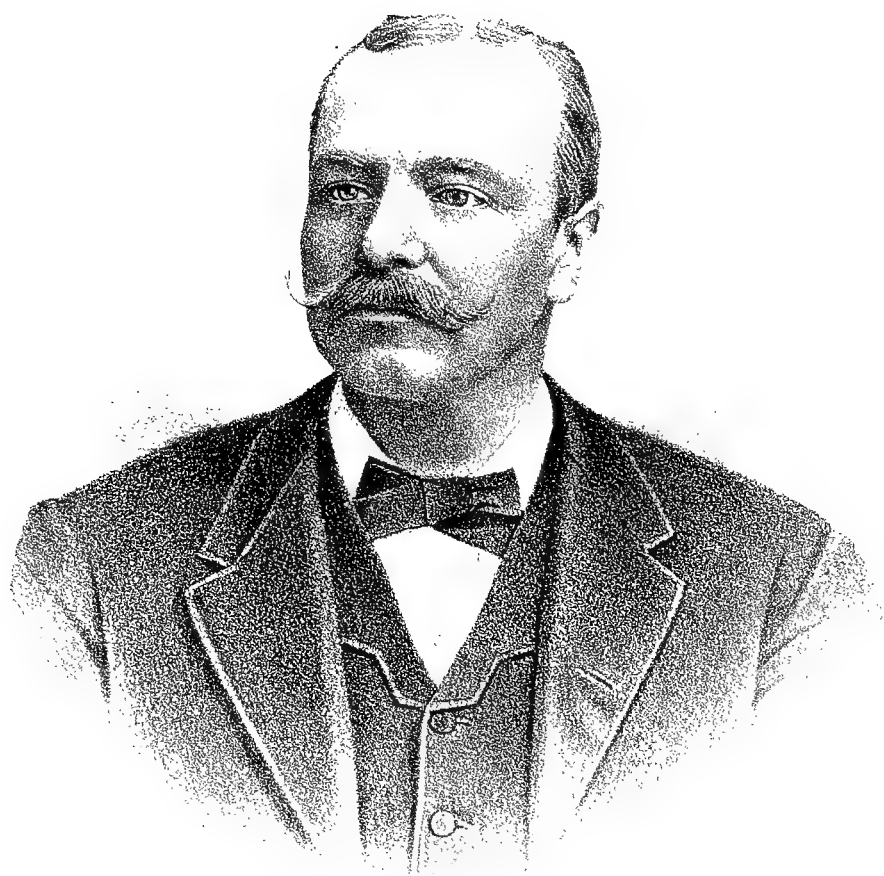
JESSE G. WEBSTER, auctioneer and farmer, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Abington township, Montgomery county, June 26, 1806, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Webster, who were of English descent and members of the Society of Friends. The latter was a daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, who together with his family was taken prisoner by the Indians. Their house was burned and the family carried away, being in captivity several years. Mr. Webster's mother

was adopted by one of the chiefs, to serve him as a waiter. Their release was finally obtained by the British government, by paying a ransom. The father, Benjamin Gilbert, died in Canada. Jesse G. Webster was reared in Montgomery county and attended school there. His father was a teacher in early life, but later was a farmer and a cooper. Jesse G. is the youngest and only surviving member of a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. He came to Bucks county in 1825, and has followed farming since 1830. Since 1850 his main business has been auctioneering. February 24, 1830, he married Sarah, daughter of Terrell Williams, of Frankford, Philadelphia county. She is of English descent, her parents being members of the Society of Friends. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Isabella, who is the widow of William Hillbourn, resides with her three children, John, William, and Emma, with her father; Hugh and Milton, who is in business in Philadelphia. Mr. Webster is a republican politically, and served fifteen years as justice of the peace in Hulmeville, the same length of time as school director. He has also served one term as county commissioner of Bucks county. He has lived a life worthy of emulation, and has reared a respectable family.

MALACHI WHITE, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, is a descendant of early pioneer settlers of Bucks county. He is a son of Malachi White, and was born December 1, 1823, on the farm in Middletown township where his father and grandfather were also born. This farm is still in the possession of the family. The first member of the family who came to this country emigrated about the time of William Penn. Mr. White's father was born in Middletown township September 1, 1788, and died November 19, 1868. He was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children. Malachi is the sixth child, and was reared on the farm in Middletown township, attending the district school there. As a farmer he has met with average success. In 1855 he married Miss Caroline, a daughter of Amariah and Susanna (White) Headley. Her parents were of English descent, and were members of the Society of Friends, and were among the earliest settlers of Bristol township. Her father and grandfather were farmers in Bristol township. Mr. and Mrs. White have had five children: Ella, Ashton, Austin and Malachi and Florence now deceased (born May 31, 1862, died December 19, 1881). Mrs. White holds to the Friends' belief, but is not a member of the meeting. Mr. White is a democrat in politics. He takes an active interest in the schools and all the affairs of his native county. He is a master mason, and is a member of Bristol lodge, No. 25. His farm consists of one hundred and twenty-three acres of land where he now resides, and he has gained his present possessions by his own exertions. Mr. White's grandfather, Joseph White, was a captain in the revolutionary war. He was born in Middletown township, May 20, 1757, and died in 1824. He was a farmer and a man of strong will power, which he has transmitted to his posterity.

M. V. B. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Hulmeville, was born in Middletown June 20, 1836, and is a son of Malachi and Letitia White, natives of Bucks county. His father followed farming in Middletown township all his life. He was of English descent, and died in 1868, aged 80 years. He had twelve children, of whom five grew to maturity. Mr. White's ancestors were among the earliest English settlers of Bucks county, both families generally following farming. Malachi White was a successful farmer. He was a prominent man in his time. He was a democrat politically and served one term as county commissioner. His son, M. V. B., made farming his business, and at the present time is the owner of a well-improved farm in Middletown township, where he resides. In 1865 he married Mary E., daughter of Euclidus and Elizabeth (Brown) Stackhouse. Her parents were among the earliest English settlers of Pennsylvania. Mr. White is a democrat politically.

JEREMIAH WHITSON, retired farmer, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 14, 1807, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Starr) Whitson. The former was born in Bucks county, and the latter in Chester county, both being



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B"

of English descent and members of the Society of Friends. Thomas Whitson was a farmer. He reared a family of eight children, of whom Jeremiah was the youngest. He was reared on the farm, attending the schools in his native district and also the Friends' school. He served over three years as supervisor of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, three years as assistant recorder of Lancaster county, and was also assistant U. S. internal revenue collector at Lancaster, Pa. He has been twice married; first, in 1832, to Miss Ann S. Owens, who was of Welsh origin. They had four children: Thomas C., who is a dealer in real estate in Lancaster, and is also engaged in the insurance business; Hannah, who is a physician, is married to Dr. J. Henry Lovell, of Philadelphia; Lydia, wife of Henry Wiley; and Angelina, at home. Mrs. Whitson died in 1866, and in 1869 he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Simons) Stackhouse. She is a descendant of early English settlers of Bucks county, and a sister of Joseph Stackhouse. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Whitson she was the widow of William Newbold. The family are members of the Society of Friends. In 1871 Mr. Whitson retired from business life, and came to Langhorne, where he still resides.

JOHN WILDMAN, bank president, P. O. Langhorne, was born in Middletown township, February 10, 1813, being a son of John and Mary (Knight) Wildman, natives of Bucks county. In 1693 Martin Wildman, the great-great-grandfather of John, came to Bucks county from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Middletown township. He brought Ann, his wife, and six children with him. They were members of the Society of Friends and brought a certificate of membership from the monthly meeting of Settle, Yorkshire, England. Their children were: Matthew, born November 12, 1678; John, February 2, 1681; Joseph, January 23, 1683; James, January 20, 1685; Alice, February 6, 1687; and Elizabeth, September 9, 1689; all of whom were born in England. One of these children, Joseph, was great-grandfather of our subject. His son John (born in Middletown July 8, 1732) was the grandfather of the present John Wildman, and his son John (born March 28, 1771) our subject's father and a successful farmer. He moved to Bensalem township in 1817, and died there in 1842. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. John was the seventh of the family, and was reared on the farm. He attended the district school, and later the Friends' school in Byberry, Philadelphia. He chose farming as a profession, and in 1840 purchased a farm in Middletown township, on which he lived until 1850, when he disposed of it and moved to Attleboro, now Langhorne. Since that time he has been agent for the Mutual Beneficial Insurance association of Bucks county, and for several years treasurer of the same. In 1853 he was elected a director and appointed an agent of the Bucks County Contribution (the oldest insurance company in the county), holding both positions to the present date. He is the only surviving member of the board as it stood when he was elected a member thereof. He is a republican in politics, and in 1865 was appointed and served an unexpired term as one of the associate judges of Bucks county. He served three years as jury commissioner, and has been one of the members of the visiting committee of public charities for the county of Bucks since the creation of that office in 1874. When Attleboro (now Langhorne) was incorporated he was elected its first chief burgess. On the organization of the People's National bank of Langhorne he was elected president, continuing to serve in that capacity to the present time. He also had the honor of naming the bank. Besides having been elected and appointed to positions of trust and honor he has, as executor, administrator and assignee, settled many estates, and has served as guardian for several orphan children. He has always been a faithful friend and upright citizen. In 1841 he was married to Abigail, daughter of Thomas Thomson. This estimable lady was of English origin, and she and her parents were members of the Society of Friends. They had one child, Jane T., who is the wife of Joseph John Watson, and has two children: Franklin and Abigail T. Mr. Wildman's wife

died in 1868, and in 1871 he was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Yardley Taylor, of Loudon county, Va. She is of English descent and was the widow of Abram Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Warner had four children: Hannah, wife of Phineas Briggs, a farmer; Letitia, wife of S. B. Twining, proprietor of stone quarries at Yardleyville; William Y., a farmer; and George, a lumber dealer in Philadelphia. All are members of the Society of Friends.

JAMES WORTH (deceased) was born in Kent county, Maryland, February 22, 1775. His parents were Jonathan and Lalethea Worth. His ancestors were among the prominent citizens of the state of Delaware, and were of English and Dutch origin. The Worth family were prominent in the revolutionary war. He came to Philadelphia when 14 years of age, and for six years was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1796 he embarked in the hardware business and met with marked success. In 1812 he bought a farm of three hundred acres of land in Middletown, and in 1813 he moved there. It was built at great cost, is named "Sharon," and is one of the most beautiful places in Bucks county. Mr. Worth was a thorough agriculturist and a frequent contributor to scientific journals. He was a writer of acknowledged ability. He was three times married. By his first wife he had one child, Mary E., who married Greenburry Ridgely, an Episcopal minister. He established the church at Newtown and one at Hulmeville and at Yardley. In early life Mr. Ridgely was a lawyer, and was a partner with Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Mr. Worth's second wife died without issue. His third wife, who now resides on the Sharon farm, was born in Philadelphia, November 24, 1802. She was the daughter of Andrew Thatcher. Her parents were of English descent and her mother was a member of the Society of Friends. Her marriage to Mr. Worth was a happy one. She had one child, Millementa Comegys Worth, who is now the wife of Henry Clay Thornton, an attorney by profession. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton have two children: Henry Worth Thornton and Margaret.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—MILFORD.

MICHAEL F. ACHEY, justice of the peace and school teacher, grammar department, P. O. Milford Square, was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1855. His great-grandfather, with four brothers, emigrated from Germany. Lewis Achey, grandfather of Michael F., was the father of six children. His son Michael married Mary Wassor, to whom two children were born. Mr. Achey's first wife died, and he was again married to Miss Wirling, daughter of Andrew Wirling, of New Jersey. Nine children were the result of this marriage, two now deceased; Michael F. was the third son. After passing through the common schools, he was for a time a student at the Normal school. He began teaching in 1874. In 1880 he married Hannah, daughter of Aaron and Susanna (Mussleman) Shimmel, of this township. Their children were: Joseph Warren and Ida Josephine, both living. Mr. Achey is a public-spirited man, and was elected by the democratic party justice of the peace in 1880, which position he now ably fills. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

MAHLON ARTMAN, of Artman & Treichler, wholesale dealers in carpets, oil cloths, etc., 713 Market street, Philadelphia, was born in Milford township April 1, 1833,

and is a son of Enos and Margaret Artman. His education was principally obtained at the Friend's school at Quakertown. At the age of fifteen he was hired to Richard Green to learn the mercantile business. After leaving Mr. Green he clerked successively at Quakertown, Milford Square and Zionsville, Lehigh county. In the spring of 1855 he started on a western tour, returning in the fall of 1856. In December, 1856, he was married to Maria Backensto. The next spring he bought out the store of his brother, and carried on business at Zionsville for six years. His wife died in March, 1858, leaving one child, Horace. In 1860 he married Maria Loudenschlager, of Zionsville, who died in 1877 in Philadelphia. By her he had eight children, of whom two died young. Those living are: Edward, Alice, James, Annie, Flora and Stella. In August, 1879, Mr. Artman was married to Emma, widow of Thomas Hauberger, by whom he has no children. His oldest son, Horace, died in September, 1884, in India, where he had been sent as a missionary by the Lutheran church in the spring of 1880. In 1863 Mr. Artman removed to Philadelphia and was engaged as salesman with Mussleman & Kirk. In 1866 he engaged in his present business under the firm name of Artman, Dillinger & Co. In 1869 Mr. Dillinger and E. R. Artman withdrew, and M. K. Treichler was admitted as a partner. The business has steadily increased from \$250,000 in 1869 to \$1,300,000 in 1886. The business was first located at 216 North Third street, then removed to 219 North Third, and in 1881 to the present location, 713 Market street. Mr. Artman is a Lutheran and a republican in politics.

DAVID T. BREISCH, merchant and cigar manufacturer, P. O. Trumbauersville, was born in this township in 1839. Michel Breisch, his grandfather, was the father of five children, Jonas being the youngest son. He married Sallie, daughter of Henry and Sista (Jude) Troxell, of this county. Eleven children were the result of this marriage, three now deceased. The mother died in 1849, the father being still alive, aged 70 years. David T. was the second son of this couple. He began life with a common-school education, afterward learning cigar-making, which he followed till 1852, when he engaged in the coach-making business, following this for three years. After that he engaged in the lumber trade for eight years. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Charles Koechline, of this county, to whom three sons were born: Leo, Henry and Franklin, all living at home. In 1863 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for a period of eighteen years has been at his present location. In 1885 a partnership was formed under the name of Reiter & Breisch, which carries on the manufacture of cigars and gives employment to over seventy hands. The firm also carries on a general merchandise trade and have a large store filled with all goods generally found in country stores. Mr. Breisch has for the past twenty-five years been a member of the Masonic order and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat.

OLIVER H. ERDMAN, dealer in general merchandise and postmaster under Cleveland's administration at Steinsburg, is descended from a family who came from Germany early in the history of this country. The great-grandfather of our subject had seven children. His second son, Henry, married Kate Scams, of Northampton county. This couple had three sons and three daughters, Henry E. being the youngest son. In 1848 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Apple) Shimer. They were the parents of two sons, Allen and Oliver H. Mr. Erdman attended the common schools and was at one time a student at Collegeville. Returning home he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which occupied him for nine years, when he retired and rented the store property. In 1887 he again entered the mercantile business at Steinsburg, Bucks county. In 1872 he married Miss Alavesta, daughter of Charles and Elvina (Donner) Kemmerer, of Lehigh county. Mr. and Mrs. Erdman are the parents of two children: Quena and Viola, both living. Mr. Erdman is a member of St. Paul's German church and is a democrat politically.

JOHN H. FISHER, horse and cattle dealer, P. O. Trumbauersville. This enterprising business man was born in Philadelphia August 15, 1828. His father, Michael Fisher, came from Germany to Philadelphia at the age of 20 years, and afterward married Margaret Cinser, a German lady, who at the age of 12 years came to America with her parents. Born to this union were eight children, six of whom are now living, John H. being the eldest son. In 1854 he married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Ritter. They are the parents of six children: Charles, Michael (deceased), John, Maggie (Mrs. Wile), Seth and Lizzie. Mr. Fisher learned the shoemaking trade, which occupation he followed for fifteen years. Since then he has been engaged with his sons, Seth and John F., in buying and selling horses and cattle, averaging for the past fifteen years the sale of four hundred head of horses and twelve hundred head of cattle yearly. The horses are mostly purchased in Indiana, and the cattle in Ohio and New York, whence they are shipped to Quakertown and sold at auction to farmers and traders. A large trade is carried on by this firm under the name of Fisher & Sons, which has won the confidence of the community. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Lutheran church and belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Golden Eagle. In politics he is a democrat.

PETER GERSTNER, miller, P. O. Steinsburg, is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Gerstner, and was born in Prussia in 1804. He came to America in 1832. At the age of 21 Mr. Gerstner learned his trade, which he followed in various places in this county after coming to America, but for the past eighteen years has been at his present location. In 1858 he married Miss Carolina, daughter of Peter Smith, of Northampton county. They had two children, one of whom is deceased. William, the survivor, entered school at the age of 16 and was a student of the Kutztown Normal school, Berks county. In 1881 he married Miss Celesta Jones, of this county, to whom two children were born: Annie and Caroline. At the age of 21 William commenced farming with his father. He is also carrying on the milling trade.

OSWIN C. KEIPER, farmer, P. O. Spinnerstown, was born in Lehigh county in 1848, his great-grandfather having been a life-long resident of Milford, Bucks county. Samuel Keiper, grandfather of Oswin, married Catharine Rosenberger, and had eleven children, five now living; John, the second son, was father of Oswin C. He married Rebecca, daughter of Adam and Margaret Carver. The result of this union was three children, of whom our subject is one. Oswin C. attended the common schools until the age of 18, when he was for one year a student at the normal school at Millersville. For three years thereafter he taught during the winter months, attending school in the summer time, and from 1870 to 1884 was engaged exclusively in teaching, having been granted a permanent certificate from the state department of public instruction in 1880. In 1876 he married Lizzie, daughter of Isaac Bickel, of this township. Their union was blessed with four children: Minnie A., Elma, Corrinna and Robert Cleveland, all living. In 1884 Mr. Keiper gave up his occupation as teacher and engaged exclusively in farming on his farm, where he now resides. For a period of five years he was assessor of his native township. He is a member of the German Reformed church and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. Mr. Keiper is highly respected by his neighbors for his honesty, integrity and sincerity. Politically he is a democrat.

JOSEPH W. REITER, cigar manufacturer and merchant, P. O. Trumbauersville, was born in this county in 1853. The pioneer of this family came from Saxony about 1790 and settled in Montgomery county. To him nine children were born, his son, Joseph, being the antecedent of our subject. Joseph Reiter was the father of four children, one of whom, Tobias, was married to Edith, daughter of George Wonsidler, of this township. Joseph W. was the son of this union, he being one of eight children. His mother died in 1864, and his father now lives, at the age of

63 years. When only 15 years old our subject learned the trade of cigar-making, which occupation he followed until 1872. In that year, in partnership with J. W. Brunner, under the style of Reiter & Brunner, he commenced the manufacture of cigars. April 1, 1877, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Reiter continued the business alone, with about twelve employees, till October 1, 1883, when he took as a partner Frank W. Brunner, and the firm again became Reiter & Brunner. July 1, 1885, the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Reiter, in connection with David T. Breisch, a merchant of this place, formed the present firm of Reiter & Breisch, general merchants, and proprietors of the Fidelity Cigar Manufacturing company. They employ seventy-three men and women. Mr. Reiter was baptized, married, and began business in the house where he was born, and remained there until 1883, when he purchased and removed to his present residence. He married Miss Mary, daughter of David Benner, of this township, who bore him four children: Maurice Revellan, deceased; Franklin Pierce, Katie Masella and Jennie Victoria, now living. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a republican; a master Mason of Saucon lodge, No. 469, F. and A. M., of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, and a Knight of Pythias, of Trumbauersville.

TOBIAS REITER, retired, P. O. Trumbauersville, is a son of Joseph Reiter, and was born in this township in 1825. This gentleman is to-day the oldest resident in Trumbauersville. In 1848 he was married to Edith Wonsidler, to whom eight children were born, six of whom are now deceased, Joseph and Edward remaining. His wife dying in 1865 Mr. Reiter was again married in 1866 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Anthony Cressman, who died in 1874. Mr. Reiter's third wife was Miss Christiana Stiefel, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Stiefel, of Germany. They have no children now living by this marriage. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Heist, is still living, being 85 years of age, the father dying in 1879. Mr. Reiter received a common-school education and was always engaged in farming until 1878, when he retired from active work. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a democrat.

EDWIN Z. ROEDER, P. O. Spinnerstown, was born in Pennsburg, Montgomery county, in 1841. His father was the third son of Samuel Roeder, and was married to Esther, daughter of John and Rebecca Graber. This couple were the parents of six children, all of whom are now living, our subject being the oldest child. In 1864 he married Amanda, daughter of Daniel Dubbs, of Lehigh county. Mr. Roeder received a common-school education, and was reared on a farm. For 21 years he has lived on his present farm, where he moved after his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Roeder are the parents of four children: Carrie, Cora, Eugene and William, all living. Always being interested in farm life, Mr. Roeder has not sought public office at any time. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and is a democrat politically.

N. C. ROEDER, postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, P. O. Spinnerstown, is a native of Lehigh county, and was born in 1831. His grandfather, Samuel Roeder, was also a native of Lehigh county. His son Samuel married Miss Elizabeth Cressman, of Berks county, Pa. They were the parents of eleven children, our subject being the youngest son. He started with a common-school education, and till the age of 23 years was engaged in purchasing produce and marketing. In 1854 he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Amos and Lydia (Gery) Antrim of Bucks county. The result of this marriage is four children, all living: Elmira (Mrs. Dr. Fretz), Climenta, Elmer and Emma. In 1854 Mr. Roeder started his mercantile life in Geryville, this county, where he remained for three years, when he moved to his present location. Through strictly honest dealing and carrying a full line of goods, he has secured the patronage of a large community. For twenty-one years he has been postmaster, and has been secretary of the Farm-

ers' Dairy association of Spinnerstown for seven years. He has been a member of the Reformed church for sixteen years, has been superintendent of the Sunday school and now secretary since 1884. In politics he is a democrat.

ANDREW B. SHELLY, clergyman, P. O. Milford Square, was born in this township in 1834. The original Shellys emigrated from Germany or Switzerland about 1730. Jacob, the grandfather of our subject, was the great-grandson of Abraham Shelly, who emigrated from Europe, settled himself in this township, and from whom a now numerous Shelly family, scattered in different parts of our country, originated. Jacob was the father of ten children. His second son, Joseph, married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bechtel) Bauer, of Montgomery county. This couple were the parents of four children: one son, our subject, and three daughters, the youngest daughter now deceased. The father died in 1872, and his wife is now living at the age of 77 years. Mr. Shelly's early education was received at the parochial and common schools, and at the age of 18 he commenced teaching school during the winter months, attending school part of his time during the summer. The remainder of his time during the summer he devoted to work on his father's farm, and private study. He continued teaching for ten years. In 1854, as also in 1857, he was a student at Freeland seminary, now Ursinus college, in Montgomery county. In 1858 he married Fannie, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Shelly) Weinberger, of this township. The issue of this union is five children: Mary Lizzie (Mrs. Clymer), Adeline (Mrs. Stauffer), Joseph, Menno, and Oswin. The first two sons are now teachers, and Oswin is a student at West Chester Normal school. In 1864 Mr. Shelly entered the ministry, being a teacher and leader of the doctrines of the Mennonite religion, and is now a minister at East and West Swamp and Flatland churches. For a period of fifteen years he was editor of the "Mennonitische Friedensbote," a church paper, which was printed at Milford Square. Since then he was for some time associate editor of the "Christliche Bundesbote," a German paper, published in the interests of the Mennonite church at Berne, Indiana. At present he is one of the editors of the "Mennonite," an English church paper, published at Philadelphia. He has occupied a prominent position in his church, being president of the triennial general conference and a member of both the foreign mission and publication boards of the same. Mr. Shelly, from early life, has been a faithful and ardent worker in whatever cause he undertook.

A. B. SHELLY, machinist, P. O. Quakertown, was born in this township in 1856, and is a descendant of the original Shellys, who settled in this township. Noah, the father of our subject, married Anna Boniger, of Richland township. They were the parents of three children, all living, A. B. being the youngest child. He received a common-school education, and lived on his father's farm until 18 years of age, when, after serving an apprenticeship of a year and a half, he started in business for himself in this place, continuing for seven years. In 1885 he gave up his then occupation for that of a machinist, and in his present location, fitted up with modern conveniences, he carries on all kinds of machine work and the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements, such as rollers, cultivators, harrows, etc. A saw-mill is also attached, where any kind of sawing can be done, and he runs a large cider press through the season. Mr. Shelly was married in 1881 to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Groff, of this township. They have three children: Frank, Mamie, and Robert, all living. Mr. Shelly is a member of the German Reformed church. In politics he is a republican.

JACOB N. SHELLY, retired, P. O. Steinsburg, was born in this township in 1810. His grandfather, Jacob Shelly, was twice married, and by his second marriage had nine children. His son, Daniel, married Mary, daughter of John Newcomer, of Lehigh county. They were the parents of nine children, Jacob N. being the third son. From his early life until a few years ago, Mr. Shelly has been a hard-working and industrious farmer. He learned his trade at the age of 21, and married Lydia

Geisinger, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Geisinger. They have four children, two deceased. The survivors are: Mary, married, and Elizabeth, residing at home. Mr. Shelly has already lived to a ripe old age, and is now enjoying the results of his hard-earned wealth. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and is a republican politically.

WILLIAM STAUFFER, farmer, P. O. Milford Square, is a native of this township, and was born in 1844. John Stauffer, father of our subject, married Elizabeth Yodder, of Lehigh county. They were the parents of but one child, William. John Stauffer died in 1873, and his wife in 1877. William Stauffer received a common-school education, and was reared a farmer. He has now the pleasure of owning a fine farm, on which he lives. On December 25, 1866, he married Marie, daughter of Henry and Anna Moyer, of Springfield township. They have five children: Emma, John, Howard, Oliver, and Clarence. Mr. Stauffer has owned his present farm since his marriage, it being the homestead. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and is a republican politically.

WILLIAM R. STROHM, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Bedminster township, this county, in 1830. The original Strohm came to America from Germany at an early period. Jacob Strohm, grandfather of our subject, had seven children, the oldest son being John, who married Julia, daughter of William Roberts, of New Jersey. They were the parents of ten children, the second son being William R. In 1855 he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hockman, of this county. Their children are: James Monroe, Mary Ann, Edward, Laura, Willson, Huldah, Julietta, Sarah Jane, William Franklin, Amanda H., deceased, and Alice A. Mr. Strohm received a common-school education, and at the age of 21 learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed for twelve years, and then purchased the place which he now owns, and which is acknowledged to be the finest farm in this section of the township. Mr. Strohm was elected school director of Richland township for four years, and for upwards of sixteen years has been an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat.

JACOB VAN BUSKIRK, retired, P. O. Steinsburg, was born in Rockhill township in 1816. The founder of the family in this country was Laurens Andriessen Van Buskirk, who came from Holstein, Denmark, in 1655. His name first appears in the records of New Amsterdam June 29, 1656, in a deed for a lot on Broad street. He was then unmarried. He was by trade a turner, but afterward became a draper. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and soon acquired great influence among his neighbors. To him belongs the honor of holding the first commission to administer the coroner's inquest law in the county of Bergen, N. J. Laurens Van Buskirk, second son of Laurens Andriessen, came into the county of Bucks from Bergen, N. J., and bought a large tract of land in Hilltown township, in 1707. Jacob, the great-grandfather of our subject, was married in 1727 and was the father of five children. Jacob, the fourth son, born in 1739, was a Lutheran minister. He married Anna Maria Hollenbach, of Montgomery county, this state, in 1764. Thomas, the youngest child of this union, was born in 1791, and was a tanner by trade, married Catherine Schlichter, of Sellersville, this county, in 1813, and five children were born to them. The father died in 1828 and two of the children died in infancy. Jacob, our subject, was the oldest son. He attended school in Rockhill, Pottstown, Montgomery county, and Quakertown, this county, and learned his father's trade, that of a tanner and currier. His father was a learned man in his time. Six years after his marriage, Mr. Van Buskirk came to Steinsburg and carried on his trade here for fifteen years. In 1841 he married Miss Livy Apple, of Springfield township. They had three children. Thomas, the oldest son, a tanner by trade, was married to Lucretia Hilman, at Bethlehem, in 1863: and has two sons: Samuel and Frank. James, the second son of Jacob, is a graduate

of the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and a practising physician in that city, and is married to Leonore Hillegas, of Philadelphia. Albert, the youngest son, died at the age of 21 years. Samuel Van Buskirk, son of Thomas and grandson of Jacob, is also a graduate of Jefferson Medical college. Mr. Van Buskirk has resided in Steinsburg since 1847, and during his long life has held various positions of trust. In 1862 he was appointed to make the enrollment of militia in Milford township for the civil war. In 1870 he took the census for Milford township and for three years was jury commissioner. He was postmaster for twenty years and is a director of the Perkiomen National bank, East Greenville, Montgomery county. Judged by his long business life he is looked on as a good, upright man, and has been a life-long advocate of the temperance cause.

JOHN G. WEINBERGER, farmer, P. O. Milford Square, was born March 17, 1835. Baltzar, his great-grandfather, came from Germany to this township before the revolution. He had four children. His son, Baltzar, grandfather of John, also had four children, Samuel, the second son, marrying Lydia, daughter of John Gehman, of Berks county. Five children were the result of this union, three sons and two daughters, John G. being the oldest son. The mother died in 1872, aged 64 years, and the father, aged 81 years, resides in Locust Valley, Lehigh county. Mr. Weinberger was reared on a farm near Spinnerstown, this county, and attended school a few months each winter until the age of 16. He manifested an aptitude to learn and a desire for knowledge beyond what the surroundings afforded him. In those days books were scarce, and various expedients were resorted to in order to satisfy his craving for knowledge. Attending the Friends' school at Quakertown for some months in order to gain a little knowledge of the English language, he managed to teach the school he formerly attended as a pupil. Teaching during the winter months and attending school himself in summer, he made such progress that in 1858 he entered the scientific course in the Normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, from which institution he was graduated with honor in the class of 1861, being appointed valedictorian of the class. He then served as professor of mathematics in the same institution for two years. In 1863 he was elected by the board of school directors of Schuylkill Haven principal of their schools, serving as such for two years. Failing health compelled him to resign this pleasant situation, and shortly after he accepted the appointment of paymaster for the Greenwood Coal company, which position he filled with credit and satisfaction for four years, residing during that time at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. In 1870 he removed to his present home. In 1863 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry T. and Mary (Moyer) Shelly, of this county. They have four children: Ella, Laura, John Howard and Oliver Nelson. Ella is a graduate of the West Chester Normal school and Laura is teaching at Andalusia, this county. Mr. Weinberger has held numerous positions of trust and responsibility, among which may be mentioned county auditor, paymaster of the above-mentioned company, treasurer of building associations, etc. During his residence in Tamaqua he received the unanimous support for school director, and to-day is one of the few highly-educated and intelligent men engaged in farming. He has a fine library of choice books, indicating good taste and refinement. He is a member of the Mennonite church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years.

SAMUEL L. WEISS, farmer, P. O. Milford Square, was born in 1839. His grandfather, Killeen Weiss, was born in Lehigh county, Upper Milford township, December 15, 1751, and died February 16, 1840. Samuel L. Weiss, his father, was born in Upper Milford January 1, 1798, and died in Montgomery county March 21, 1876. He married Hannah Latchar, of Berks county, who bore him seven children, Samuel being the sixth child. He received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen years learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for four years. He then engaged in farming. He was drafted during the civil war and



Milton Johnson

served in the army nine months. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Lewis, of Rockhill township. They are the parents of the following children: Samuel, Abraham, Hannah Elizabeth (deceased), Milton, deceased, Henry, Lewis, Anna, Catherine, Rebecca, Cora and Flora L. In 1875 Mr. Weiss moved from Montgomery county to his present farm, which he owns. He has always led a quiet life, doing all he could to secure a good education for his children, having two intelligent sons now engaged in teaching. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and a republican.

JACOB WENNIG, blacksmith and wheelwright, P. O. Spinnerstown, was born in Montgomery county in 1840. Jacob Wennig, the father of our subject, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wisler of Montgomery county. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now deceased. Mr. Wennig received a common-school education in both German and English, and was engaged in cigar-making and then in brick-making, until 1865, when he took up his present occupation. In 1867 he was married to Catherine Anna, daughter of Elias and Anna (Bartholomew) Wilt, of Bucks county. They were the parents of two children, Anna Ellen, deceased, and Emma Elizabeth. Among the positions of trust filled by Mr. Wennig is that of school director for four years, and auditor for the township for three years. In 1862 he was drafted, and after being in Virginia and the Carolinas was, in August, 1863, honorably discharged, his hearing being defective. Mr. Wennig is highly spoken of as an upright man, who is always identified in favoring any progressive enterprise. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran church, and a democrat.

C. H. WONSIDLER, deceased, Trumbauersville, ex-representative of Bucks county, Pa., was the son of George and Elizabeth (Weidner) Wonsidler, and was born in Richland township in 1838, being the youngest of six children. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. For many years he was engaged in teaching. In 1867 he was elected assessor of Milford township, and was re-elected repeatedly until 1880, when his party (democratic), recognizing in him a worthy man and upright citizen, nominated and elected him representative, and re-elected him at the expiration of his first term. He married Sophia, daughter of Franklin and Catherine Demmer, of Montgomery county. They had eight children: Emma, Charles H. (deceased), Amanda, Carrie, Lizzie, Oliver Franklin, Robert and Annie, who make their home with their widowed mother. Mr. Wonsidler was for many years an active democrat. In whatever capacity he served his constituents, it was with that faithfulness to further their interests which was his marked characteristic. He died October 24, 1886, and his faithful wife and children continue to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

JOHN M. ZUCK, notary public at Quakertown National bank, surveyor and conveyancer and farmer, P. O. Zion Hill, was born in this township in 1831. As early as 1727 the progenitors of the family came to America from Palatine, originally from Switzerland, whence they were driven on account of their religion. Peter, great-great-grandfather of John M., came to this country in 1727, in the ship "James Goodwill," and settled in Milford township, on the same premises that are now occupied by our subject. Three others, cousins, who came in the same ship, settled in Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Peter, son of the above Peter, married a Rodetrock, by whom he had three children. John, the only son, married Anna Bochman, of Lehigh county, and had six children. Peter, the third son, married Hannah Markel, of Bucks county. This couple were the parents of five children, one of whom is John M. The father and mother deceased respectively in 1884 and 1886. Mr. Zuck received a common-school education, and for several years was a student at Quakertown Normal school. At the age of 22 years he commenced teaching, which occupation he followed for two years. He then engaged in farming, and in 1870 was elected justice of the peace of his township, which position he

ably filled for ten years. In 1864 he married Miss Hannah Shive, daughter of Isaac Shive, of this county, and they had the following children: Milton Alvin (a twin deceased), James S., Annie S., John Henry and Kate Hannah; and a child deceased. In 1882 Mr. Zuck was commissioned a notary public by Governor Pattison, and appointed by the National bank of Quakertown as their notary public. He represents the fifth generation which has owned the farm where he now resides, and which is only part of the original estate. In 1886 he was elected surveyor and conveyancer of Bucks county, and for a period of six years was township auditor. He has, since he was 17 years old, been a faithful member of the Lutheran church, his wife being a member of the German Reformed church.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—NEW BRITAIN.

V. B. CLYMER, wholesale dealer in cattle, hogs, etc., P. O. Chalfont, was born in Warrington township, Bucks county, in 1845. The Clymer family is one of the oldest in the township, and have always been highly esteemed. Henry Clymer, grandfather of V. B., married Christiana Culp of this county. They were the parents of eleven children, Henry being the third son. He married Mary Benner, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Henry Clymer died in 1865. V. B. Clymer was a son of this couple, attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He afterwards removed to his present location, and engaged in milling. In 1881 he lost his property by fire, and commenced his present business, which he carried on extensively in connection with butchering, shipping principally to Philadelphia markets. In 1870 he married Emma, daughter of Christian and Susanna H. Haldeman, of this county. They are the parents of two daughters: Flora May, aged 15 years; and Elsie, aged 7 years. Mr. Clymer is a member of the New Britain Baptist church. In politics he is a republican.

EDWIN CRESSMAN, miller, P. O. Line Lexington, was born in Rockhill township in 1856. Philip and Annie (Gearhart) Cressman were the parents of five children, of whom Edwin was the second son. He was a student at the public schools until 15 years of age. He never served an apprenticeship before engaging in his present business. In 1885 he married Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Leidy) Bachman. They have one child, Florence. Not enjoying the opportunities of many of the young men of to-day, Mr. Cressman by his industry and perseverance has succeeded in establishing himself firmly in business, and is liberally patronized by his neighbors. In 1885 he purchased the mill property, where all kinds of flour and feed are produced. The mill is propelled by a twenty-horse power engine. Mr. Cressman is a member of the German Reformed church and a democrat.

FRANCIS J. CURLEY, farmer, P. O. Chalfont, was born in Galway county, Ireland, in 1828. His grandfather was Nicholas Curley, who married Margaret McDermott, and had three sons and two daughters. Nicholas, the youngest of this family, married Bridget Burns. The result of this union was a son and three daughters, all living. Francis J. was the second child. He attended pay school until 11 years of age, and from that age until 14 years of age he was a student at the National

school. Mr. Curley remained on his father's farm until 1848, when he came to America and spent three years on a farm near Philadelphia. In 1855 he married Marie, daughter of Gerald and Annie Kelley, who at the age of 16 years came with her parents from Ireland. Three children have been born to this marriage: William N., Francis J. and Marguerite, the first two being married. In 1857 Mr. Curley came to Bucks county and engaged in farming. In 1875 he purchased a mill property near his farm, where all kinds of family milling are done. For the past few years he has not taken much active part in the work of his farm, but under his personal supervision the work is profitably carried on. He is also engaged in marketing produce to Philadelphia weekly. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is independent, casting his ballot at all times for whom he thinks the best man. He has many times held the position of trustee for orphans.

HENRY DEWAELE, merchant and manufacturer, P. O. Doylestown, was born December 18, 1829, in Belgium. Joseph Dewaele, his father, married Catherine Van Croyenest, by whom he had eleven children, of whom Henry was the tenth. At the age of 15 years he left school to engage in the active pursuits of life. He served an apprenticeship at the watch trade, after which he continued for seven years in that business and wine-growing. In 1884 he married Natalie Valeke, and they had five children: Silva, born in 1855; Rosa, born 1860; Julius, born 1864; Adolph and Charles, who were twins, in 1870. The mother of these children died in 1885. For thirty years previously to engaging in his present business, Mr. Dewaele carried on the manufacture of linen goods in this and his native country. In 1872 he immigrated to Philadelphia and in 1885 moved to Bucks county, where he has since been engaged in the general merchandise business, fruit-growing, and the manufacture of grape wine. Mr. Dewaele has always been an active business man, and though his declining years will not permit of his personal participation in the various branches of industry, yet under his supervision they are successfully carried on.

JOHN GEIL, farmer, P. O. Chalfont, was born in Bucks county in 1819. His paternal grandfather came to this country from Germany, and was the father of John Geil. The latter married Elizabeth Pretz, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity, our subject being the second son. John Geil was a well-known Mennonite preacher; his congregation was at Line Lexington. He was also a republican in politics. He was born in New Britain township, April 1, 1778, and died January 9, 1866. He was pastor of the Mennonite church fifty-five years. He was a man of intelligence, read quite a great deal, wrote wills, deeds, agreements, etc., yet he went to school but a few months. John Geil, Jr., was born in the house where he now lives, and was reared on a farm, remaining there until he was 28 years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Jesse Roe, who bore him three children: Samuel S., born December 19, 1857; Mary Frances, born July 31, 1850; and Margaret, born October 13, 1853. His first wife died in 1859, and he was again married, in 1862, to Lydia, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Strouse, of this county. They have no issue. Mr. Geil has travelled a great deal, and has owned land and carried on farming in Ohio and Indiana. He is a great reader, and is well informed on the topics of the day. He is a republican politically.

WILSON HALDEMAN, proprietor of creamery, P. O. Chalfont, was born in this county in 1845. About the year 1700 the original Haldemans came to America from Germany in the persons of two brothers, one of whom never married. It is believed that the Haldemans in the United States are all descended from the other brother. John R., the father of Wilson, married Mary, the daughter of Henry Hohlbaun, of this county, and had two children, only one of whom, Wilson, is still living. He was educated in the common schools and in business college at Philadelphia. He engaged in general merchandise business for seventeen years at Chalfont; the store property he still owns. Having sold his business, in 1881 he was elected by the board of directors secretary of the creamery, he being one of the original

stockholders. In 1885 he purchased the works and a partnership was formed under the firm name of Savidge & Haldeman. One year afterward Mr. Haldeman assumed entire control, and the establishment is now operated under his management. A ten-horse power engine and a twelve-horse power boiler are used. Butter and cheese are manufactured, and during the summer months ice cream. Mr. Haldeman was married in 1873 to Emma, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Eckert, and has three children: Florence, and Emerson and Orris (twins). Mrs. Haldeman died in 1886. Our subject has been auditor of the township eight years, and is a republican. He is a member of the Doylestown lodge No. 245, A. Y. M.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, manufacturer, P. O. New Britain, was born in Yeovil Marsh, Somersetshire, England, March 22, 1814, and is the second son of William and Lydia Hawkins. He received but two weeks' schooling, and his early years were spent in caring for his little sisters. His parents had fifteen children, nine of whom grew up, were married, and in 1842 all settled in America. The father died at the age of 62 and the mother at 77. At the age of seven years William began to work for his support. When eleven years old he was put to learn the trade of kid-glove cutting. After serving six months for one shilling per week, he was, in 1825, apprenticed for eight years. The first year he received 18 pence per week, and was advanced 6 pence per week each year until the close of his apprenticeship. The hours for work were in summer from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M., and in winter from daylight till 9 P. M. His master was William Snook, for whom he worked about six months after his apprenticeship expired. Afterward he worked for Mr. C. Foan about five and one half years, at the end of which time he had saved about one hundred pounds. He then worked six months for Mr. Kedde. August 4, 1840, he was married to Sarah Gilbert, daughter of a respectable family, and a milliner and dressmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins sailed for America on the 9th of September, 1840, and landed in New York after a voyage of five weeks and three days. Not obtaining work Mr. Hawkins went to Boonton, N. J., where his brother John was living. Here his wife opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment, and soon did a good business. June 28, 1841, a son was born, who died in infancy. In 1841 Mr. Hawkins went to Philadelphia and engaged in business for six months with a partner, and afterward alone, being the first manufacturer of white kid in that city. Prejudice was strong against American made goods, but Mr. Hawkins by patience and perseverance overcame the difficulty. In 1850 he experienced a great loss by fire. Later on (1855) he increased his business by dressing calf skins. During the first year of the civil war (1861), he purchased a lot, and in the following year erected a factory where he is now. The loft of this factory was first used in drilling recruits for the army. This place is at 206 Willow street. In 1875 he associated with him Lawrence Hawkins and James F. Radford. The firm then assumed the name of Hawkins & Co. The firm takes the skins in the hair and finishes them complete. They manufacture gloves, English kid, white and black calf, kid gloves, etc. Hawkins & Co. sell their goods in all parts of the country and have a well-earned reputation. At the age of 21 Mr. Hawkins became a member of the Independent church, and continued with that denomination until he came to America. When they went to Philadelphia he and his wife joined the First Presbyterian church of Northern Liberties. In the summer of 1843 they went to Montgomery, Pa., and were baptized by Rev. William Mathews. January 25, 1846, they were united with the Second Baptist church of Philadelphia, and in October, 1859, Mr. Hawkins was ordained deacon. In 1872 they removed to New Britain township, Bucks county. Mrs. Hawkins died in 1877. Mr. Hawkins has given eleven sets of Dr. Gill's Commentaries to different churches, and over \$50,000 in money to churches and benevolent objects. In politics he is a republican.

JACOB T. HILLPOT, farmer, P. O. Chalfont, was born in Tinicum township, Bucks county, in 1840. George Adam Hillpot, the great-grandfather of Jacob T.,

married Maria^{*} Phillippina Schnauffer, who bore him five sons and four daughters. At the age of forty years this pioneer died of fever contracted in the revolutionary war. Frederick Hillpot was a son of this patriot. He married Susanna Stem, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. Samuel, the third child, married Eva Trauger, of this county, and they were the parents of four children: Joseph, a clergyman; Hannah (Mrs. Grouver), Jacob T. and Susanna (Mrs. Ahlum). Jacob T. Hillpot attended school until he was 19 years of age. In 1873 he married Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Rosanna Ahlum, of this county. They have no issue. Mr. Hillpot lived on his father's farm until he purchased his present farm in 1882. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a democrat.

SAMUEL G. KERNS, coach-maker, P. O. Chalfont, is a grandson of John Adam and Catherine (Shaffer) Kerns. They had five sons and one daughter. Samuel, their youngest child, married Catherine Geiger, of Montgomery county, Pa., to whom two sons and two daughters were born, our subject, Samuel G., being the youngest son and third child. The ancestors came from Holland. Samuel G. received a common-school education, and at the age of 18 years learned the coach-building trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and following his trade in this and many Western states. In 1859 he came to the East and in 1863 was married to Elmira, daughter of John and Elizabeth Eckhart, of Newville, this county. Three children were born to them: Franklin P., Willard Van (deceased) and Oliver E. Both sons are at home with their father. Since 1863 Mr. Kerns has been located at his present place of business. He manufactures and repairs all kinds of heavy and light wagons, etc. In 1862 he volunteered as a private in the Union army and for fourteen months was exposed to the dangers of war. He was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. Being wounded he was honorably discharged from duty. Mr. Kerns is a Lutheran and a democrat.

HARVEY KRATZ, physician and surgeon, P. O. New Britain, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, September 2, 1838, and is a son of Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Fretz) Kratz, natives of this county. The Kratz family came from Switzerland and located in this county in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Philip Kratz, grandfather of Harvey, resided in Plumstead township, where he was a farmer and owned a large tract of land. He died in 1846, aged 66 years. He was the father of seven children, three now living. Our subject's father was born in 1803 in Plumstead township, where he resided the greater part of his life. He was a farmer and died at Collegeville, Montgomery county, November 22, 1885. He was the father of six children, four of whom are living: Margaret, Emma, Laura (deceased), Harvey, William H. and Jacob T. (deceased). Doctor Harvey, our subject, was reared on a farm until 16 years of age, when he entered the high school at Collegeville and was afterward for several terms a student at Carversville. In 1860 he took up the study of medicine under Doctor I. S. Moyer. In the fall of the same year he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1862, after which he began to practise at Mount Pleasant, Hilltown township, where he remained until 1884. Although enjoying a good practice he was desirous of a new location, and consequently came to New Britain, where he has since built up a large practice. He has a fine residence, which he has remodelled since coming here. In March, 1864, he married Sarah, daughter of Francis Rinker. They have eleven children, ten of whom are living: Lizzie, Bertha V., Rebecca M., Anna W., Charles S., Sarah, Margaret, Hannah, Esther and Emma. Doctor Kratz is a director of the Doylestown First National bank, president of the Hilltown turnpike and also president of the Self-Defence horse company. He is also a member of the State Medical society, the American Medical association and the Bucks County Medical society, of which he is the secretary. He is regarded by all as a prominent and influential citizen. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

ZACHARIAH LEIDY, real estate agent, P. O. Chalfont, was born in Montgomery county in 1814. His great-grandfather came from Germany. Jacob, the son of this early settler, was married to a Miss Scholl, and had five sons and four daughters. John, the oldest son and child, was married to Mary Groff. Zachariah is the youngest of their four children. His mother died when he was only four months old. Later his father was married to the widow of Jacob Gerhart. Two daughters were the result of this marriage. Our subject was married in 1835 to Catherine A., daughter of Philip Gable, of Montgomery county, to whom five children were born: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Mary, Amanda and Emma. Amanda, now Mrs. Doughty, of Hartsville, Bucks county, is their only surviving child. Being the youngest son, our subject was sent away from home at the age of 7 years. When 18 years old he learned the tanner's trade and started in business for himself. His tannery was located in Hilltown township. Being of an enterprising disposition, he was soon engaged in a lucrative business, which he carried on for fifteen years. He erected several dwelling-houses near his own and built up a town which now bears his name. He also erected a temperance hotel which he kept in connection with a general store. In 1863 he removed to Chalfont, then Whitehallville, and engaged in the real estate business. He is a director of the Whitehall Fire Insurance and Chalfont Storm Insurance companies, and in the year 1886 insured property to the amount of \$200,000. When 16 years old, he joined the church and at the age of 22 was elected deacon. In the year 1853 he with several other members erected the present Leidytown Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for about twenty-two years. About ten years ago he was instrumental in building the Presbyterian chapel at Chalfont, a branch of the Leidytown church. He gave the ground on which the above-mentioned church is built and has always rendered financial support in time of need. He is a republican, and the prohibition cause has in him a sincere advocate.

CHARLES (or KARL) MASSINGER, farmer, P. O. Chalfont, was born in Kaiser-lantern Rhinepfals, Bavaria, August 17, 1832. There is probably not another family in the United States who bear this name, except one in New York city, and it is supposed that the above was the original spelling of the name which is now pronounced Messinger. Jacob and Catherine (Wenzel) Massinger were the parents of four children: Charles, Magdalena, Babette, and Louisa. In 1850 Mr. Massinger emigrated to America, landing in New York on July 4th of that year, settled in Hilltown township till 1854, and from that date till 1865 traveled from Hilltown north, south, and as far west as the Rocky mountains, and in 1865 visited his native country, returning the same year. From 1860 to 1867 he was engaged in gold mining at Pike's Peak, and in 1867 returned and settled in New Britain township. He was married in 1867 to Mary Amanda, daughter of Samuel and Annie Heckler, of Hilltown township, this county, and has six children: C. Jerome, now studying medicine; Eber M., Wesley, H. Omray, William and K. Mabel, at home. Mr. Massinger, since his final settlement in the place, has devoted his time to looking after his farm. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a democrat.

ABEL J. MATHEWS, physician and druggist, P. O. Chalfont. It was about the year 1712 that Simon Mathews, with a party of emigrants, came from Wales to America and settled in this neighborhood. In 1713, to this pioneer was born a son, John, who married Diana Thomas. They were the parents of ten children, of whom three died in infancy. Joseph, born 1747, the youngest son, married Sarah Thomas, who bore him two children, both dying young. His wife, Sarah, died and he afterward married Lydia Eaton, and by her had two children, John and Joseph. Joseph, born 1789, was the eldest child, and married Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hines. They were the parents of eight children: Simon, the oldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Trumbower, of this county, and had three

children, all living. Attending the common schools till the age of 18 years, Mr. Mathews commenced at the age of 19 years to study medicine, and in 1870 entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, graduating in 1873. Although not a graduate in pharmacy, he passed an examination before the examining board of Philadelphia, and was employed as clerk in a drug store for two years. In 1875 he located at this place. He was married December 25, 1876, to Ella, daughter of Joseph and Jane Scott, of Philadelphia. They have had four children: Walter, Abel, Harry (deceased), and Ethel. Mr. Mathews is a member of the Baptist church, and a republican.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Jr., butcher, P. O. Colmar, Montgomery county, is a native of Montgomery county. Joseph Mitchell, who is now 90 years of age, is the grandfather of our subject. Joseph, father of our subject, married Emeline Moore, to whom were born eight children, all now living. Joseph, Jr., was born and reared on his father's farm, and attended school until 16 years old. At the age of 21 years he left his father's house and came to his present place. In 1878 he was married to Laura, daughter of John and Catherine White, of Montgomery county, Pa. Bessie May, Howard, and Owen are the names of his children, all of whom are living. Mr. Mitchell is known throughout his township as an active business man, and following in the footsteps of his father. He makes a specialty of the pork trade, and during the winter months wholesales in the Philadelphia markets twice a week. He also carries on farming, which he profitably manages, to further the interests of the butchering business. He and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Methodist church, and he is a democrat.

HENRY MOYER, farmer, P. O. Line Lexington, was born in New Britain township in 1852. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Moyer) Moyer, who came to this township from Springfield, Bucks county, in 1829. This couple were the parents of one son and three daughters. Abraham, the oldest child, married Catherine Fretz, and Henry is a son of this marriage. Mrs. Moyer died in 1854, and Abraham was married in 1857 to Eliza, daughter of John and Annie Lapp, of this township, by whom he had six children. Henry Moyer was born and reared on a farm, attending the public schools until 17 years of age, when he took charge of the farm, and on the death of his father purchased it. In 1882 he married Annie Eliza, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Moyer) Swortley, of this township. They have one child, Martha, born in 1887.

CHARLES M. PEARSON, farmer, P. O. Chalfont. The pioneer from whom the Pearson families in this country are descended, came from England with William Penn. It is said that he christened "Chester" county in this state. His son Jesse married Hannah, daughter of Gideon and Hannah Vore, of Chester county. Nine children were born to this couple, of whom John was the sixth child. He married Martha Miller, of Reading, Pa., and had thirteen children, of whom seven are now living. Charles M. was the youngest. He attended the High school till 17 years of age, and was also a student in a business college three years. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk, and for three years was engaged in manufacturing. In 1859 he married Lizzie, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rockafellow, of New Jersey. They have had four children: Martha, deceased; Clara N., deceased; Bessie H. and Charles E. For eighteen years Mr. Pearson has owned the property where he now resides, which is beautifully situated along the Neslaminy creek. During the summer months sojourners from the city find the house a resort second to none in the locality. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Baptist church, and he is a republican.

JOHN RUTH, farmer, P. O. Line Lexington, was born in 1823. Henry Ruth, his father, married Mary Swartz, by whom he had twelve children, of whom John was the youngest. He left school at an early age, and during his whole life his occupation has been that of a farmer. In 1853 he married Catherine Swartley, by whom he

had five children: Mando, William, Henry, Sarah (deceased), and Mary. The mother of these children died in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Ruth married Elizabeth Gohman, to whom a daughter, Annie, was born in 1868. This wife died in 1870, and in 1872 Mr. Ruth married Mary Ann Rickert, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Lapp) Rickert. His children by her are: Allen R., born 1872; David R., born 1874 (deceased); John, born 1876 (deceased); Elizabeth, born 1879; Susanna, 1880; Israel, 1882; Titus, 1884; Martha, 1885; Rosa, 1887. Mr. Ruth is a member of the Mennonite church, and a republican.

JOHN S. RUTH, farmer, P. O. Chalfont, is a native of this township, and was born in 1845. David, his great-grandfather, came from Switzerland. Joseph, a son of this early settler, married Sallie Price, of Montgomery county (now 90 years old, with fair intellect), and by her had three sons and two daughters, all living, with the exception of one daughter. Henry, the oldest son, married Magdalena, daughter of John Swartley, a descendant of Philip Swartley, who came from the town of Ebengen, Germany, in 1782, and married Sallie Rosenberger, of Montgomery county. This couple lived to a ripe old age, and owned the farm now occupied by Abraham G. Ruth. John S. and Joseph S. are the sons born to Henry and Magdalena. Ambitious to engage in the practical concerns of life, our subject abandoned school at the age of 13, and for the next twenty-three years devoted his time to farming, produce commission business and travelling. In 1874 he married Sallie Swartley, now deceased. She bore him two sons, Harry and Frank, both living. Mr. Ruth was married, in 1882, to Annie E., daughter of Lewis Seifer, a well-to-do farmer of Richland township, this county. In 1874 he purchased the farm where he was born and reared, and where he remained till 1882. In 1879 he was elected a director of the Union National bank of Souderton, in which capacity he still serves. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Chalfont for two years, then moved to his present home. He has for some time made a special study of phrenology, and his clear conception of men indicates conclusively there is in the science a great percentage of truthfulness. Both he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church, and he is a republican.

JOSEPH S. RUTH, proprietor of Woodlawn creamery, P. O. Line Lexington, was born in this township, April 24, 1848. His ancestors came from Switzerland at an early period. His parents, Henry and Magdalena (Swartley) Ruth, had two sons, John S. and Joseph S., both of whom are living and also the parents. Joseph S. attended the public schools until 17 years of age, and for six months was a student in Ursinus college, Montgomery county, Pa. He remained on his father's farm until he was 22 years of age, when he married Sarah A., daughter of Jonas and Eliza (Cressman) Leidy, of this county. They have five children: Elmer, Leidy, Flora, Lizzie and Maggie. The last two are deceased. In 1877 Mr. Ruth purchased the homestead, where he has since resided. In addition to this farm he purchased, in 1886, the creamery known as the "Woodlawn," an establishment erected in 1881 under a stock corporation. At this creamery an average of two thousand four hundred pounds of butter per week and nineteen cheeses per day are manufactured, the propelling power being a twelve-horse power engine. Mr. Ruth is active and with thrift and energy is carrying on a successful line of business. He is also engaged with his brother, John S., in the commission business, dealing in all kinds of produce, which is disposed of in Philadelphia markets each week. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and is a republican.

GEORGE W. SCHEIP, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Fricks, was born in New Britain township, in 1855. Over a hundred years ago two brothers of the Scheip family came to America from Germany. John Scheip, a son of one of these, married Elizabeth Heller, of Montgomery county, and had two sons and three daughters. George was the oldest. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Leidy, of this county. Six children were born to this couple, five of whom grew to maturity.



Jacob Meyer

The father died at the age of 89 years. John L. was the oldest son of this family. He married Marie, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Leidy) School, of Montgomery county. Two sons were the result of this marriage: Isaiah, deceased, and George W., who was born and reared on the farm which his grandfather owned. He received a common-school education, and since leaving school has always been engaged in farming, taking great pride in growing choice fruit of all kinds. In 1876 he married Lydia Albright, who has borne him six children: William F., Maria (deceased), Estella, Martha, Viola and Mary. Mr. Scheip is an enterprising young man, and being the only remaining child of a well-to-do father, his prospects in the future are bright. He is a member of the German Reformed church and a democrat.

DANIEL H. SELLERS, retired farmer, P. O. Chalfont, is a native of Montgomery county, and was born in 1810. The family originally came from Wales. Philip, his father, was the oldest son in a family of six children. He married Hannah, daughter of Enoch Roberts, of Richland township, and had eleven children, six of whom are deceased. Daniel H. was the second son, and third child. He was born and reared on a farm and attended the common schools till sixteen years of age. He remained on the farm until 1833, at which date he engaged in teaching school, which he followed for nineteen years, including five years at Philadelphia. In 1852 he purchased a farm, where he remained until 1883, when he retired from active farm life, and his son took charge of the place. In 1834 Mr. Sellers married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary Bush, of Montgomery county. Five sons were the result of this marriage: Dr. H. F., deceased, of Philadelphia, Charles P., Alphonso B., Daniel W., and Harry A. Charles P. is engaged in the brush manufacturing business in Philadelphia, and is assisted by Harry A. Mr. Sellers was for five years secretary and treasurer of the building association, also of the creamery at Woodlawn. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a democrat.

PHILIP THIEROLF, farmer, P. O. Fountainville, was born in Hassen, Germany, and came to America in 1851. His parents were Adam and Sophia (Hiedt) Thierolf. Philip was the third of a family of five children. For two years after coming to this country he was engaged in farming. In 1853 he married Mary Barndt, daughter of George and Sarah (Sorver) Barndt of Bucks county. The result of this marriage is six children: John, William, Edwin, Sarah (Mrs. Crouthamel), Lizzie and Emma. The two last named are deceased. Mr. Thierolf came to his present farm in 1869, and with the aid of his two sons carries on the work successfully. His son William married Lettie Wagner, and has one son, Philip. Edwin married Alice Bissey. Mr. Thierolf has always been a successful man in business, and is respected by his neighbors. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a democrat.

THE WHITEHEAD FAMILY.—The first ancestor of the Whitehead family came from England, settled at Jamaica Plains, Long Island, and took part in the revolutionary war. Thomas Willet Whitehead, a son of this early settler, married Maria Elaway of Philadelphia, who was of German descent. They were members of the Third Baptist church of Philadelphia. To this couple were born eight children, four of whom are now living: Mary Whitehead, married to Mortimer R. George, of Philadelphia; John Gaskill Lawrence Whitehead, M.D., Bordentown, New Jersey; Annie Whitehead, married to David E. Gardiner, M.D., Philadelphia; Elizabeth Whitehead, married to Joseph S. Rotzell, M.D., New Britain, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. William Manlove Whitehead, the eldest son, was born in Philadelphia, December 12th, 1823. At the age of 16 he was baptized by Rev. George Higgins, one of more than ninety who were baptized in the river Delaware, the largest baptism on record. He went out with Mr. Higgins from the Third church, when he formed the Second Baptist church of Southwark. He was a man of liberal education, at one time a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He took a six years'

course at Hamilton College and Madison University, New York, and was graduated at Union College in 1849. In 1850 he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry in the Second Baptist church, Southwark (Rev. John A. McRuan pastor), now the Calvary Baptist church. His ministry extended over twenty-two years. He aimed not at being a pastor, but rather to build up weak and enfeebled churches. Beaula, Chester county, Frankford, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, Great Valley, Chester county, McKeesport and Elizabeth, Western Pennsylvania, New Britain, Bucks county, and Woodbury, New Jersey, were churches which he served. In 1851 he married Eleanor Jennings, daughter of George and Catharine (Mac Gowan) Beaston, of Baltimore, Maryland. Eight children were born to this union: William Manlove Whitehead, of Philadelphia, born at Frankford, Twenty-third ward; George Beaston Whitehead, of New Britain, born at Frankford; Mary, of New Britain, born at Great Valley Baptist parsonage; Elaway, of Philadelphia, born at Great Valley Baptist parsonage; Annie, of New Britain, born at McKeesport, western Pennsylvania; Henry Kauffman, of Philadelphia, born at New Britain Baptist parsonage; and Nellie, of New Britain, born on Iron Hill, New Britain. In 1861 he was pastor at Great Valley Baptist church. The young people of the Valley church raised their pole and floated their flag. In a few months the 97th regiment was raised at West Chester. Young men from the Valley church and surrounding country swelled its ranks, and he went forth with them to battle for the rights of men. When urged by his aged mother not to go, he said, "I cannot see this great struggle going on, and not take part." The 97th was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina. While here he and another chaplain, and some colored brethren, formed a colored Baptist church. Many are the letters held sacred to-day from officer and private written to him concerning the better life. Contracting the southern malarial fever on the coast of Georgia, where the regiment lay for weeks in transports, waiting the attack upon Fort Pulaski, he became unable to perform his duties, and he resigned, and was honorably discharged August 20th, 1862. In 1872 he graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Homœopathy. While pastor at New Britain church, charmed with the beautiful county of Bucks, he purchased the old Iron Hill tavern property, improving it, and intending to spend his last days (he was an invalid) amidst its beautiful landscapes. He died at Woodbury, New Jersey, January 28th, 1874, and was buried at Great Valley church-yard, Chester county. After his death his family came back to the home selected by the father, and tearing away all traces of the tavern, built their modern country home, Hillside.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—NEWTOWN.

JERVIS S. ALLEN, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Newtown, was born in Horsham, Montgomery county, Pa., March 8, 1853, and is a son of Charles L. and Rebecca (Michener) Allen. He was reared in Bucks county from eight years of age, was educated in the public schools of the county, and in 1881 began the study of veterinary surgery at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. He began the practice of his profession at Tradesville, Warrington township, this county, in March, 1883, and remained there until January 20, 1887, when he removed to

Newtown, where he has a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Allen was married in 1880 to Mary E., daughter of John and Mary A. (Shear) Moore, of Doylestown. He has two children: Eva M. and Blanche R.

GEORGE CHAPMAN BLACKFAN, farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Solebury township, this county, January 14, 1836, and is a son of John and Elizabeth R. (Chapman) Blackfan. His paternal grandfather was John Blackfan, who married Martha Quinby, of New Jersey. He was a son of William, who married Esther Dawson. William was a son of William, who came to America with his mother in 1700 and settled in Solebury, this county, about 1718. He was a son of Edward and Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Blackfan were Benjamin and Mary (Briggs) Chapman. His first maternal ancestor was John Chapman, born in Stanhope, county Durham, England, November 24, 1624, who emigrated to America in 1684, and was the first settler in Wrightstown township, this county, where he purchased four hundred acres of land. The old Chapman homestead is now owned by Mr. Blackfan, who was reared in Solebury township, was educated at Tremont seminary, Norristown, Pa., and Samuel Gummere school, Burlington, N. J. In 1860 he located in Wrightstown township and resided there until 1880, when he removed to Newtown, where he has since lived. May 21, 1867, he married Lavinia T., daughter of Edward H. and Maria E. (Smith) Worstell, of Newtown, by whom he has had two sons: John, born April 22, 1869, and Walter W., born October 16, 1873, who died June 30, 1881.

JOSHUA C. BLAKER, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Northampton township, this county, August 6, 1816, and is a son of Paul and Rachel (Corson) Blaker. His father was a farmer and reared a family of six children: Joseph, Benjamin, Paul, Joshua C., Rachel and Alfred. His paternal grandfather was Paul Blaker, who married Agnes Buckman, by whom he had three sons: Paul, John and Peter. His great-grandfather was John Blaker, only son of Peter, who married Ruth Buckman. Peter was a son of John, a native of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1683 and settled in Germantown, from which place he came in 1700 to Northampton township, this county, where he purchased one thousand acres of land and lived there until his death. He had three sons: Peter, Samuel and Paul, and two daughters. The maternal grandfather of Joshua C. was Benjamin Gorson, a farmer of Northampton township and a son of Benjamin, who was a son of Benjamin, who settled in Northampton about 1726. Joshua C. Blaker was reared in Northampton township and was engaged in farming there until 1883, when he removed to Newtown. In 1840 he married Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Agnes (Harding) Croasdale, of Northampton township, by whom he has seven children living: Rachel A. (Mrs. William Wynkoop), Benjamin, Alfred, Evaline (wife of Reverend L. B. Brown), Emma (Mrs. George C. Pool), Paul and Susan.

WILLIAM K. CARVER, merchant, P. O. Newtown, was born in Buckingham township, this county, May 27, 1816. His parents were Joseph and Cynthia (Kirk) Carver. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Carver, was a son of William, and he a son of William, who came from England and settled in Byberry, Philadelphia county, in 1682, and about 1700 settled in Buckingham. Joseph Carver was a farmer of Buckingham township, and his wife was Elizabeth Kimball, by whom he had the following children: Esther (Mrs. William McDowell), Joseph, Jesse P. and Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Kirk), all deceased. Joseph, father of William K., was a miller in Buckingham in early life and later engaged in farming. He died in Philadelphia. His children were: William K., Wilson J., Jesse H., Joseph P., Mary (Mrs. Edward Woodman) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Greer). His maternal grandfather was William Kirk, a farmer and a member of an old Buckingham family. William K. was reared in Buckingham township. In 1840 he left home and went to Dolington, where he was clerk in the store of his brother, Wilson J., for five years. In 1846 he located in Newtown and was clerk for Kinsey B. Tomlinson four years.

In 1850 he bought out his employer and associated with B. Buckman, who was his partner five years and then sold his interest to J. T. Simpson, who was a partner until 1858. After several other changes in 1874 Joseph J. Greer purchased an interest in the business and the present firm of Carver & Greer was formed. Mr. Carver was postmaster of Newtown from 1859 to 1884. January 30, 1850, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Watson) Phillips, of Newtown, by whom he had two children: Joseph P., who married Lillian Worthington, and has one child, Sarah, and Adella, who is married to Edgar Pullen.

SAMUEL C. CASE, cashier First National bank of Newtown, was born in Buckingham township, this county, August 2, 1843, and is a son of Alexander J. and Letitia E. (Carver) Case. Letitia (Carver) Case was a daughter of John Carver, whose wife was Rachel, daughter of William Smith, son of Mary (Croasdale) Smith, a daughter of Agnes Croasdale, who came from England in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn in 1682. His paternal grandfather, John Case, was for several years a resident of Solebury township, this county. His maternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Ellicott) Carver, of Plumstead township. Alexander J. Case, a shoemaker by trade, was for many years a resident of Greenville, in this county, where he carried on his trade, and was for several years postmaster. In later life he purchased the farm in Solebury township now occupied by Edward Helwig, and resided there until his death. His children were: John W., Sarah A. (Mrs. Samuel Longshore), deceased; William E. (a physician of Morrisville), Caroline B. (Mrs. Daniel Wharton), Henry C., Elizabeth (deceased), Rebecca C. (Mrs. Edward Helwig) and Samuel C. The last was reared in Solebury township and was educated in the public schools and at the Excelsior Normal school of Carversville. At the age of 23 he entered a store in Taylorsville, where he was clerk until 1873. In February, 1873, he entered the First National bank of Newtown as teller, and in April, 1874, was promoted to cashier, which position he has held until the present time. Mr. Case married in December, 1869, Anna E., daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Hull) Slack, of Upper Makefield township, by whom he has three children living: Nettie D., Harry C. and Elmer E.

ELEAZER F. CHURCH, publisher, P. O. Newtown, was born in the township of Buckingham, this county, in 1820. At an early age he entered the printing office of the "Doylestown Democrat" to learn the business. In 1850 he removed to Maryland and published a newspaper in Baltimore county for seventeen years. In 1868 he returned to Bucks county and established the "Newtown Enterprise," which he still publishes. He has three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons are printers and are engaged with him in the business of the paper. His eldest son, William, is in the baking business in Newtown.

ABNER F. CLEAVER, proprietor of the Brick hotel, P. O. Newtown, was born in Berks county, Pa., September 27, 1832, and is a son of John and Hannah (Focht) Cleaver. His grandfather was Isaac Cleaver, a farmer by occupation. John Cleaver, father of Abner F., was a wheelwright by trade. Our subject was reared in his native county, and at the age of 16 years embarked in the livery business in Bethlehem, Pa., in which he was engaged for six years. In 1854 he located in Bucks county, where he has been engaged in various enterprises. For eight years he kept the Farmers' hotel, at Doylestown. In 1873 he removed to Philadelphia, where, with the exception of eighteen months, he was engaged in the hotel business until 1881. He then rented the Brick hotel in Newtown, which he has conducted successfully till the present time. In 1884 he purchased the property, on which he has since made many improvements. He is a popular landlord, and by his efficient management the Brick hotel has become widely and favorably known to the travelling public. Mr. Cleaver married, in 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Heft, of Springfield township, this county. He has six children living: Warren, Corson, James, Mary, Abner and Fannie.

J. A. CREWITT, physician, P. O. Newtown, was born in Reedsville, Mifflin county, this state, March 29, 1853, was reared in Huntingdon, Pa., began the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. D. P. Miller, of Huntingdon, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1874, was graduated in 1876, and began the practice of his profession in Robertsdale the same year, where he remained eight years. In 1884 he located in Newtown, where he has since been in active practice. He is a member of the Bucks County Medical society. He is township and borough physician and president of the school board. He is an Odd Fellow.

J. WILSON CROASDALE, merchant, P. O. Newtown, was born in Middletown township, this county, January 5, 1829, and is a son of Jeremiah W. and Sarah W. (Wilson) Croasdale. Jeremiah W. was a farmer of Middletown and died in Newtown in 1873. His wife was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Blakey) Wilson, of Middletown, by whom he had four children: Mary W., who married Moses Paxson; J. Wilson, Hannah W., who married Charles W. Kirkbride; and Robert M. Our subject was reared in Middletown and remained on the home farm until 1853, when he located in Newtown and embarked in the mercantile business in which he has ever since been engaged. In 1862 he married Elizabeth B., daughter of Thomas F. and Mary E. (Eastburn) Parry, of Langhorne, by whom he has three children: Robert M., Thomas P. and Mary E. His paternal grandfather was Robert Croasdale, a son of Robert and Margery (Hayhurst) Croasdale, and he a son of Jeremiah who was a son of Thomas who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Middletown township in 1682.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, nurseryman, P. O. Newtown, was born in Newtown township, May 21, 1816, and is a son of Matthew and Rachel (Taylor) Cunningham. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Ann Cunningham, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who settled in Lower Makefield about 1770. Thomas was a farmer and died in Lower Makefield. His children were: Thomas, Matthew and four daughters. Mr. Cunningham's maternal grandfather was Joseph Taylor, son of Benjamin, who married Hannah Towne. His father, Matthew Cunningham, was a successful school teacher from the age of 16 years until his death, which occurred September 14, 1835, at the age of 56 years and 8 months. He also owned and operated a farm. His children were Joseph and George W. The former married Rebecca Cadwallader and had five children, three of whom are living: Mary, Matthew and William. George W. was reared in Newtown and was educated in the schools of Bucks county and Samuel Smith's school, of Wilmington, Del. Until 1857 he was engaged in farming; since that time he has carried on an extensive nursery business, growing all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. In 1852 he married Mary, daughter of Barclay and Mary (Thompson) Ivins, of Penn's Manor. They have three children: Agnes, Mary I. and Edith.

ISAAC EYRE, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1819, and is a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Cooper) Eyre. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Eyre, a native of Chester county, this state, and of English descent, was a son of William Eyre, a pioneer of Chester county. In Thorpe's catalogue of the deeds of Battle Abbey is found the following legendary account of the name of Ayres, formerly Eyre. The first of this family was named Truelove, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings, A. D. 960, Duke William was thrown from his horse and his helmet beaten into his face, which Truelove observing, pulled off, and horsed him again. The Duke told him: "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Eyre (or Air), because thou hast given me the air I breathe." After the battle the Duke, on inquiring concerning him, found him severely wounded. He ordered that he should be given the utmost care, and on his recovery gave him land in Derby in reward for his services, and the leg and thigh in armor cut off for his crest, an honorary badge still worn by all the Eyres in England, and the land is still in the name of Eyre. William Eyre, of

Chester, now in Delaware county, the first known of the family in America, was a large landholder. Isaac, his youngest son, was also a large landowner in Chester, and was a magistrate for many years. His first wife was a daughter of Jonas Preston, a pioneer miller of Middletown, who built the first mill at Bridgetown on Core creek, and who afterward established the Brandywine mills at Wilmington, Del., and died there. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Isaac Cooper, of Camden, N. J., a descendant of William and Margaret Cooper, who settled in Burlington, N. J., in 1678. William Cooper was a member of the colonial legislature of New Jersey in 1681, and was also a commissioner for laying out lands in that province, and became the owner of the land whereon the city of Camden, N. J., is now built, and established the ferry between there and Philadelphia. Isaac Eyre, the father of our subject, was born in Chester in 1778. He learned the trade of shipbuilder in Philadelphia, and was in Daniel Boone's time a builder of gunboats in Kentucky for eighteen months. After that he embarked in business in Philadelphia, and was a prominent builder of vessels there for many years. In 1828 he removed to Middletown, to the farm now occupied by Malachi White. He died in Attleboro, now Langhorne, January 26, 1843. He had ten children, six of whom grew to maturity: William, Mary, Joseph, Edward, Preston and Isaac. Isaac was reared in Middletown from 9 years of age. He was married in 1842 to Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb and Mary (James) Knight, of Byberry. The issue of this union was two children: William and Mary E. The latter married Thomas Thompson, of Montgomery county. Isaac Eyre was engaged in farming until 1871, when he retired and removed to Newtown, where he now resides. He still owns what was formerly known as the Joseph Jenks farm, of forty-five acres, in Middletown.

GEORGE T. HESTON, physician, P. O. Newtown, was born in Buckingham township, this county, in 1827. He is a direct lineal descendant of Zebulon Heston, who came from the manor house of "Heston," near London, about 1650, and settled in Eastham, Barnstable county, Mass. In 1686 he removed to Burlington, N. J. He was an extensive dealer in real estate, and left several hundred acres of land in Hestonville, Philadelphia, three hundred acres in Bucks county, and for that time a large amount of personal property. His wife's name was Dorothy, and they had nine children. Of these Jacob, the seventh, was born in 1713. He was an elder in the Friends' meeting. He married Mary Warner in 1739, and had seven children. Jesse, his second child and oldest son, was born in 1743, and was an elder in the Wrightstown meeting. He married Mary Stackhouse, by whom he had seven children. Jacob, the second child and oldest son, born in 1769, was the grandfather of George T. Jesse S., the father of George T., married Martha Thomas. He was an extensive dealer in coal lands in the Shamokin Valley, Pa., and was one of the pioneers of the Middle coal fields. He also owned a store in Newtown. George T. was reared in Newtown and educated at West Town boarding school and Haverford college. In 1845 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Phineas Jenks, of Newtown, and in 1847 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1850. He began practice the same year at Fox Hill, N. J. In 1852 he located in Newtown, where he has been in active practice 35 years. His mother is living in Bristol, at the age of 84 years, with her two sons, William E. and Joseph T.

ISAAC W. HICKS, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Hulmeville, this county, January 20, 1809. He is a son of Edward and Sarah (Worstall) Hicks. His first ancestor in Bucks county was his great-grandfather, Gilbert Hicks, a son of Col. Isaac Hicks of the English army. In 1746 he married Mary, a daughter of Joseph Rodman, of Long Island, N. Y., and the same year settled in Bensalem township, this county. He was one of the early judges of Bucks county, and on account of reading General Howe's proclamation during the revolution, though he was in sympathy with the American cause, he was driven from the county by the federals,

and went to New York. After peace was declared he went to Nova Scotia, where he is supposed to have been assassinated. He had several children. Isaac, the eldest, was born in Bensalem, April 21, 1748. He married his cousin, Catherine Hicks, daughter of Edward Hicks, a merchant of New York city. The issue of this union was three children: Gilbert E., Eliza V. and Edward. He was a prominent citizen of his day and held several county offices, among them justice of the courts. He died October 5, 1836. Edward Hicks, his youngest son, was born in Attleboro, this county, April 4, 1780, and married Sarah Worstall in 1803, by whom he had five children: Mary H., Susan W., Isaac W., Elizabeth T. and Sarah. He was the first of the family to join the Society of Friends, and afterward became a prominent minister in the Society. He settled in Newtown in 1811 and embarked in the coach and sign painting business. He was a natural artist and prominent among his paintings were "Signing the Declaration of Independence," and "Washington Crossing the Delaware." He died in Newtown, August 23, 1849. Isaac W. Hicks, his third child and only son, was reared in Newtown. In early life he was associated with his father in the coach painting business, but most of his life has been spent in farming. He was married in 1857 to Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Garrett) Penrose, of Horsham, Pa., by whom he had four children: Sarah W., Edward, Tacie A. (deceased) and William P.

JOHN HOLCOMB, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Upper Makefield township, this county, December 4, 1802, and is a son of Samuel and Anna A. (Van Horn) Holcomb. His father was a farmer of Upper Makefield, and reared a family of eleven children: Sarah, who married Samuel Ross; Mary, who married Benjamin Beans; Elizabeth, who married William Hibbs; John, Anna A., who married David Phillips; Hannah, who married William Martindell; Samuel, Phebe, Matilda, who married Cary Longshore; DeWitt C. and George. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Holcomb, married Mary Green. He was a son of Samuel, who married Eleanor Barber. He was a son of John, a native of England, who settled in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1705, where he lived until his death. Samuel and his wife, Anna Amelia Van Horn, settled in Upper Makefield township in 1798. Our subject was reared in Upper Makefield and was married October 10, 1824, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lambert and Phebe Hibbs, of Newtown township, by whom he has had five children: Oliver H., Joseph, Phebe, William and Hannah. Mr. Holcomb located in Newtown in 1838 and was actively engaged in farming until 1861, when he removed to the borough, where he has since resided. His farm in the township is occupied by his son Oliver H., who married Cynthia Scarborough in 1855 and has two children, William P. and Anna, the former being professor of history and civics in Swarthmore college.

J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, conveyancer and civil engineer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Newtown township October 3, 1843, and is a son of David and Rachel B. (Child) Hutchinson. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Hutchinson, a farmer of Northampton township, whose wife was Sarah Twining, and by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth, Rebecca (Mrs. Chapman Buckman), Thomas (married Esther Smith) and David, who was a physician and a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in Bristol and subsequently removed to Newtown, where he resided until his death, December 31, 1871. He had two children who grew to maturity: Edward S. and J. Pemberton, who was reared in Newtown and educated in the Polytechnic college at Philadelphia. He was graduated in 1865 and went to Colorado, and opened a chemical laboratory and was a mine examiner and also engaged in prospecting for railroads. In 1867 he returned from the west and located in Newtown. He was at first assistant engineer and subsequently chief engineer of the Newtown railroad. He has been engaged in his present business for the past nine years.

STEPHEN T. JANNEY, farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in the house which he now occupies November 15, 1817. His first American ancestor was Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England, who, with his wife Margery, settled in Newtown on the farm now occupied by Stephen T. in 1683. The parents of Stephen T. were Jacob and Frances (Briggs) Janney. Jacob was a son of Richard and Sarah (Worth) Janney; Richard a son of Thomas and Martha (Mitchell) Janney; Thomas a son of Jacob and Mary (Hough) Janney, and Jacob a son of Thomas and Margery mentioned above. Thomas and Margery came up the Delaware July 29, 1683, in the ship "Endeavour" from London. He was in his 50th year and had been a minister of the Society of Friends twenty-eight years. The farm which was purchased by him in 1683 has never been out of the Janney family. There was a saw-mill on the farm from its settlement until 1872. The grist-mill was erected by Jacob Janney in 1816 and is still in use. Jacob had thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Thomas, Richard, Jacob, John L., Martha (Mrs. Robert Simpson), Sarah (Mrs. Joshua Dungan), William, Joseph, Mahlon and Stephen T. The last married Harriet P., daughter of William H. and Mary (Paxson) Johnson, of Buckingham township. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Johnson, a prominent citizen of Buckingham township, and a son of William Johnson. Mr. Janney has five children: Calvin P., Horace, William H., Marietta and Frances (Mrs. Wilmer Briggs). During the revolution the residence of Mr. Janney was occupied by soldiers of the federal army.

GEORGE A. JENKS, attorney-at-law, P. O. Newtown, is a son of the late Dr. Phineas and Amelia (Snyder) Jenks. His father practised medicine in Newtown for nearly fifty years. He was a student of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1837-8, and for several years a member of the legislature. He was also one of the founders of St. Luke's Episcopal church in Newtown. His wife, Amelia, was the oldest child and only daughter of Governor Simon Snyder. Thomas Jenks, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent man in the affairs of Bucks county in his day and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1797-8. George A. was born in Newtown October 9, 1829. His early education was received at the Newtown academy. July 4, 1850, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with James C. Van Dyke, of Philadelphia, then United States district attorney. April 16, 1853, he was admitted to practice in the district court and common pleas of Philadelphia. After taking a full course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1853, the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws were conferred on him. January 13, 1855, he was admitted to the supreme court of Pennsylvania; October 8, 1855, to the circuit and district courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and January 19, 1858, to the courts of Bucks county. He practiced in Philadelphia until February, 1859, then removed to Newtown, where he has since practiced. In political preferences he is a republican, but has never allowed the use of his name as a candidate for office, and has held no office except chief Burgess of Newtown borough seven years and school director nineteen years. He is a member of the Episcopal church and has been a warden and vestryman for several years. In 1850 he was married to Ellen, daughter of Jesse and Susan B. Davis. Two children were born to this union, both of whom died at an early age.

JESSE LEEDOM, retired, P. O. Newtown, was born in Newtown township September 13, 1822, and is a son of Charles and Lydia (McCarty) Leedom, the former a farmer by occupation, who lived and died in Newtown. He had six children who grew to maturity: Jesse, David, Edward, Elizabeth (Mrs. Gardner Kelly), Thomas and Mary (Mrs. Edward Taylor). His paternal grandfather, Jesse, was a farmer of Newtown township, where he lived and died. His wife was Mary Twining, by whom he had five children who grew to maturity: Edward, David, Charles, Eliza

and Rachel. His paternal great-grandfather was Richard Leedom, who was a son of one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from England about the time of Penn's second visit, in the early part of the last century. He settled in Northampton, was a farmer and merchant, accumulated a large fortune and died there. His children were: Jesse, Joseph, Benjamin, William, Lizzie, Rachel and Sarah. The mother of our subject was a native of Muncie, this state, and was one of a family of eighteen children and of Irish descent. Jesse Leedom was reared in Newtown, and was engaged in farming for forty years. In 1870 he retired and removed to Newtown, where he has since resided. He has been twice married. His first wife was Achsah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Staples, of Newtown, whom he married in 1847, and his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah P. Mitchell, of Newtown. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Leedom were Thomas and Elizabeth McCarty.

ELIJAH MARTINDELL, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Newtown township April 11, 1813, and is a son of Isaac and Rachel (Bonham) Martindell. His paternal grandfather was John Martindell, who married, February 9, 1746, Mary Strickland, by whom he had twelve children: Joseph, John, William, Rachel, Sarah, Miles, Strickland, Amos, Jonathan, Thomas, Isaac and Mary. John, husband of Mary Strickland, was a son of John and Mary (Bridgeman) Martindell, who came from England in 1684 and settled near Newtown. They had six children: William, Thomas, Ann, Mary, Alabrethe and John. The father of Elijah, Isaac, was born December 2, 1767. He had four children: Esther, who married Gerrett D. Percy; Elijah, Mary, who married William Hellyer; and Sarah, who married Joseph Martindell. Elijah was reared on the homestead of his father, where he resided until 1884, when he removed to Newtown. In February, 1888, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Esther (Martindell) Harvey, of Buckingham township, by whom he had nine children: Isaac, Caroline, Esther H., Marcus L. and Frank, deceased, and Thomas H., Rachel, John and Mary E.

JOHN S. MERRICK, real estate dealer and conveyancer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Upper Makefield township. He is a descendant of Samuel and Rachel (Heston) Merrick, who were among the pioneers of Upper Makefield, their residence being occupied by General Greene as his headquarters in 1776. Samuel Merrick had six children: John, Enos, Mary, Zebulon, Hannah and Samuel. Of these, Enos married Mercy Wilson, by whom he had seven children: Fannie, Sarah, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, David and Isaac. The father of John S., David, married Jemima Scott, and was a farmer of Upper Makefield, where he was born and reared. He had five sons: Charles (deceased), John S., Enos, I. Wilson and Henry S. John S. was reared in Upper Makefield and resided there until 1865, when he removed to Newtown and engaged in the real estate business, conveyancing and surveying. He married Sarah E., daughter of Stacey and Elizabeth (Lee) Watson, of Middletown, and by her has one child, W. Aubrey.

HENRY MITCHELL, quarryman and stone-cutter, P. O. Newtown, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, July 29, 1830, and is a son of John and Sarah (Tippett) Mitchell. He came to America in 1852. He followed his trade in Brooklyn, N. Y., for six months, and from there went to New Haven, Conn., and worked at his trade in various places until 1868. He then located in Bristol and operated a quarry in Yardleyville for fifteen years. In 1883 he came to Newtown, where he has since operated a quarry. He turns out over two thousand tons of stone a year for building purposes. This stone is shipped to all sections of the country and the industry is one of the leading ones of Newtown. He employs about fifteen hands.

EDWARD A. TOMLINSON, proprietor of the Whitehall hotel, P. O. Newtown, was born in Bensalem township, this county, November 3, 1832, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Vandegrift) Tomlinson. His grandfather, Jesse Tomlinson, was born in Bensalem in 1766, and was a descendant of the Tomlinsons who settled in

Bensalem in the early part of the 18th century. He married Sarah, a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Wilson, by whom he had three children: Jesse, Rhoda and Charles. The last named was born in Bensalem January 20, 1803, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife, Sarah A., was a daughter of William B. and Christiana Vandegrift, of Bensalem, whose paternal ancestors settled in Bensalem in 1679. Charles Tomlinson had three children: Julia A. (Mrs. Elwood T. Carver), Eliza (deceased) and Edward A. Our subject was reared in Bensalem and was engaged in farming there until 1880, when he removed to Newtown and embarked in the hotel business. His hotel, the "Whitehall," is one of the principal hostleries of Newtown. Mr. Tomlinson was married, April 28, 1864, to Rebecca A., daughter of James and Mary (Kinsey) Vanzandt, of Bensalem township. Her paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth Vanzandt, natives of Germany and early settlers of Bensalem. Her maternal grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth Kinsey, were natives of England and early settlers of Bristol. Mr. Tomlinson has three children: Irene, Carrie and Charles. In 1878 Mr. Tomlinson was elected commissioner of Bucks county for a term of three years. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Order of Red Men. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES L. TORBERT, retired, P. O. Newtown, was born in the township of Newtown, December 5, 1827, and is a son of James M. and Mary W. (Simpson) Torbert. His paternal grandfather was James Torbert, of Upper Makefield township. He was a son of James Torbert, and an early settler of Upper Makefield, and he married Margaret McNair, by whom he had eleven children: Martha, Absalom, Hannah, Ann, Alice, James M., Elizabeth, Samuel, John K., Charles and Margaret. Of these James M. was born December 25, 1795. He married Mary W., daughter of William Simpson, of Upper Makefield township, by whom he had seven children: William S., Isabella M. (Mrs. John Keith), Caroline (Mrs. James Robinson), Mary A. (Mrs. Joseph M. Scott), James L., John W. and Anthony T. James L. was reared in Newtown and engaged in farming until 1875, when he retired. He married Maria C., daughter of Isaac and Ann (Torbert) Van Artsdalen, of Northampton township, by whom he has three children living: Anna Mary (Mrs. William H. Janney), Horace G. and Lizzie D. (Mrs. Elijah S. Stewart).

AARON TWINING, farmer, P. O. Wrightstown, was born November 29, 1821, and is a son of Jacob and Margery (Croasdale) Twining. His grandparents were Stephen and Mary (Wilkinson) Twining. Stephen was a son of John and Elizabeth (Kirk) Twining. John was a son of Stephen and Abigail (Young) Twining. Stephen, Sr., with his father, William, came from Eastham, Mass., in 1695, bought a large tract of land in the lower end of Newtown township, lying west of Newtown creek and adjoining the Neshaminy. William and his father, William, who are believed to be the first emigrants of the Twining name to this country, came from England about the year 1640 to Cape Cod, Mass., removed to Eastham, Mass., in 1645, and from thence William, Jr., and his son, Stephen, came to Newtown, Bucks county, in 1695. The grandfather of Aaron was a farmer of Newtown, and his son, Jacob, was also a farmer. The latter had the following children: Stephen, Elisha, Charles and Mary A. (Mrs. Eleazer Wilkinson), deceased; and Croasdale, Isaac, Aaron and Deborah (Mrs. Charles R. Scarborough), living. Aaron has always resided in Newtown and occupies a part of the old homestead of his father and grandfather. He married Emily, daughter of Charles and Anna (Smith) Trego, a descendant of Peter Trego, who settled in Bucks county in 1682. Two children have been born to this union: Fannie M. (deceased) and Anna H.

CYRUS T. VANARTSDALEN, farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Northampton township, April 5, 1823, and is a son of Isaac and Ann (Torbert) Vanartsdalen. His paternal grandfather, Garrett, was an extensive landholder in Northampton township, and a prominent citizen of his day. His wife was Euphemia Hogeland. He was a son of the pioneer, John Vanartsdalen, of Holland Dutch descent. The

maternal grandfather of Cyrus Vanartsdalen was James Torbert, son of James, a pioneer of Upper Makefield. Garrett Vanartsdalen reared a family of four children: John, Simon, Isaac and Maria. Isaac Vanartsdalen was a farmer of Northampton township where he died. His children were: Garrett, James T., Theodore M., Cyrus T., Margaret A. (Mrs. Wynkoop McNair), Alice E. (Mrs. James Anderson), Maria (Mrs. James L. Torbert) and Isaac K. Our subject was reared in Northampton township, and settled in Newtown in 1859, where he has since resided. December 15, 1847, he married Jane E., daughter of Jacob and Maria Cornell, of Northampton township, by whom he has had three children: Mary C., deceased; Alice E., deceased; and Isaac T., born March 28, 1857.

JAMES R. VAN HORN, retired, P. O. Newtown, was born in Northampton township, this county, March 21, 1818, and is a son of Abram and Susan (Ruckman) Van Horn. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Van Horn, a native of Northampton township, a farmer by occupation, and a son of Abram Van Horn, who settled in Northampton township about 1720. His maternal grandfather was James Ruckman, a son of Thomas Ruckman, of New Jersey. James Van Horn was reared in Northampton township, and on attaining his majority engaged in farming, and was a dealer in cattle upward of twenty years. In 1869 he removed to Newtown, where he has since resided. He married in 1872 Anna, daughter of John and Betsey (Hart) Craven, of Northampton township.

EPHRAIM A. WHITE, retired farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Falls township, this county, October 8, 1813, and is a son of George and Abby (Anderson) White. His father was a farmer by occupation; in early life in Newtown, and later in Penn's Manor, where he died. His maternal grandfather was Joshua Anderson, a farmer of Lower Makefield. Ephraim A. served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade at Penn's Manor and at Wrightstown, and followed his trade at the latter place for five years. In 1850 he located at Southampton and engaged in farming, moving to Newtown township in 1857, and continuing farming until 1868, when he retired, and removed to the borough. He was married twice: his wives being sisters, daughters of Henry and Hannah (Davis) Watson, of Horsham, Montgomery county. He has five children: Hannah, Abbie, Anna Leah, Oscar and Laura. Mr. White traces his descent from an English family of that name which settled along the Neshaminy above Bristol, on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, prior to the coming of William Penn, and whose immediate descendants were among the large property holders and tax-payers between 1680 and 1750.

OSCAR W. WHITE, produce commission merchant, Philadelphia, was born at Penn's Park, Bucks county, in 1845, and is a son of Ephraim A. and Lydia L. (Watson) White. His paternal grandfather was George White of Penn's Manor. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on the farm, and received an academic education. In 1868 he was married to Annie M., daughter of Dr. John Dyer, of Dyerstown, and by her has one child, Mary D. On his mother's side, Mr. White is descended from Thomas Watson, who came to the Falls in 1702, from county Cumberland, England. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends.

HARRY C. WORSTALL, hardware merchant, P. O. Newtown, was born in Upper Makefield township, October 15, 1844, and is a son of Hugh and Mercy Worstall. He was reared in Upper Makefield township, in whose schools he was educated, and also attended the Millersville, Pa., academy, and the Poughkeepsie business college. In 1865, after leaving college, he went to Philadelphia, and was a book-keeper there two years. In 1868 he embarked in the hardware business in Newtown, and has followed that business successfully to the present time. He was married in 1871 to Martha, daughter of William and Rebecca (Smith) Janney, of Newtown, by whom he has two children: Rebecca and Mabel.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—NOCKAMIXON.

L. M. ALTHOUSE, merchant, P. O. Kintnersville, was born in 1842. The original Althouse in this county settled in Bedminster township. Daniel, grandfather of L. M., married a Wirt, to whom three children were born. Samuel, the oldest, was born and reared on the original fifty acres of land purchased by his ancestors. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Mittman, of Bucks county, by whom he had nine children, of whom seven are living. Our subject was the second son. He lived at home till he was 21 years old, going to school during the winter months. In 1868 he located at this place, where he has since continued in business. He was married in 1866 to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Kiser, of Nockamixon township. They have two children: Charles Franklin and Sarah Estella, both attending school at Kutztown. Mr. Althouse is a very active man. His store is filled with all kinds of seasonable goods and is well patronized. He is postmaster under the Cleveland administration. He belongs to the order of Red Men. He is a member of the Reformed church and in politics a democrat.

FRANK BEAN, postmaster and merchant, P. O. Nockamixon, was born in 1840. His father, Jacob, married Elizabeth Trouger, daughter of Jacob Trouger, of this county. They had nine children, Frank being the fifth son. Jacob was a tailor by trade, an occupation he followed for some twenty years, after that farming the remainder of his life. Frank remained at home till he became a young man, and with a good common-school education left home and learned the bricklaying trade, which he followed till 1872, when he located at this place. In 1871 he was married to Rosa, daughter of Joseph Kiefer, of Northampton county. No children as yet have blessed this happy union. Mr. Bean has his establishment well stocked with all kinds of goods found in a country store. He is a great reader and has quite an extensive library.

WILSON W. BEAN, merchant and manufacturer, P. O. Nockamixon, was born in this township in 1853. His father, Henry, was born in Richland township, this county, in 1813 and died in 1882. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of John Hager. Nine children were born to this union, of whom Wilson was the eighth. The mother died in 1856. The father was again married in 1861 to Sarah Fritz, who had four children. Henry Bean was a shoemaker and followed that business up to the time of his death, doing a wholesale trade, the goods being mostly sold in this county. Wilson W. learned the trade of his father and keeps an average of fifteen men employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He married Ida, daughter of Josiah Rufe, of this township. She has borne him two children: Bertha Estella and Chester Clarence. Mr. Bean has recently built a handsome new residence near his old home. He is a member of the Lutheran church and superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics he is a democrat.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. CORCORAN, P. O. Upper Black's Eddy, was born November 8, 1827. His father, Patrick Corcoran, came from county Kings, Ireland, about 1826, and located in New York city. He married Hannah Fell, who bore him five children, John being the only son. At the age of 16 he learned the cabinet-making trade and worked at it until he was 21. At the age of 22 he joined the miners and

engineers then located at West Point and remained there three years. After that he was employed two years by the government in Mexico on the Rio Grande. In 1854 he came to Bucks county and assumed charge of the hotel, then the property of his brother-in-law. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company of volunteers, which joined the 140th regiment as company G. The regiment was soon mustered into service at Doylestown and proceeded to Washington. He was engaged in battle at the Peninsula, at the siege of Yorktown and at Fair Oaks, receiving at the last-named battle a severe wound from a minie ball May 31, 1862. In consequence of this wound he was out of active service two months. At the expiration of that time he again joined his regiment and served until the expiration of his time, September 30, 1864. He then returned to Bucks county and in 1866 was elected by the democratic party to the office of sheriff. He served one term in that capacity with credit.

G. W. GRIM, physician, P. O. Revere, was born in Montgomery county in 1832. His great-grandfather, John Grim (a native of Prussia), with his wife, by the name of Fisher, and a family of twelve children, first settled on the present site of Norristown, Montgomery county, about the year 1700. The children grew up and scattered into Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. The grandfather, George Grim, remained in Montgomery county and was married to Elizabeth Favinger, whose parents also emigrated from Prussia. He had one son and two daughters. The daughters died single. The son, Adam, married Christiana, daughter of Daniel Dismant, of English and Irish extraction, whose family first settled in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Our subject is a son of this union. He remained at home with his parents until 14 years of age, when his father was killed on the Reading railroad. The following nine years were employed in stove moulding, teaching and attending school at Washington Hall, Trappe, Montgomery county. He received a good academic education, after which he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Koons, by whom he has had the following children: Ida, deceased; F. Harvey, a graduate of Jefferson Medical college; Warren, deceased; George Melvin, at home, also a graduate of Jefferson Medical college; A. Florence, now Mrs. Bigley; I. Webster, Frank S., Harry E., Cora B., Nora E. and James S. In 1859 Dr. Grim came to Nockamixon township and has since been engaged in practice here. He also superintends the work on his farm. The family are members of the Reformed church, and the doctor is a democrat.

HENRY and AUSTIN McCARTY, the former a farmer and the latter a retired merchant, P. O. Bucksville, are sons of Nicholas McCarty. Edward and Thomas McCarty, with their parents, Nicholas and Unity, came from the south of Ireland and located in Haycock and Nockamixon townships. Four children were born to Edward, one of whom died when quite young. Thomas, Nicholas and John grew to manhood, and at their father's death inherited equal shares of the two hundred and fifty acres purchased by their father. Thomas remained on the homestead and had two sons: Nicholas B. and Justus. Nicholas, at the age of 21, married Julia Kohl and had two sons, Henry and Austin, and four daughters. Henry was born in 1836 on the original tract purchased by Edward, a part of which he now owns. In 1871 he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Allen and Lydia McCarty, of Haycock township. Their children are: Arthur, Nora, Selestia, Grace and Blanche. Mr. McCarty purchased from his mother the farm consisting of forty-eight acres and has always led the life of a farmer. He is a member of the Catholic church and in politics a democrat.

Austin, the second son of Nicholas, was born in Nockamixon township in 1838. He received a good education and remained at home on the farm until he was 25 years old. In 1872 he married Lucinda, daughter of Nicholas Buck. They have

three children: Frank, Henry and Stella. Mr. McCarty has been an active and progressive man. He was a merchant at Bucksville for many years. He has retired from the mercantile business, but still retains the position of postmaster. In 1881 he was elected by the democratic party to the office of recorder, which position he faithfully and ably filled. The family are members of the Catholic church.

THOMAS Y. McCARTY, merchant, P. O. Bucksville, was born in 1850. Thomas and Edward McCarty, two brothers, came from Cork, Ireland, to America about the year 1737, and purchased two hundred and twenty-three acres of land in Haycock and two hundred and fifty in Nockamixon. Edward took possession of the land in Nockamixon. He is known to have had two sons, Nicholas and John. Thomas is presumed to have had no children and adopted his brother's son, John, as the latter came into possession of the land in Haycock township at the death of Thomas. John had three sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Nicholas, was the father of three sons, Ross Thomas, John D. and Paul Abner, who was the oldest, and who married Louisa McIntyre, who bore him seven sons and two daughters. Paul died in 1869. His widow is still living, at the age of 77. Thomas Y. was the youngest son. In 1877 he married Isabella McCarty. Four children have been born to this union: Leo, Angels, Roscoe and Alacoque, all of whom are now living. Nine years ago Mr. McCarty located at his present place, where he carries on quite an extensive business, dealing in general merchandise. He has also a farm, the work of which he superintends. He is a member of the Catholic church and a republican.

SEXTUS C. PURSELL, Philadelphia, was born in Nockamixon township March 31, 1841. He received his education in the public schools, the Milford, N. J. academy, and at the New York Conference seminary, at Charlotteville, N. Y. October 1, 1863, he entered the service of the Belvidere Delaware railroad company, as clerk in the superintendent's office, at Lambertville, N. J. He remained in that position until December 1, 1867, when he resigned to accept the agency of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, at Bethlehem, Pa. He remained there but a few months when he was promoted to a position in the general office of the company at Mauch Chunk. A change in the management of the company's railroad led to his resignation, and he returned to his native place. May 1, 1870, he again entered the service of the Belvidere road, in the office of the superintendent, and in the fall of the same year was elected member of assembly for Bucks county, and was re-elected in 1871. June 1, 1874, he was appointed ticket agent for the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Kensington station, Philadelphia, and he still holds that position. He was married January 14, 1875, to Camilla I. Gwinner. They have had three children, one of whom died in 1885 at the age of nine years.

D. ROTHROCK, pastor of the Reformed church, P. O. Kintnersville, was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1830. His parents were Jonathan and Susanna (Derr) Rothrock. His grandparents were Samuel Rothrock and his wife Anna Margareth, whose maiden name was Price. His grandparents, and afterwards his parents, resided on the same farm, about one mile from Hellertown. Samuel had four sons and six daughters. Jonathan was the eighth child, and next to the youngest son. He married Susanna, daughter of Daniel Derr, of Northampton county. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Jonathan died when in his 74th year, and his wife when in her 69th year. David was the fourth child. He remained at home, going to school whenever he could, till he was in his 17th year. He then commenced teaching, and afterward for two summers attended Tremont seminary at Norristown, of which Rev. Samuel Aaron was principal. From that time on, he was engaged in teaching during the winter months at first, and later nearly the whole year, till he was 25 years of age. In 1852 he married Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lerch) Hess. They have two children, George W. and Jacob J., the latter a minister in

Lansdale, Montgomery county. It was in 1856 that Mr. Rothrock began to study for the ministry, Dr. D. F. Brendle, pastor of several congregations of the Reformed church near Bethlehem, Pa., being his preceptor. He was ordained in 1858. He has been in charge of his present congregation for twenty-eight years, and since 1880 has been located at Kintnersville. His church, of which he has so long been pastor, belongs to the Durham charge.

JACOB SUMSTONE, deceased, was born in Nockamixon township in 1821 and died in 1886. His father, Jacob, married Catherine Afflerback and by her had eight children, of whom Jacob, Jr., the fourth, was born and reared on his father's farm. He was married to Hester Clymer, to whom two children were born. She died in 1859, and in 1868 he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Peter and Mary (Springer) Laubenshtine. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Annie Mary, Alice, Lizzie and Eva; Katie May and Jacob Warren, the two youngest, are deceased. Mr. Sumstone was in his day a prominent citizen, having taken an active part in the politics of his county. His widow and children remain on the farm, which consists of one hundred acres, some of which are valuable timber land. Mr. Sumstone owned other tracts of land in this and Springfield townships. In politics he was a democrat.

CHAPTER XL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—NORTHAMPTON.

JOSEPH C. CAMM, retired farmer, was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1819, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Grant) Camm. His maternal ancestors are Scotch. John Camm, grandfather of Joseph C., who was a tradesman in England, located in Philadelphia, where he died and was buried at the corner of Third and Pine streets. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His son, William, was a hatter in his younger days. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Grant, who died August 23, 1825, and is buried at Woodland cemetery. His second wife was Susan Ann Martine. By the first marriage there were ten children and by the second six. He died September 1, 1860. Of all his children Joseph C. is the only one living. The latter was reared in Philadelphia to the age of 21 years, spending his summers in Bucks county. He received his education in the schools of Philadelphia, Abington, Lambertville and Lexington. On reaching maturity he engaged with the hardware firm of Baker & Moss, Philadelphia, with whom he remained for three years, after which he turned his attention to agriculture. He located in his present home, which is one of the landmarks of the county, having been erected in 1739 by Judge Henry Wynkoop, a member of the continental congress. In this home General Washington frequently visited Judge Wynkoop with his staff, among whom was Colonel Monroe. Mr. Camm was married February 8, 1843, to Miss Martha Feaster, of Northampton township, a daughter of Aaron Feaster, who was the great-grandchild of John Feaster, the pioneer of the family in this county. Aaron Feaster married Matilda Cornell and they were the parents of seven children. Of these all are deceased except the wife of our subject. In the old stone house now owned by Ephraim Feaster, seven generations have found their home, the place having been in the family name since the early part of the

eighteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Camm have had five children, of whom one, William, died in his youth. Those living are: Matilda, wife of Dr. William T. Sudler, of Bridgeville, Del.; Elizabeth B., wife of George W. Cornell; Edward, married to Sallie Marshall, lives with his parents, and Addie. Mr. Camm is a democrat politically. For many years he was director of the schools of the township.

MAHLON B. CRAVEN, retired farmer, P. O. Richboro, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, April 15, 1821, his parents being Isaac and Christiana Craven. The family is of English origin. Thomas Craven, great-grandfather of Mahlon, with his brother Giles, was the first who came to America and settled in Bucks county. Giles died without posterity and Thomas is the direct ancestor of the family in this county. He died in 1799, aged 84, and was interred in the old burying ground in Warminster, used by the Craven and Van Zant families. James, the son of Thomas, was the grandfather of our subject. He married Adrianna Krusen, a native of Bucks county. James died in 1825 and his wife about 1844. Isaac, father of Mahlon, was the youngest of their children. He was a farmer and made that his life work, except such time as he devoted to travelling. He married Christiana Van Buskirk and they had five children, of whom three grew to maturity: Mahlon, Edmund and Emily Ann, deceased, wife of Lewis R. Praul. Isaac, father of the above, died January 17, 1878, his widow surviving him a short time. The family were connected with the Dutch Reformed church. Mahlon received his education in the common schools of the township, but like many others obtained the greater part of his scholastic attainments by his own efforts, after the close of schooling days. He followed farming until 1858, since which time he has given most of his attention to literature. He was married November 12, 1850, to Isabella Test, of Philadelphia, who died in 1858. They had three children, of whom one, Milissa, has since deceased. Those living are Miriam and Cecelia. Mr. Craven's literary efforts have been chiefly confined to the discussion of religious subjects, and include some twenty-five critical reviews of prevailing beliefs from a liberal standpoint. His largest work is entitled "Criticism on the Theological Idea of Deity," a book of three hundred and fifteen pages. His works have sold over a large range of territory, being handled by houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

GEORGE W. CORNELL, P. O. Newtown, was born October 17, 1841, in the old house which was built in 1747 and torn down in 1861, his parents being Adrian and Mary Ann (Van Horn) Cornell. Adrian Cornell was born December 21, 1818, and was reared on the farm where our subject now resides, as were his father and grandfather, it being the original location of the family on coming to the county from Long Island. He was educated in the schools of the vicinity, and made farming his life occupation. He built the family mansion, an imposing stone edifice, which was erected in 1860 at a vast expense. Adrian Cornell was married January 8, 1840, to Mary Ann Van Horne, of Bucks county. They were the parents of one child, George W. Mr. Cornell was an active man in business. He became associated with the Bucks County Agricultural society, of which he was for some years the president, succeeding his brother, James C. Cornell. He was a stockholder in the Newtown bank. He died September 17, 1870, and is buried at the Union cemetery, at Richboro. His widow resides at the homestead. George W. Cornell, subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of the vicinity, and spent three years in the Tennent school at Hartsville. He has always resided where he does now. He was married, October 10, 1871, to Sallie C. Lukens, who died May 23, 1873. He was married to his present wife, June 6, 1877. Her name was Libbie B. Camm, daughter of Joseph C. Camm. He is a member of the republican party, and the older Cornells were whigs. His wife and mother are members of the Richboro Dutch Reformed church. He is a stockholder in the Newtown bank, and in the Second National bank at Frankford.

THEODORE CORNELL, farmer, P. O. Holland, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, February 28, 1840, in a house which stood on the site of his present residence, his parents being James C. and Judith S. (Everett) Cornell. James C. was reared on the old Cornell homestead, and became one of the most successful farmers of Bucks county. He was one of the organizers of the Bucks County Agricultural society, and was its president for a number of years. He kept a large dairy, and was widely known for his success in farm management. He died February 1, 1865. His widow survived until 1879. They are buried at the cemetery at Richboro. Theodore was reared at the place where he now resides. He was educated in the neighboring schools, and was married, February 20, 1867, to Anna Buckman, of Middletown township, daughter of Levi Buckman. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell were the parents of three children, one of whom, Walter L., died in infancy. Those living are Eva B. and James Russell, the latter of whom is attending Swarthmore college. Mr. Cornell is a member of the Newtown Lodge A. Y. M. He erected his present residence in 1885, and \$15,000 would not duplicate it.

ISAAC EASTBURN, retired, P. O. Richboro, was born in Southampton township, near Scottsville, February 4, 1818, his parents being Joseph and Alice (Krusen) Eastburn. His mother's ancestors are from Holland, and it is supposed that the progenitors of his father came to the country in the time of William Penn. Benjamin Eastburn, grandfather of our subject, was born in Bucks county, where he followed farming. He married a Miss Newell. They died in Northampton township. Joseph Eastburn, father of Isaac, was reared in Northampton township, moved to Southampton, and lived there until he died. He married Alice Krusen, and they had eleven children, of whom our subject is the only one living. He was a farmer, but in the later years of his life kept store at Scottsville. He was a Presbyterian and died in 1844. Isaac, our subject, was reared in Southampton township to the age of 16, and then came to the "Bear" to learn the trade of a wheelwright with Nicholas Larzalere, where he remained five years, and then went to New Hope and carried on a shop for a short time. He then returned to Richboro and conducted a shop for about nine years. He then bought a farm at the upper end of the village, and commenced farming, but has lived retired since 1883. He was married December 28, 1843, to Miss Rachel Randall, of Richboro, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Randall. Her father died in 1837, and her mother in 1867. The former is buried in the old Southampton Baptist burying ground, and the latter in the cemetery at Richboro. She is a member of the Reformed church. He is a republican politically.

EPHRAIM P. FEASTER, farmer, P. O. Newtown, was born in Northampton township, November 5, 1841. The first of the family in this country were three brothers who came from Amsterdam and settled, one on Long Island, one in Catawissa, this state, and the third, John Feaster, who was the ancestor of Ephraim P., in Holland, this county. John Feaster was born in 1708, and died December 19, 1775. His wife, Mary, was born in 1706 and died May 28, 1774. Their son David was born April 8, 1740, and died September 28, 1808. He was married September 13, 1768, to Mary Hageman, who was born March 8, 1743, and died May 28, 1783. Their son, Aaron, grandfather of Ephraim P., was born October 30, 1772, and died July 18, 1860. He was married May 29, 1801, to Matilda Cornell, who was born April 20, 1779, and died December 22, 1858. Their children were: Jane, who married Henry D. Phillips; Sarah A., who married Vorhees Quick; Maria, who married Theodore Morris; Elizabeth, who married Dr. C. S. Baker; Martha, who married Joseph C. Camm; David, father of Ephraim P., and John. David Feaster was born February 26, 1808, and was married February 26, 1836, to Mary, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Phillips, of Lawrenceville, N. J., by whom he had four children: Mary E., Aaron and Theodore, deceased, and Ephraim P. Mr. Feaster was a prominent farmer of Northampton, and by his own

exertions, accumulated a large property. He was an honest and upright citizen and took an active part in church matters, contributing largely of his means to the Dutch Reformed church of Addisville, in Northampton township, being the largest contributor towards the erection of the present church edifice, besides leaving \$1,500 by his will to the church and for the care of the Feaster and Hageman cemetery. He died June 1, 1873. Mrs. Feaster was born September 10, 1805, and is still living. Ephraim P. was reared on the old Feaster homestead in this township, which is still owned in the family, and resided there until 1876, when he removed to Newtown, where he now resides. He was married, April 19, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) McMakin, of Philadelphia, born January 31, 1865, by whom he had seven children: David, Frank, Lizzie, Joseph, Dora, Agnes and Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Feaster are members of the Dutch Reformed church. He is a member of the Masonic order and a republican.

ISAIAH W. GEARHART, lumber manufacturer, P. O. Holland, was born in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, January 23, 1819, his parents being Henry and Phebe (Field) Gearhart. The Gearhart family were originally German. His father was a chair and spinning-wheel maker. When Isaiah W. was 8 years old he came to Bucks county to live with an uncle, Levi Field, who was a farmer. With him he lived until he was 16 years old, when he went to Montgomery county to learn the trade of carpenter, where he remained six years. He then went to Philadelphia and worked in the city about two years, after which he carried on contracting for about fifteen years. He then removed to his present location and bought the saw-mill, which he has operated ever since, adding many improvements to it. He was married in Montgomery county in May, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Eames, a native of Boston, a daughter of Robert Eames. Mr. Gearhart started out in life for himself, and has made his own way in the world, until he is now one of the wealthy men of the township. He is one of the directors of the Langhorne bank, and was formerly a director of the Newtown bank. He was a director of the Bustleton turnpike, and is now a director of the Feasterville and Holland turnpike. Mr. Gearhart is a member of the Newtown lodge, F. and A. M. He is a member of the Somerton church. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living. Those living are: Angeline, wife of Watson Spencer, in Falls township; Phebe Ann, wife of John Collum, lives in Oxford, Chester county; Martha Ann and Frank are at home. Mr. Gearhart has a flour mill at Rocksville, called the Rocksville mills, which has a capacity for grinding two hundred bushels per day.

ALFRED LUFF, deceased, was born in Tinicum township, where his father carried on the business of a tailor. At 18 years of age Alfred was given his freedom, as were all his brothers and sisters. After that he worked for various persons, and in 1849, in company with his brother Joseph, bought a farm in this township, near Richboro, three years later buying his brother's interest, and living there for twenty-eight years. He then removed to another farm which he owned in Richboro, now owned by his son Stephen B., where he died September 24, 1882. He was a thorough-going business man, and accumulated a handsome property, at the time of his death owning four farms, the "White Bear" hotel property in Richboro, and other interests. He was essentially a self-made man. His wife was Ruth, daughter of Jesse and Amy Slack of this township. She died in July, 1880. Their children were: Oliver J., born November 12, 1843, who inherited and is now keeping the White Bear hotel in Richboro; Darah, deceased; Franklin P., who lives on the old homestead; George R. and Henry K., both residents of this township; and Stephen B., who was the youngest of the family, and was born February 8, 1861. He was reared to farming, and on the death of his father bought from the estate the farm in Richboro, where his father died, and where he now lives. On November 21, 1883, he married Bella K., daughter of Thomas and Anna Scott, of Newtown

township. To their union two children have been born: Florence A., who died in infancy, and Herman B., born May 22, 1886. Alfred Luff was an example of what a man without early advantages can accomplish by industry, energy and good judgment.

GRIFFITH MILES, retired, P. O. Breadysville, is a son of Griffith and Jane (Beans) Miles, both deceased. They were natives of Montgomery county, where they were married and first settled. In 1800 they removed to this county, where they remained until their death. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are deceased; Jane, John and Susan. Lydia is living at the age of 91. Griffith Miles was born in Montgomery county February 9, 1800, and came with his parents the same year to Bucks county, Northampton township, where he has remained ever since. He has never been married. He lived with his parents until their death, after which he bought out the interests of the other heirs in the estate, to which he has since added until he now owns three hundred and fifty acres of fine farming land, beside other valuable property. His sister, who has managed the household affairs these many years, like himself was never married. She is the owner of about two hundred acres of good land and other property. Mr. Miles is one of the substantial citizens of the township and is greatly respected.

JOHN M. RULON, farmer, P. O. Breadysville, was born in Philadelphia, August 22, 1840, his parents being Ephraim and Jane (Megee) Rulon. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots and emigrated to this country from Bordeaux, France, in 1694, and located in Salem county, N. J. Mr. Rulon's grandfather on the maternal side, John Megee, was in business in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war of 1812, and having in his business a number of teams, he took them, and with the city pieces of artillery, formed a battery for the American service. He served through that war and after returning was accidentally drowned in the Delaware river, at Philadelphia. Ephraim Rulon, the father of John M., was born in 1806, and reared in Philadelphia, and carried on the business of a coppersmith. He married Jane Megee and they were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are still living: Mary Spear, of Baltimore, Md.; Samuel H., of New Bedford, Mass.; William E., George M., lately deceased; Harry E., Edward D., and John M., the subject of this sketch, who is a resident of Bucks county, the others being located in Philadelphia. Five of these brothers served their country in the late war. John M. enlisted in company G, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1863, and served sixteen months in the construction corps; after his discharge he volunteered for the defense of the national capital, and was three weeks in the trenches though not an enlisted man. He came to Bucks county at the age of eleven years and made his home with John Buckman, with whom he lived five years; leaving him to learn the trade of a machinist at Newtown. After the close of the war he returned to Newtown and resumed the business of farming. He married Mercy, daughter of John Buckman, and she died in 1866. In 1869 he was married to Hannah Gubbings, whose parents were born in London, England. The children of this union are: Rebbe, Annie, John B., Alfred B., and Ella, all of whom are living.

FRED SWARTZLANDER, physician, P. O. Richboro, was born at Yardley, Bucks county, September 21, 1848, his parents being Joseph and Abigail W. (Rankin) Swartzlander. Philip Swartzlander, great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born at Freiburg, in Swartzwald, Germany, and emigrated with his family to America, and located two miles north of Doylestown, on the Dublin road, opposite the old Abraham Delp property. With him came his son, Gabriel, five years of age, who was reared here, and married Salome Stout. Their original homestead was the Cope farm, opposite Delp's, and they owned other tracts adjoining, among which was the Abraham Delp tract of 400 acres. They had six children: Jacob, John, David, Joseph, Margaret and Catherine. The last lived in Doylestown and died in Philadelphia. The oldest child, Jacob, was the grand-

father of Fred. He came to Southampton township in 1808, bought Lightwood's house and mill (now Sterner's). His first wife was Elizabeth Cope, and they had the following children: Joseph, Abraham, Salome and Gabriel, deceased. His second wife was Elizabeth Moot. Their children were: Emily, Clara, Wilhelmina, and Harriet, who died in infancy. He and his first wife are buried at Feasterville, Southampton township. His second wife is still living at Bustleton. Joseph Swartzlander, father of Fred, was the oldest child of Jacob, and was reared in Southampton township, and learned the milling trade at Swartzlander's mill. At the age of twenty he set out on foot to travel. At Zanesville, O., he took the smallpox, but recovered, started ahead, and went on to New Orleans on a flat boat, to St. Louis on the steamboat and walked to Detroit, 564 miles. Coming north, he arrived on the shores of Lake Michigan. The site of the present metropolis, Chicago, was then a swamp. He then started for Rochester, via the Erie canal, and thence went to Boston, and from there returned home. A trip of this character at that time was both rare and hazardous. On his return he engaged in milling, which he is still engaged in, but has centered his interests in the lumbering business at Yardley. He has cut more hard timber than any man or firm in Bucks county. He is the father of nine children, seven living: Mary, Frank, Harry, Ella, Albert, Fred and Laura, Jacob and Abraham, deceased. Fred was born and reared in Yardley. He studied medicine at Doylestown in 1867 with his brother. He attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York, and afterward attended lectures at the old Jefferson college, at Philadelphia, and graduated in March, 1872. He located at Yardley, and practised there two years, associated with Dr. Joseph Smith. He came to Richboro in April, 1874. He was married July, 1877, to Miss Henrietta Slack, daughter of Joseph C. and Elizabeth B. Slack. They have two children living, Joseph and Louis. One child, Bessie, is dead. In 1884 Dr. Swartzlander, desiring to attend the International Medical association at Copenhagen, took an extensive tour through Europe. He has also travelled in the United States. During the war of the rebellion he was for three years an uncommissioned officer in company B, 6th regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Rush. This was Rush's Lancers regiment.

ALLEN TOMLINSON, farmer, P. O. Holland, was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, October 15, 1827, his parents being Aaron and Tacy (Carter) Tomlinson. William Tomlinson, grandfather of Allen, was a farmer and was born in Chester county, afterward removing to Byberry. His wife's maiden name was Malone. They were Friends, and are buried at the meeting-house in Byberry. Aaron Tomlinson, his son, was reared in Byberry, and followed general farming. He was married to Tacy Carter, and they had four children: Allen, Silas, Mary, and Mercy. Aaron Tomlinson died in 1838, and his widow survived him until 1884. She is buried at the William Penn cemetery at Somerton, and he at Byberry. Allen was five years old when he removed to Bucks county. He removed to Byberry upon the death of his father, and when 21 years old removed to where he now lives. He received his education in the common schools in the winter, working on the farm in the summer, and attended a private school one winter. He was married in January, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph K. and Mary H. Harding, of Moretown, Montgomery county. She died in the fall of 1868. They had seven children, of whom one, Annie, is deceased. Those living are: Ruth, Aaron, Albert, Julia, wife of Charles S. Atkinson; H. Ellis, and Frank C. Mr. Tomlinson married his present wife in 1870. Her name was Rebecca Hawkins, a native of Montgomery county. Mr. Tomlinson has been director of the public schools, and held other public offices of trust in the township. He is now superintending the grading and making of the Feasterville and Holland turnpike road. He is a republican politically.

JESSE B. TWINING, retired, P. O. Richboro, was born in Northampton township, September 25, 1817, his parents being Jacob and Priscilla (Buckman) Twining. Jacob Twining was born in Wrightstown township, but on the death of his father he moved to Northampton township. The mother of our subject was born in Falls township. Both are buried at the Friends' burying-ground at Wrightstown. Jesse B. was reared in Northampton township, but when 15 years old went to Newtown to learn tailoring. He followed that business at intervals until 1841, when he entered a store at Penn's Park as clerk, and remained there one year. One year after quitting this employ he, in connection with William McDowell, entered into the mercantile business at Wrightstown, which continued for six years, when Mr. Twining was married, and soon removed to the farm, which he had bought three years before. Farm life was suited to his tastes, and he followed agricultural pursuits until 1886. He now rents out the land, though he and his wife reside on the place. He was married in 1848 to Hannah, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Buckman) Beans, of Lower Makefield township. Mr. and Mrs. Twining were the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Sarah, wife of William Smith, lives in Northampton township; Jacob, farming in Newtown township; and Albert C., married to Margaret W. Hoagland, lives at Asbury Park, N. J., where he is cashier of the First National bank. Mr. and Mrs. Twining are Orthodox Friends, and members of the Buckingham meeting. Mr. Twining was for six years a school director in Northampton, and secretary of the board. He is president of the Girard Avenue Farmers' Market company, Ninth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, which has a capital stock of \$175,000, and which was built at an expense of \$262,000.

ISAAC VAN HORN, retired, P. O. Richboro, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, May 2, 1813, his parents being Abraham and Susan (Ruckman) Van Horn. His maternal ancestors were Welsh and Scotch-Irish, and his paternal ancestors were Low Dutch and English. Abraham Van Horn, great-grandfather of Isaac, came to Northampton township in 1720, and located in the lower end of it, the place now being owned by Mrs. Paul. He was a farmer, and is buried at the Van Horn and Feaster burying-ground. Isaac Van Horn, his son, was born in Northampton township, and died in 1831. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Betts, by whom he had eight children. She died about seventeen years before him, and they are buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Wrightstown, both being members of the Society of Friends. Abraham Van Horn, father of our subject, was born and lived all his life in Northampton township. He married Miss Susan Ruckman, a native of Plumstead township, and they had eight children: Isaac, our subject; Mary Ann, James R., Isabella R., Sarah R., Elizabeth, Emily, and James (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn were members of the Dutch Reformed church at Churchville, and afterward at Richboro. He died in 1869, and his wife shortly after. They are buried at the Richboro cemetery. Isaac, our subject, was reared and received his education in Northampton township, and taught school in his early life. He has made farming his business until about 1869, since which time he has lived on his land, but has not operated it himself. He was married October 1, 1835, to Miss Cynthia Craven, native of Northampton township, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Krusen) Craven. Her father died about 1867, and her mother several years later. They are buried at the Richboro cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn were the parents of four children, of whom one, Charles Krusen, is deceased. Those that are living are James, who is cashier of the Hatboro bank; Thomas C., who is in the wholesale grocery and tobacco trade in Philadelphia, in the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co.; and Julia Ann, wife of Abraham A. Slack, who was captain of a volunteer company in the late civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn are members of the Dutch Reformed church at Richboro. He was one of the promoters of this church, of which he is a trustee. He is one of the surveyors of the Farmers and Mechanics'

Mutual Insurance association of Bucks county. He was elected recorder of deeds of Bucks county in October, 1860, and served three years. He is a republican politically.

WILL A. YERKES, machinist, P. O. Richboro, was born in Abington township, Montgomery county, on September 5, 1853, his parents being Isaac and Jane (Carr) Yerkes. On his mother's side the family is of Irish descent. His father was a native of Montgomery county. His grandfather, Silas Yerkes, was county commissioner of Montgomery county. Will A. was but 14 years of age when the family moved to Warwick township, where he was reared to the age of 17, when he went to Trenton to learn the machinist's trade in the Phoenix Iron works. He remained there about three years, and then went to Philadelphia and engaged with William Sellers and Co., tool manufacturers. One year later he engaged with Bement & Dougherty in the Industrial works. He came to Northampton township in 1814 and followed farming until 1886, when he engaged with Bement, Miles & Co., of Philadelphia, where he has remained since. He was married in February, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Addis, Jr., and Mary Ann (Gill) Addis. Mr. Yerkes has a fine residence property in Richboro, erected in 1886.

CHAPTER XLI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PLUMSTEAD.

JAMES BARCLAY, SR., farmer, P. O. Dyerstown, was born in Doylestown, September 21, 1810. He is a son of Robert and Ann (Fitzinger) Barclay, natives of Bucks county and of German descent. His maternal grandfather came from Germany. Robert Barclay served in the war of 1812, and belonged to the Bucks county rifle rangers, under Captain Magill. He came home from service and died soon after. He had three sons, only one of whom is living, James. Those deceased were John and Robert. James Barclay, Sr., left home at the age of 10 years to seek a living for himself. He came to Dyerstown, and worked for Joseph Dyer until the death of the latter, and also lived on his farm for a few years after his marriage. In 1860 he came into possession of the farm he now owns, and has since lived here. He has always followed farming, and has made a great many improvements since living here. He owns two residence properties, and has been a successful farmer. December 19, 1833, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Van Forsen) Dyer, by whom he had three children: John D., married to Ida Cooper; Annie E. D. and James, Jr., married to Clara McLean. Mrs. Barclay died August 10, 1872. Mr. Barclay is an old and respected citizen of Bucks county.

JOHN S. BROWN, treasurer of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, of Philadelphia, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., in December, 1815. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Shaw) Brown, and his grandparents Josiah and Deborah (Wilson) Brown. John S. was born and reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education, and when between 16 and 17 years of age commenced an apprenticeship in the office of the "Bucks County Intelligencer." In July, 1838, he began business as editor of the "Hunterdon Gazette," at Flemington, N. J., and continued there until March, 1843. He then bought the establishment of the "Intelligencer," which paper he successfully conducted until March,

1855. From 1868 to 1873 he was cashier of the Second National bank of Philadelphia, at Frankford. On the organization of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, February 1, 1873, he took his present position. In June, 1844, he was married to Rebecca J., daughter of Mahlon K. Taylor, of Taylorsville, Bucks county, this state. His children are: Edward T., Henry C. and Mary. Mr. Brown is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics a republican.

A. M. COOPER, M. D., P. O. Point Pleasant, was born in Tinicum township, September 15, 1830, being a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Myers) Cooper, also natives of Tinicum township, and of English and German descent. The great-great-grandfather came from Stratford-upon-Avon, in England. The Cooper family were among the very earliest settlers of this county, and settled in Tinicum township, where they owned a large tract of land. The male members of the family were all farmers. The grandfather, James Cooper, father of William B., was born and reared and died in Tinicum township. He was the father of eleven children: Lavinia, Alfred M., Clara, Eva, Caroline and Justice, living; and Rebecca, Rachel, Jane, James B. and Newton R., deceased. Dr. Alfred M. Cooper was reared on a farm until 19 years of age, when he began teaching school, continuing for five years, and occasionally doing farm work. During this time he turned his attention to medicine, and at the age of 23 years began to study under a preceptor, continuing for two years. He graduated from Jefferson Medical college March 10, 1856, and the same year began practice in Point Pleasant. There being a good physician within two and one-half miles he commenced under difficulties, but in a few years established a good practice, which is constantly increasing. March 21, 1861, he married Elizabeth Ridge, by whom he has three children: William R., who is also a physician and a graduate of Jefferson Medical college; Joseph H. and Katie E. F. Dr. Cooper is a member of the Bucks County Medical society, the State Medical society and Lehigh Valley Medical association. He has built himself a fine new residence, and is at present a very prominent physician, as he is also a prominent and influential citizen of Bucks county.

SAMUEL DETWEILER, farmer, P. O. Dublin, is a grandson of John Detweiler, who was a resident of Bedminster township, and lived on a farm which is now divided into four parts, all of which are owned by his descendants. He died in 1826. His wife was Barbara Myers. Their son, Peter, was the father of Samuel. He was born June 20, 1782, and died September 19, 1857. He was a tailor by trade, but on his marriage received that part of the farm where Jacob now lives. In 1816 he built the house now standing there. He was married April 25, 1809, to Hester Leatherman, who was born July 28, 1787, and died August 14, 1851. Both were members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. Of their five children Samuel is the only survivor. Two died young. Elizabeth was the wife of Christian Myers, and John L. was the father of Samuel, our subject, who was born August 20, 1814. He was married September 17, 1839, to Mary, daughter of Henry Baum. She was born in Springfield township September 17, 1817. Three years after his marriage his father bought his present home for him. His children are: Hester, wife of Henry H. Landes, of Hilltown township; Elizabeth, wife of John Miller, in Bedminster township; and Henry B., who is married to Hettie Burgey, of this township. Like his ancestors Mr. Detweiler is a member of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, as are all of the family. He has been a trustee, and is one of the oldest members. He is one of the substantial citizens of the township.

JOHN L. FRETZ, farmer, P. O. Gardenville, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, November 1, 1751, and is a son of Elias and Esther (Leatherman) Fretz, natives of Plumstead township and of German descent. John Fretz, his grandfather, resided in Plumstead township, in the old homestead where John L. now lives. He was a farmer and drover, following the latter a greater portion of his time. Elias Fretz was his son, and was also a farmer. He lived and died on

the farm where John L. now lives. This farm has been in the Fretz name over one hundred years. Elias Fretz and his wife had three children, only one of whom is living, John L. He has always lived on the farm, and has been very successful. October 9, 1875, he married Sophia H. Myers, daughter of John and Anna Myers. They are the parents of three children: Wilson, Eleanora, and Harrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz are members of the Mennonite church.

DANIEL GOTWALS, director of Doylestown National bank, P. O. Gardenville, was born in Plumstead township, September 19, 1821, and is a son of Adam and Esther (Atherholt) Gotwals, natives of Montgomery county. The ancestors of the Gotwals family came from Switzerland several generations back. His mother's family was of German descent. Mr. Gotwals' father was a shoemaker, and also carried on farming. He lived in Montgomery county until his marriage, when he moved to Plumstead township, where he carried on his trade. He was supervisor of the township for about twenty years. He and his wife are both deceased. They were the parents of five children: Mary, Daniel, and Esther, living; and Catherine and Sarah (deceased). Daniel Gotwals was reared on the farm until 19 years of age, when he began teaching school, continuing this about four years, when he was married. In 1845 he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Jonas Fretz, the partnership lasting five years. From 1850 to 1853 he was in the same business at Dublin, this county, and in the spring of 1853 returned to Gardenville and went in with his former partner. In 1865 Mr. Gotwals bought a property in Lumberville, which he traded for his present property in 1866. He continued in the mercantile business until 1884, when he gave it up to his son, Jonas, who still conducts it. In 1880 he bought the patent right of the perfection bed spring, of which he made a great success. He has been director of the Doylestown National bank for the past twenty-seven years, and has held a number of private offices. February 29, 1844, he married Sarah Fretz, by whom he had nine children, three living: Franklin, Jonas and William. Mr. and Mrs. Gotwals are members of the Christian church.

JAMES JEFFERSON GREER, retired merchant, P. O. Dublin, was born in this township in 1801. About the year 1732 two brothers, Matthew and John Greer, came from Dublin, Ireland, and located in Bucks county. They were unmarried, and one of them was quite young. They purchased three hundred acres of land, and Matthew married Jane Savidge, by whom he had six children. Matthew was the second child, and lived on the farm until his death. He married Sarah, daughter of James Snodgrass, of Bucks county. They had six children, two of whom died when young. James Jefferson was the second son. His father died in 1811, when the farm was divided between four of the children, John, James Jefferson, Jane and Ann. Our subject remained on the homestead farm until he was 27 years old. He then married Eliza, daughter of Griffith and Mary (Matthias) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Greer have three sons and three daughters: Joseph, engaged in the mercantile business at Newtown; John, on the home farm; Mary, at home; Sarah, married and living in Philadelphia; James, a lawyer in Philadelphia; and Jane Ann (Mrs. Andrews, of Washington, D. C.). For fifty-eight years Mr. Greer has been engaged in the mercantile business, and his long continuance in that trade has made his name a familiar one throughout his county, and he is universally respected. Mrs. Greer died in 1870. Mr. Greer is now 86 years old, and has but recently given up business. He was president of the Doylestown and Dublin turnpike, but soon resigned that position. He has always been a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically he is a staunch democrat.

ISAAC GROSS, farmer, P. O. Plumsteadville, is a grandson of Jacob Gross, who came from Germany in 1763. He first located at Skipback, Montgomery county, afterward went to Germantown, and from there came to Bedminster township, where he died December 12, 1810, aged 67. While in Bedminster he was ordained

minister of the old Deep Run Mennonite church, and was afterward elected a bishop of that denomination. He often preached in other churches, never took pay for his services, and was highly esteemed. His wife, Mary, died February 10, 1816, aged 63. Their son, Christian, father of Isaac, was born in Germantown, December 24, 1776, and died July 22, 1865. After his marriage he removed to Plumstead, and a year or two later bought the farm where Isaac now lives, and died there. He also was a minister of the Mennonite church, and was highly respected. He was married April 26, 1803, to Barbara Wismer, who was born April 9, 1798, and died February 10, 1816. Their children were: Abraham and Christian, who are deceased; Jacob, who formerly lived in New Britain, and is now living retired on the home farm; Mary, widow of Abraham Leatherman, living in Ohio; John, in this township; and Isaac, who was born July 18, 1821, on the place which has been his lifelong home. When 25 years old he began working the home farm on shares, and on his father's death inherited it. He has been twice married; first, January 15, 1852, to Deborah, daughter of Samuel Wismer, of this township, who was born September 2, 1821, and died December 15, 1874. She had eight children: David, Barbara, Tobias and John, deceased; Samuel, who lives with his father; Sarah, wife of Harvey Gehman, of this township; Mary, wife of John H. Meyers, of Bedminster township; and Ephraim, living with his father. October 25, 1880, Mr. Gross was married to Annie, daughter of Peter Smith. She was born in Russia, April 17, 1851. They have two sons: Alfred and Isaac. Mr. Gross has been school director for nine years, and has also been assistant assessor. He is treasurer of the Plumsteadville Dairymen's association. He and his wife are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church, of which he has been trustee.

JACOB HAGERTY, farmer, P. O. Plumsteadville, was born in Warren county, N. J., September 22, 1838, and is a son of John and Catherine Hagerty, natives of New Jersey. His grandfather, James Hagerty, came from Ireland, and settled in Nockamixon township. Jacob Walters, his maternal grandfather, came from Germany and settled at the Forge, in Warren county, N. J. John Hagerty was a shoemaker, and also farmed in New Jersey until 1852, after which he settled in Nockamixon township. He was the father of ten children: Mary M., James, Jacob, Sarah E., Solomon W., Annie C., Sophia J., John W., Hannah M., and Preston W. Those deceased are James, Sarah and Solomon. Solomon died of brain fever while serving in the late war. Jacob Hagerty remained with his parents until he was 21 years old. He taught school for eight months, then hired with Jacob B. Snyder, at Plumsteadville, to run his commission wagon and farm. After remaining there for three years he rented the commission business of Mr. Snyder for one year, then went west one year, and on his return bought out the entire business of Mr. Snyder, which he carried on about ten years. In the meantime he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He sold the commission business to his brother, Preston W. In 1883 he was elected county treasurer, and served three years satisfactorily. In 1865 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Landis, of New Britain, by whom he had three children: Maggie, Clara and an infant son. Maggie and the son are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hagerty is and always has been a very popular and influential man.

ENOS F. HUNSBERGER, farmer, P. O. Plumsteadville, is a grandson of Isaac Hunsberger, a descendant of one of three brothers who came from Germany in the early part of the last century. Isaac removed to Juniata county, where he died, his wife returning to this county with her children. She died in Hilltown about forty-five years ago. Their son, Abraham, was father of Enos. He was born in this county in October, 1786, and died in Hilltown in February, 1860. He was an industrious man, and of good repute. His wife, Nancy Fretz, was born in Hilltown in 1795, and died in September, 1863. They had nine children: Susanna, Martin,

Isaac, Elizabeth and John, who are deceased ; and Esther, Annie and Abraham F., all living in Dublin ; and Enos F., who was the youngest, and was born January 4, 1835. On his marriage he removed to his present home, then owned by his wife's father, but which he subsequently bought. In this house Mrs. Hunsberger was born and has lived all her life. She was born March 3, 1837, and is a daughter of Peter and Anna Loux. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger have had five children, of whom two, Anna L. and Sarah, died young. The others are : Emma L., Peter L., and Harvey D., all at home. The family are members of the Old Deep Run Mennonite church. Mr. Hunsberger is an honest, straightforward man. He has been school director for several years.

SAMUEL KELLER, retired, P. O. Danborough, was born in Bedminster township July 20, 1822, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Kachline) Keller, natives of Bucks county, and of German descent. Samuel Keller's great-grandfather donated the ground where Kachline's church is located, and where many of the Kachlines are buried ; also the ground where Keller's church now stands and where many of the Kellers are resting. Both he and Andrew Kachline, the maternal ancestor, served in the revolution, and drew pensions. The father of Samuel was a soldier in the war of 1812 under Captain Magill, and also drew a pension. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived to be nearly 95 years old. He held several township offices. He was the father of eight children, four living : Catherine, Elizabeth, Samuel and Mahlon. Those deceased were : William, Francis, Josiah and Hannah. Samuel was reared on a farm until 18 years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that about sixteen years. He then went to farming in Bedminster township, and served as constable for four years. In 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business in Tinicum township, and carried it on five years, when he sold out. In 1866 he came to Plumstead township and bought the farm which he now owns. He was engaged quite extensively in the commission business about seven years. He owns several good properties in Danborough. In 1874 he was elected county commissioner for one year, was re-elected, and served three years. He was one of the commissioners at the time of the erection of the new court-house, which is creditable to the commissioners then serving. He was married January 25, 1846, to Catherine, daughter of George and Catherine (Messer) Fox. They are the parents of seven children : Emeline, wife of A. F. Wildonger ; George, Amanda, wife of Noah Rosenberger ; Oliver, Tobias, Samuel (deceased), and William. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are members of the Lutheran church. He is a very popular and influential citizen of the county.

AARON KRATZ, carriage manufacturer, P. O. Plumsteadville, was born in Plumstead township July 9, 1832, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Myers) Kratz. His great-grandfather, Philip Kratz, came from Germany and settled in Plumstead township. The grandfather, Philip, was a farmer. The father of Aaron had nine children, eight of whom are living. Aaron was reared on a farm until he was 17 years old, when he learned the blacksmith's trade. At the age of 19 he began business for himself on a small scale, and has gradually increased his business to its present proportions. He now does an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, carriages, sleighs, etc., and has just completed a handsome new residence. He was first married to Catherine Stover in 1859, and by her had one son, Lincoln. He was married the second time to Lizzie Engles, by whom he has had two children, Anna M., deceased, and Reuben, living. Mr. and Mrs. Kratz are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kratz is a mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the American Mechanics, the Red Men, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

JOEL H. KRAUSE, physician and surgeon, P. O. Plumsteadville, was born in Montgomery county, near Norristown, March 23, 1836, and is a son of Aaron and Lydia (Heebner) Krause, of German descent. The first ancestors of the family in

America came from Germany at an early date and settled in Montgomery county. Aaron Krause, father of Joel H., was a farmer. He had eight children: Dr. Joel H., Sarah (deceased), David H., Susanna, Isaac (deceased), Amanda, William, and Anna. The father died in September, 1886. Dr. Krause was reared on a farm until he was 16 years of age. He entered the Freeland seminary, now Ursinus college, when 16 years old, where he attended two years. He then went to Cumberland Valley institute, where he remained about two years. He then began teaching school and taught two years in Pennsylvania and two years in Ohio. He then began to read medicine under Dr. E. K. Beaver, of Pickaway county, Ohio, and later under Dr. A. H. Shaeffer, of Circleville, Ohio, and graduated at Sterling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1863. He began practice in Fairfield county, Ohio, remaining there one year. He practised four years at Worcester, Montgomery county, the first year of this time in partnership with Dr. A. D. Markley, who was then elected to the state legislature, and sold his home and interest in the practice to Dr. Krause. In 1868 he came to Plumsteadville, where he has since been in practice. In 1864 he married Mary E., daughter of J. H. Sunderman, Esq., of Fairfield county, Ohio, by whom he had four children, three living: Granville M., Thaddeus S., and Mattie C. Mr. and Mrs. Krause are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Krause has been very successful and has built up an extensive practice.

ABRAHAM M. LEATHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Gardenville, was born in Plumstead township September 18, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Myers) Leatherman. The first ancestors came from Germany and settled in Bucks county at an early date. The grandfather, Jacob Leatherman, was a farmer in Plumstead township. His son, Joseph, was also a farmer, and passed most of his life in this township. He was twice married, and had eleven children by his first wife: Jacob, Christian, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Esther, Isaac, Catherine, Elizabeth, Annie and Abraham. By his second wife he had one child, Aaron. Both parents are deceased. Abraham M. was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he was 24 years of age, when he left home, and with his brother, Joseph, bought the property where he now lives. There was a saw-mill in connection, and they run it in partnership for about three years, when Abraham bought out Joseph's interest. He has put up all the new buildings, which are of the latest pattern. He was married November 1, 1862, to Emma, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Beidler) Fretz, of Bedminster township. They are the parents of four children: Horace, born February 1, 1864, died April 18, 1871; J. Kirk, born January 26, 1866; Harry W., born August 30, 1867; and Erwin E., born April 21, 1871.

COMLY MICHENER, county commissioner, P. O. Danborough, was born in Plumstead township March 20, 1821, and is a son of Abraham and Jane (Worthington) Michener, natives of Bucks county and of English descent. The first of the Michener family to come to this country were two cousins, who came from England at an early date and settled in Bucks county. The grandfather, George Michener, was a resident of Plumstead township and was a farmer. The father of Comly Michener was also a farmer. He was a prominent man during his life, holding several positions of trust. He was the father of six children: Cephas W. (deceased), John T., Hugh B. (deceased), Comly, Gaynor T. and Watson (deceased). Comly was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. He was elected county commissioner in 1884, which office expires in the fall of 1887, and has filled this position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Comly Michener is a very prominent and influential citizen of his township, having held the position of school director for a number of years, and was also jury commissioner for three years. In 1846 he married Mary B. Smith, by whom he has two children: Caroline C., wife of Evan Stover, and Edmund E., married to Phoebe Ely. Mr. and Mrs. Michener are members of the Society of Friends.

HENRY F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Wismer, was born in Plumstead township August 12, 1817, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Fretz) Myers, natives of Bucks county and of German descent. The Myers family emigrated from Germany at an early date and settled near what is now called Sumneytown, in Montgomery county. John Myers and Henry Fretz, the grandfathers of Henry F., were residents of Bedminster township and both died there. The father of our subject was born in Bedminster and moved to Plumstead after his marriage, where he bought a farm and resided until his death, which occurred in 1848. He was the father of eight children: Barbara, married Abraham Nash; Annie, married William Fretz; Catharine, unmarried; William, married Elizabeth Myers; Reuben F., married Hannah High; Joseph F., married Barbara Fretz; John F., married Rachel Myers, and Henry F. The latter was reared on the farm and in his youth learned the mason's trade, which he followed for seven years. Since that time he has followed farming and has been quite successful. By hard work and economy he has accumulated a large amount of real estate, being at one time the owner of three very large farms. He was married September 19, 1845, to Anna, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wisler) Krout. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Oliver, married Kate Leatherman; Susanna, wife of John K. Landis; Amanda, died at the age of eight; John, married Sarah Myers; Nathan, died at the age of 19; Lizzie, wife of Abram L. Myers, and Leidy, married to Sallie Shelly. Mr. Myers has been school director for six years and is at present supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Myers as well as their children are members of the Menonite church. All reside in Plumstead township and are engaged in farming.

HOWARD Y. RICH, farmer, P. O. Dyerstown, was born in Plumstead township October 17, 1859, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah (Yarnall) Rich, the latter a native of Delaware county and the former of Bucks county and of English descent. The great-grandfather was Alexander Rich. The grandfather, John Rich, was a farmer and resided in Plumstead township. The father of our subject has three living children: Deborah, Howard Y. and Rachel. Howard Y. was reared on a farm and has always been a farmer. In 1885 he bought the farm where he now lives, which is known as the "Green Valley farm" and is very valuable. He is an industrious and intelligent farmer. In 1875 he married Mary A. Stradling, by whom he has one child, Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are members of the Society of Friends.

CHRISTIAN SCHLEENZ, clothing manufacturer, P. O. Wismer, was born in the village of Seelent, near Kiel, Prussia, August 24, 1835. He is the son of Otto and Christiana (Loranzan) Schleenz, both natives of Prussia. Otto Schleenz was a laborer in his native country and died in 1848. He had a family of twelve children. At the age of 15 Christian began to learn the tailor's trade in his native country and served an apprenticeship of five years. He then worked at journey-work until 1860, when the country called for troops. He was drafted October 4, 1859, and served three years and five months in company 3d, 22d Regulars of the Danish recruits. He participated in all the principal battles of the service and at the close of the war got a legal discharge. April 13, 1865, he sailed for New York, arriving there May 16, 1865. He then went to Pottsville and remained a short time, thence to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade until March, 1870. He then went to Danville, Pa., and remained one year, thence to Scranton one year and then returned to Philadelphia, remaining one year. In 1875 he came to Bucks county, bought the place where he now lives and added expensive improvements. He carried on his trade and farming also for about four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of clothing on a large scale and has since carried it on. He manufactures for the city wholesale houses and employs an average of sixty hands. He was married in Europe to Anna Hanson, by whom he had one child, Charles J. His wife died in 1870 and is buried at Danville, Pa. He was married again in 1874 to Mary A.

Row, by whom he has one child, Harry C. Mr. Schleenz is a member of the Masonic order.

ISRAEL H. WISMER, farmer, P. O. Wismer, was born in Bedminster township, Bucks county, July 10, 1848, and is a son of Moses and Barbara (Hockman) Wismer, natives of this county and of German descent. Moses Wismer was a farmer by occupation. Israel H. learned the carpenter's trade at the age of 19 years, and worked at it for seven years, after which he drove a stage for eight years. In 1884 he bought the place where he now lives and has since lived there and followed farming. He was elected constable in 1886, and re-elected in 1887, and still holds that office. He was also tax collector for two terms. In 1872 he married Mary E. Smith, by whom he had five children, four living: Willis S., Stuart, Horace and Amos. Mr. Wismer is a member of the American Mechanics. He is intelligent and progressive.

AARON M. WORTHINGTON, farmer and drover, P. O. Fountainville, is a grandson of Jonathan Worthington, who was a resident of Doylestown township, where he died about sixty years ago. His son, Cephas, the father of Aaron M., was born in 1785, and died May 12, 1867. He removed to this township over sixty years ago, settling on a farm adjoining Aaron's. A few years before his death he sold this farm and lived with Aaron until he died. He was a man of good character and reputation. His wife was Elizabeth Hendricks. She died April 23, 1844, aged 53. Their children were: William, living in Solebury township; Jane, widow of Thomas Dyer, living in Hartsville; Charles, who died at the age of 15 years; and Aaron M., who was born October 17, 1819, in New Britain township. He lived with his father until his marriage, when he rented a farm for three years, and in 1848 bought the place where he now lives, which was known as the Ferguson farm, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres. Mr. Worthington has been for nearly forty years engaged in buying and selling cattle, horses, sheep, etc. December 5, 1840, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Michener. She was born in Plumstead township, June 15, 1821. To this union ten children have been born: Charles and Z. Taylor, who are farming their father's place; William Henry, a commission agent in Dublin; Thomas D., on a farm near his birthplace; Mary Jane, wife of Anson Michener, in Buckingham township; R. Thornton, on a farm near by; Anna, married to Levi Gross, in Illinois; Isabella, wife of John G. King, of New Britain township; Cephas M., in charge of the Friends' meeting-house and property, in this township; and Daniel Smith, who died young. Mr. Worthington is an industrious man and has accumulated a good property, and by his upright conduct has won the esteem of all who know him.

CHAPTER XLII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—RICHLAND.

BENJAMIN ACHEY, coal and lumber dealer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, November 5, 1846. He is the eldest living son of Michael Achey, a native of that county, son of Lewis Achey, who came from Germany and settled in Williams township. The mother of Benjamin was Louisa Werling, daughter of Andrew Werling. Michael Achey was one

of a family of six children, viz., John, Michael, Kate, Christiana, Elizabeth, and one whose name cannot now be recalled. All of them reared families, and all settled in Northampton county except Christiana, who married Levi Amy of Springfield township. Benjamin lived on his father's farm in Williams township, Northampton county, up to the time of the death of the latter, which occurred when Benjamin was twelve years old. He then worked out among the farmers until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to learn the miller's trade with Levi S. Moyer, of Hellertown. After learning his trade he took charge of the Gruver mill and run it for three years on his own account, when he went to Milford Square, and for four and a half years run Sholl's mill. In 1875 he purchased the Milford Square mills and conducted them up to 1885, when he sold out. In August, 1886, he purchased the coal and lumber business of John Ozias, of Quakertown, and has since continued the same. He was married in January, 1871, to Josephine, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Bachman) Ritter; the former a native of Springfield township, the latter of Lower Saucon, Northampton county. Mr. Achey has three children: Allen A., Benjamin F. and Estella R. He is a member of the Reformed church, and a member of Hellertown Lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F.

II. G. AHLUM, hotel keeper, resides at Richland Center, Pa. The Ahlum family ranks among the pioneer families of Bucks county. Jacob Ahlum came from Germany about the year 1742. He was a wheelwright by trade and settled in what is now Haycock township, four miles east of Quakertown, where he purchased about three hundred acres of land. He had six sons: George, Michael, Philip, Jacob, John and David; and five daughters. John, the grandfather of H. G., married Catherine Yost, by whom he had Ephraim, born in February, 1809, in Haycock township. He married Levy Groman, born in this county July 15, 1813, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pauff) Groman. The fruit of this union was our subject, Henry Groman, who was born October 8, 1836, in Milford township, where he grew to the years of manhood. He engaged in farming until 1867, when he began the hotel business at Milford Square, continuing there until 1875, when he came to Richland Center and purchased the hotel owned and run by Frank Hartman, which has ever since been known as the Eagle hotel, and in which he has been doing a good business. October 22, 1857, he married Belinda R. Miller, who was born in Montgomery county, in 1834, daughter of John and Henrietta (Faber) Miller. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Rev. Theobald Faber, a well-known minister of Montgomery county. Mr. Ahlum has six children: Emma C., wife of Milton D. Tice, boot and shoe dealer; Charles is a bookkeeper for Strawbridge & Clothier in Philadelphia; Rosa is the wife of William Haney; Ellen, wife of J. F. Fisher, cattle dealer; Calvin E. and Carrie L. are at home. Mr. Ahlum is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 390, of Coopersburg, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 372, of Trumbauersville.

JOHN F. AHLUM, retired, P. O. Quakertown, is another descendant of Jacob Ahlum, the pioneer of the name. John Fluck Ahlum was born December 2, 1832, in Bedminster township. He is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Fluck) Ahlum. His father was born in Bedminster about the year 1802 and engaged in farming. A few years previously to his death he removed to Bridgeton and lived a retired life until his death, on December 17, 1873. He had been for many years a consistent member of the Lutheran church and was an esteemed citizen. The children born to him were Jesse, John, Francis, Jacob, Maria, Leannah and Hannah. Jesse removed to Colorado and is identified with the mining interests there; Francis located in Hellertown; Jacob in Bridgeton; Maria married Noah Fullman, of Telford; and Hannah married Joseph Wistler and resides in Bridgeton. John F. lived on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk at Hagersville for Emanuel Hager, continuing three years. Afterward, in partnership with John Mangle, he purchased his employer's store and conducted the same

for three years. They afterward removed to Applebachsville. Three years later he sold out to Mangle, and a few months later purchased William Wood's stock of goods at Applebachsville, where he remained three years. About this time his store was burned, and he lost heavily. He afterward discontinued merchandising and was associated one year with his former partner, John Mangle, in the cattle business. Then for seven years he was engaged in the hotel business at Applebachsville. He afterward farmed for several years. In 1885 he settled in Quakertown, residing on Broad street. During the summer months he entertains families from Philadelphia. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Brown) Mann, and died leaving no issue. His present wife is Matilda, sister of his first wife. They have had three children: Annie, Lizzie and Preston. The last died at the age of six years. Annie is the wife of the Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, principal of the Kutztown Normal school. Mr. Ahlum is a member of the Lutheran church, also of the Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, F. and A. M.

DANIEL BARTHOLOMEW, manufacturer of clothing, P. O. Richlandtown. He is one of the most prominent men engaged in this line of business in the township. He was born in Bucks county in 1830, married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of John Stoneback, and had two children: John, deceased, and George. His wife died in 1859, and he was married in 1860 to Mary, daughter of John Steiner. By her he had five children: John and Margaret, deceased; and Lizzie, Amanda and Harry, living. It was as early as 1634 that four Bartholomew brothers and a sister came to America from London. Born to Andrew and Sarah (Barnger) Bartholomew, parents of our subject, were ten children, of whom all are now dead excepting Hannah, Christiana and Daniel, who is the youngest. Mr. Bartholomew was formerly engaged extensively in blacksmithing and repairing and selling of sewing-machines, etc. In 1870 he began the manufacture of clothing. His business gives employment to ten practical workmen. He devotes his whole time and energy to the advancement of his business, and during the busy seasons furnishes employment to about two hundred hands, who take the work to their homes.

FRANCIS BIEHN, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1826, in Richland township, and has always lived there. His grandfather was a native of Bucks county and his grandmother came to America from Russia at an early day. His parents, Enoch and Sarah (Herbert) Biehn, had eight children, of whom five are living, our subject being the oldest. Mr. Biehn was married in 1851 to Diana, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Weaver, who were from Lehigh county. They have had seven children, two of whom, Emma and Frank, are deceased. Those living are Ellen, Andrew, Sarah Ann, Ida and Anna Ursella. Mr. Biehn remained on his father's farm until he was 28 years of age, when he located on his present farm. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a democrat.

LEVI O. BIEHN, county treasurer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1845. Michael Biehn, his grandfather, was a native of this county and had seven children. Samuel, his father, deceased in 1848, and Mary (Ort), his mother, is now living. They were the parents of five children, two of whom, Samuel and William, are deceased. Our subject was married in 1868 to Kate, daughter of Jacob and Deborah Clymer, of this county. This couple are the parents of six children: Edwin C. (deceased), Andrew C., Flora C., William M., Charles C. and Mary Deborah. At the age of 14 years Mr. Biehn learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he followed till 1881, when he engaged in farming. He has always been a stanch democrat, and in the fall of 1886 his fellow-citizens elected him to the office of county treasurer, which position he fills in a creditable manner. He was a school director of this township for eight years and for six years agent for the Lehigh Insurance company. He is a member of the Reformed church.

MILTON A. BIEHN, boot and shoe dealer, P. O. Quakertown, is the son of Michael M. and Catherine (Althouse) Biehn, the former a son of Abraham and Mary

(Martin) Biehn, the latter a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wert) Althouse. He was born at Bunker Hill (now Rich Hill), Rockhill township, this county, in 1851, the family originally coming from Germany. Mr. Biehn attended school during the winter months, and at the age of 14 years left school to learn the trade of shoemaking, which he followed till he reached the age of 20. He then engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the firm of Hinkle & Biehn, which existed one year. Mr. Biehn built his store property in 1873, and from 1874 to 1883 continued his business alone. At the expiration of that time he retired from business here and connected himself with a Philadelphia wholesale shoe house, but resumed the business at Quakertown in 1885, when the former partnership was resumed. In 1877 he married Sarah R., daughter of Benjamin R. and Lydia (Bartholomew) Edwards, of this place. They are the parents of three children: Nellie E., Harry E. and Grace E., deceased. Mr. Biehn has always been an active business man, and is familiar with all the details of his branch of industry. He is a member of the M. E. church of this place, and in politics is a prohibitionist.

JOSHUA BULLOCK, justice of the peace and conveyancer, P. O. Quakertown, is the last of the name in his immediate family, and is a native of Burlington county, N. J., where he was born November 15, 1811, a son of Edward and Hannah (Lanning) Bullock. His grandfather was Isaac Bullock, whose ancestors came from England and settled in Burlington county several years prior to the revolution. They were among the stanch families of that state, were mostly agriculturists and owned large tracts of land. The Lanning family was likewise an old family and equally prominent. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of fifteen, went to Philadelphia and there learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1841 he removed to Mauch Chunk, and was there engaged in the lumber business for twenty-seven years. He manufactured large quantities of lumber, but in 1862 the flood in the Lehigh destroyed his mills and carried off his lumber. He owned 4000 acres of land, yet this flood nearly ruined him financially. He recovered to some extent, however, and in 1868 located in Quakertown, and has a competence for his declining years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and served five years. Since 1881 he has acted as notary public, and does conveyancing and office business of a similar character. He was married, April, 4, 1843, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Lippincott, one of the prominent business men of Mauch Chunk, but a former resident of Philadelphia, where she was born November 5, 1813. Mr. Bullock and wife have three children: Edward L., Annie E., and M. Alice. Annie is the wife of Samuel J. Levick, Jr. (deceased). Edward L. resides at Audenried, Carbon county, and is superintendent of the Beaverbrook colliery. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic college and a fine scholar. Both of Mr. Bullock's daughters are graduates of prominent schools of the state. He is identified with the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM H. BUSH, retired, P. O. Richland Center. The well-known landlord of the Merchants' house of Philadelphia, and of the Bush house of Quakertown, was born June 3, 1815, in Northampton county, and is a son of John and Esther (McHose) Bush. His boyhood days were spent in the county where he was born, and at the age of nineteen he removed to Lehigh county, and remained on the farm with his father until he was 25 years of age. He then went to Philadelphia, and after some experience in hotel life there, returned to Lehigh county and married Christina Cope, who was born August 9, 1823, in Bucks county. Returning to Philadelphia he took charge of the Merchants' house on Third street, and attained popularity and built up a good trade; and in connection with his hotel, for several years run a stage line from Philadelphia to Allentown. In 1863 he sold his interests in the city, and removed to Quakertown and purchased the hotel property known as the Bush house. This he conducted until 1884, when he sold out to the present owner, H. H. Souder, and has since been living a retired life. He has acquired a handsome

competence. He has had eleven children, viz.: Caroline U., Joanna, Ella E., Sallie C., Laura A., George E., Samuel E., Ida A., Lizzie A., Mary E., and Edwin H.; all living except Lizzie A. (twin sister of Ida), who died single, aged 25. Caroline is married to Phaon B. Derr, of Philadelphia; Joanna is the wife of Worman Stoneback, of this place; Ella is wife of Dr. D. P. Moyer, of Dublin, this county; Sallie is married to Howard Hemmenwright, of Wildwood Springs, in Cambria county; Laura resides in Philadelphia, and is the wife of J. F. Shive; George, Edwin, and Samuel are doing business in Philadelphia; Ida resides in this place and is the wife of F. M. Lippincott, while Mary E. resides at Quakertown.

RICHARD BUZBY, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born January 22, 1840, in Oxford township, Philadelphia. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Greenwood) Buzby, had twelve children. Richard Buzby was married in 1863 to Jane Gale, who came from England in 1858, with her parents, Alexander and Ann Gale. Six children have been born to them: Anna Mary (deceased), Harvey, Emory (deceased), Walter, Robbie and Charles. Mr. Buzby purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1884. Previously to that time he followed the business of trucking in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL CAREY (deceased), Quakertown, was one of the prominent representatives of Bucks county, who have performed their life work and passed to their eternal reward. He was born in Plumstead township, May 6, 1797. He was a son of Elias and Hannah (Armitage) Carey, both of whose families were prominent in this county. Our subject early in life began teaching. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hendrie, of Doylestown, and graduated at New York city. He began practice at Sellersville, and while there (in 1824) he married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Roberts) Green, both natives of Bucks county. About the year 1825 he came to Quakertown, where he continued in the practice of his profession up to the time of his decease, which occurred quite suddenly, August 16, 1865, his wife Jane having died in September, 1854. Of five children born to them but one attained majority, Jane, now the wife of Samuel Kinsey, of Quakertown. During forty years' residence in Quakertown he was not only prominent as a physician, but he became popular throughout the county. An old time whig, after the birth of the republican party he became affiliated with it, and was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Pennsylvania. He received the nomination as county treasurer, and in 1861 as associate judge, but the duties of his profession compelled him to decline the nominations. He was a friend to the bondman. For many years he was a director of the bank at Doylestown. He was associated for several years with Dr. Samuel C. Bradshaw, his nephew, *protégé*, and pupil. Dr. Carey was highly esteemed as a physician, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was a genial companion and a true friend. In benevolent enterprises he always bore part, and was greatly respected for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. His memory will remain ever dear in the hearts of his numerous friends who survive him.

HENRY S. CLYMER, deceased, Quakertown. According to the best information, the Clymer family (name originally spelled Klemmer) came to this county prior to 1730. Two brothers from Germany, one of whom was Christian Clymer, settled in what is now Lower Milford township, and in 1734 his name appeared on the record as a petitioner to divide the township. He was born in 1697. His wife, Barbara, bore him twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. He died in 1759, and his wife January 14, 1776. Jacob, one of the sons above mentioned, was born in 1729, and reared a family of children, among whom was Henry, who married Maria, daughter of Peter and Maria (Zeingenfuss) Shaffer, of Northampton county. To Henry and Maria were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Of this number we find Henry, whose name heads this sketch, born in 1819 between Quakertown and Milford Square, in Milford township, where all of the above-men-

tioned were born. Henry married Lavina, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Trumbauer) Treichler. He was brought up to farming, and afterward followed shoemaking up to the time of his death, in January, 1863. His wife died in 1859. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Edwin T., Christian T., William T., Francis T., Sarah A. and Jacob T. Henry T. resides in Seven Valley, York county, where he is a Lutheran minister. Sarah A. is the wife of Aaron Steiner of this place. Jacob T., William T. and Francis T. are residents of Wilmington, Del. Francis is a leading carriage manufacturer of that place. Edwin T. and Christian T. are residents of this place, and associated together in 1866 in the boot and shoe business, which they now carry on. The former married Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Trumbauer) Troxel, and has two children: Charles F. and Ida T. Christian married Andora Troxel, sister of Mary A., and has one son, Benjamin F. The religion of the family is the Evangelical Lutheran. The older members of the Clymer family were of the Mennonite faith. Some of the descendants are yet living on land that was settled by the pioneer Christian, which has not since passed out of the family.

JACOB CLYMER, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families, and one of the progressive farmers of the township. He was born December 25, 1819, in Milford township, and was the fifth son of his parents, who were Jacob and Mary (Struak) Clymer. His paternal grandfather was John Clymer, who married Elizabeth Diehl, to whom three children were born: John, Jacob and Mary. John was a teacher, and Mary married a man by the name of Fink, and removed to Indiana. Jacob, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and was for many years justice of the peace and representative. In politics he was a whig. In the latter part of his life he became identified with the Mennonite church. He reared a family of ten children: John, Charles, Anna, Joseph, Elizabeth, Henry, Catherine, Jacob, Mary and Levi, all settled in Bucks county. Mr. Clymer's father died in January, 1868, in his 87th year; his wife died many years previously. Jacob was reared to farming, but in 1850 removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the grocery business, continuing there until 1874, when he purchased the John Lester farm, and has since remained there. He was married in 1844 to Olivia, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Shelly) Taylor. He has one son, Isaiah, who resides in the township.

A. J. CROMAN, brick mason and bookbinder, resides in Quakertown. Contemporaneous with the early settlers of Bucks county was the Croman family. Michael was the first of whom anything is known. He was born January 6, 1734, and died January 11, 1808. His wife, Eva Croman, was born May 8, 1742, and died May 9, 1814. He was one of the most active members of the Richlandtown Lutheran Evangelical church, and in his barn services were held before the church was built. They reared a family of eight children, Michael, Samuel, Conrad, George, Catharine, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Susan. September 10, 1737, the ship "Snow Molly," from Amsterdam, later Dover, landed ninety-five Palatine emigrants at Philadelphia, among whom was Johann Christoph Grohman, supposed to have been the father of the first Michael above. He settled in Rockhill township. Michael, grandfather of our subject, was born September 9, 1764, and married Sabilla Horn, who was born March 22, 1767. She was a daughter of Sebastian Horn, who was born June 18, 1726, and died June 30, 1812. Michael, Sr., was drafted in the revolution, but Michael, Jr., served in his place. After the war he located in Richland township, and engaged in farming. He reared a family, consisting of six sons: John, Conrad, Jesse, Joseph, Michael and Samuel; and seven daughters: Eva, Elizabeth, Gloria, Mary, Susan, Sabilla and Afia. He died in 1852, aged 87 years, 8 months, 16 days. Conrad, the father of A. J., was born April 16, 1804, and married Lavina, daughter of Jacob Bright, of Scotch descent, the son of Peter and Susanna (Rau) Bright. The wife of Jacob Bright, and maternal grandmother of A. J. Croman,

was Susanna (Adams) Bright, daughter of John Adams, of Saucon. He died April 8, 1858, his wife surviving him. Of seven children born to them four lived to maturity: Andrew J., Conrad, William and Hannah. Conrad lives in this township, William in Montgomery county, and Hannah, wife of James Kugler, in Philadelphia. Andrew Jackson Croman was born July 30, 1833, in this township, and remained at home until he was 18 years of age, when he commenced serving an apprenticeship as bricklayer. After five years' service he went to Allentown, where he worked two years, then returned to this place, and engaged in business for himself. December 3, 1859, he married Eliza M., daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Horn) Hinkle, of Springfield township, this county. He located permanently in Quakertown in the spring of 1866. He carries on his trade, and has built many of the principal buildings of the place. He also carries on bookbinding to some extent. He has had eight children, of whom seven are living: Annie, Charles, Mary, Samuel, Clara, Amanda and Frank. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a democrat.

JOHN L. DEILY, butcher, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in this township in 1845. His grandfather was born, reared and died in this township. His parents, Daniel and Mary, had six children: William, Daniel, Andrew, John L., Levi and Elizabeth. William and Daniel are deceased. John L. remained on the farm with his father until he was 21 years of age, when he purchased a farm for himself. He devoted his life for eleven years to the care of his farm. In 1882 he moved to his present location, where he is quite extensively engaged in butchering. He was married in 1872 to Mary, daughter of David and Lydia Roberts. They have two children: Clara and William Norman.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ, baker, P. O. Quakertown, was born January 22, 1841, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of John Frederick Dietz. He emigrated to America when 11 years of age and came to Philadelphia, where he was reared to manhood by his uncle, John Frederick Bixenstein, of whom he learned the baker's trade, which he followed for some time before beginning business for himself. In April, 1876, he came to this place and after working here one year started in business. He has been ably assisted by his wife, whose maiden name was Philopena Grim, born also in Baden. She came to this country when young with her parents, Frederick and Christina (Gearing) Grim. Mr. Dietz began with his trade and what little means he had saved during his journey-work and has labored hard, working day and night, and by their united efforts and the exercise of economy they have built up a remunerative business and own valuable property in the borough. Their children are: John F., Charles F., Henry C., Frank G., Wesley W., Samuel G., Joseph A., David F., Willie F. and Lena C. Mr. Dietz is a member of the Evangelical church.

CHARLES F. DURNER, manufacturer, P. O. Quakertown, was born April 3, 1838, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he learned the manufacture of pipe organs and is of the fifth generation in direct line of organ builders. His father, Christian, grandfather Frederick, great-grandfather Andrew and his father before him were all engaged in the same business. Coming to this country in 1859 he engaged in the business, first at Zion's Hill, in Springfield township, where he and his father were together until 1861, when he came to this place and began on his own account. His means being limited he began with foot-power and as his business increased he started a horse-power, which proving inadequate he put in a ten horse-power engine, which has been replaced with one of twenty horse-power. He has built up an extensive business, and his church, chapel and parlor organs are used in many of the large cities in this and adjoining states and are giving the best of satisfaction. One of his pipe organs was on exhibition at Philadelphia at the Centennial exposition and received the highest honors. He also got the first premium at the state fair in 1878. From his modest beginning with a small tread-wheel and a small work-house he has now

a two-story building, 44 by 60 feet, and a business which increases yearly. On November 8, 1862, he was married to Mary Spyker, who was born in Center county and is a daughter of William and Lydia (Poorman) Spyker. They have three children: Charles E., Anna E. and Mary C. Charles is engaged with his father in the manufacture of organs and Anna E. is a successful teacher in the public schools in Quakertown.

H. B. EDWARDS, marble works, P. O. Quakertown. The proprietor of the Quakertown marble works is Henry Bartholomew Edwards, who was born February 9, 1859, in this place and is a son of Benjamin and Lydia (Bartholomew) Edwards, both natives of this county. Henry learned his trade in this place with J. L. Smith, and remained in his employ until 1883, at which time he bought Smith's interest and engaged in the same business, which he has since conducted. He manufactures anything required or ordered in his line and is doing a business which is steadily increasing. He was married July 10, 1880, to Hermina, daughter of Peter and Amanda (Shelly) Brown, a native of this county. They have two children: Hattie M. and Ella. He is a member of Quakertown Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., and of the American Mechanics of this place.

JOHN EICHNER, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1824, and came to America in 1847. He married Sophia, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Croman. They have had four children: Mary, William, John Henry and Martha, all living. Our subject's parents were John Eichner and Christiana, from Germany. Mrs. Eichner died in 1877. In 1879 our subject married Catherine Miller, who came to this country from Germany in 1849. After landing in America Mr. Eichner worked three years as a hired man on a farm, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1855 he purchased the farm on which he is now living, and in 1874 an additional tract of eighteen acres. In 1875 he was elected school director and served two terms. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

M. K. ERDMAN, merchant, P. O. Quakertown. Among the rising business men of the borough of Quakertown is Milton K. Erdman, who was born January 14, 1850, in Milford township, this county. His parents were George and Mary (Kline) Erdman, also natives of the county. Milton K., when 17 years of age, removed to Quakertown. His boyhood was spent on the farm with his father and in the manufacture of cigar boxes. In 1876 he went to Pennsburg and for about one year was engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Hillegas & Erdman, but sold out his interest and returned to Quakertown, embarking in the hardware business, and though inexperienced in this line, he has made a success and built up a thriving and prosperous trade. November 14, 1872, he was married to Lizzie, a daughter of John and Hannah (Taylor) Springer. They have one son, George Frederick. Mr. Erdman is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he has been organist for several years, and also of the Keller's church. He is a member and past master of the Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, A. Y. M.

MILTON S. ERDMAN, physician and surgeon, P. O. Richlandtown, is one of the prominent young men of the township. He was born in Steinsburg, this county, in 1858. After finishing his common-school education he was a student at the Quakertown High school for three years. Leaving that institution in 1879, he commenced studying medicine, Dr. Weaver, of this town, being his preceptor. At the expiration of eighteen months he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college, of New York city, as a student. He graduated in the spring of 1883. During the summer of that year he practised with his preceptor and the following winter took a post-graduate course. In 1884 he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at this place. The doctor's parents are Owen and Mary Ann Erdman. Four children were born to this marriage: Milton S., Sarah C., Wilson S. and William S. The father and mother of our subject were born respectively in 1828 and 1833. It must

be said for Dr. Erdman that with a brave and indomitable spirit, combined with industry and economy, he has succeeded in making a start in this world. He enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons.

CHARLES FELLMAN, retired, P. O. Richlandtown, is a native of Rockhill township, Bucks county, and was born August 22, 1818. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret Amy, the result of this marriage being five children: Sarah, Marie and Amanda, who are deceased; and Mrs. J. H. Shelly and Milton, now living. The mother of this family died in 1868 and Mr. Fellman was married in 1869 to Matilda, widow of Abel Johnson, and sister of his first wife. Mr. Fellman in his early life was quite extensively engaged in the tobacco trade, serving as an apprentice for ten years, and from 1844 to 1854 for himself. In 1854 he was elected by the republican party to the office of sheriff, which position he filled with ability. From 1857 to 1883 he was extensively identified with the mercantile trade and was also postmaster for twenty-four years. In 1883 he retired from work and his son-in-law, J. H. Shelly, succeeds him. At the age of 21 years he was orderly sergeant of the Washington Greys and at 24 assumed command as captain. After the commission expired he was made captain of the Jackson Guards and Washington Artillery.

M. B. FELLMAN, merchant, P. O. Quakertown. Among the successful business men in the borough of Quakertown who have attained their present position solely through their own merits, starting in life without legacy or endowment, save that of a good family name and a willing hand, supplemented with a determined spirit, is Martin Biehn Fellman, who was born December 25, 1833, in Richland township. He is the eldest son of Jacob and Hannah (Biehn) Fellman, the former a son of Samuel Fellman, all natives of Bucks county. When a young man he determined to fit himself for mercantile pursuits and engaged as clerk in the store of Samuel Scheetz at Bunker Hill, where he remained four years. He was then for three years with his uncle, Charles Fellman, at Richlandtown. In 1860 he returned to Bunker Hill and opened a store on his own account, principally on borrowed capital, continuing there until 1866, when he came to his present location in Quakertown. He has since been most successful, and is one of the substantial merchants of this county. In September, 1859, he married Ellamanda, daughter of John Headman. Of the four children born to them three are living, Hattie, Flora and Mary J. Nelson died in 1866, aged 4 years. Hattie is the wife of F. Musselman, and Flora is the wife of Warren Snyder, both of the borough of Quakertown. Mr. Fellman is a member of the M. E. church.

J. F. FISHER, stock dealer, P. O. Quakertown, was born January 19, 1855, in Rockhill township, the eldest son and child of J. H. and Sarah (Ritter) Fisher, both of whom are natives of this county. Early in life he manifested a desire and a talent for the stock business, and in 1868, when thirteen years of age, bought and sold stock, including horses and cattle, with his father, and continued with him until he attained his seventeenth year, when he went to Cumberland county and there continued in business with him until 1874, when he married Bella, daughter of William and Anna (Young) Hifflefinger, of Cumberland county. In 1878 he returned to his native county and engaged in business with his father under the firm name of J. H. Fisher & Son. This association lasted until 1880, when the partnership was dissolved and he engaged on his own account until December, 1883, at which time he associated with his father and brother Seth under the firm name of J. H. Fisher & Sons, which partnership still exists. In July, 1884, he was bereft of his wife, Bella, by whom he had four children: John S., Harry H., Sallie M. and Elsie K. The last named died August 4, 1884. In July, 1886, he married Ella D., daughter of H. G. and Belinda R. (Miller) Ahlum. Since July, 1886, he has been living in Quakertown. The firm of J. H. Fisher & Sons are well known, and as they are good judges of stock, and their honesty and uprightness are unquestioned, have built

up a large business. They extend their trade through this state as well as New York, Indiana, Ohio and Maryland. During the year 1886 their trade amounted to nearly \$60,000, and is steadily increasing. They are the largest dealers in their line in Bucks county. Mr. Fisher is a member of the German Lutheran church at Trumbauersville, a member of the I. O. O. F., Coopersburg Lodge, No. 312, also of the Knights of Pythias of Trumbauersville, No. 372. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM G. FOULKE, attorney-at-law, 221 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, was born in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., January 5, 1837, and is a son of Edward and Matilda G. Foulke. His grandfather was Edward Foulke, of Richland township, Bucks county, and of Welsh descent. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on the farm. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and at the age of 20 began teaching in the common schools. He afterward attended Normal school, then taught in the grammar school department of the Friends' Central school at Philadelphia for several years. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1865, after a course of study with Judge F. Carroll Brewster, and a two years' course in the legal department of the Pennsylvania university, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. June 5, 1873, he was married to Anna C., daughter of Isaac Jeanes, a merchant of Philadelphia. By her he has three children: Edward, Anna L. and Walter L.

ISRAEL D. FOX, justice of the peace, P. O. Richlandtown, was born October 18, 1839. No man in the township of Richland who is identified as one of its representative citizens has met with such reverses in life to rob man of that honor, as the subject of our sketch, Israel D. Fox. Born of humble parents he was stricken down for three years and six months with disease, at an age when young men strike out for the world's goods. His father, George Fox, who died May 7, 1877, aged 63 years, was a native of Bedminster township, this county, and was the father of seven children: Israel D., Priscilla, Sarah, John D., Catherine, Hannah and George D., all of whom are living. Our subject was married to Miss Hannah Burgstresser, daughter of John and Mary Ann Burgstresser of this county, in 1865. They have no children, but Mr. Fox has assumed parental care and partially reared six children since his marriage. For twenty years his occupation was that of school teacher. He is an ardent worker in the Sabbath school, having been superintendent of different schools in the county for more than thirty years. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace for Richlandtown, which position he now holds and fills with credit and ability. He is also a real estate agent, and general business manager for those in need of his services.

HENRY W. FREED, P. O. Richlandtown, is the descendant of a family which settled in this township in an early period of its history. His parents, John and Hannah Freed, were born respectively in 1800 and 1810. The latter was the daughter of David and Susanna Walp. His children by this union were: Henry W., Julian (Judd), William D., Charles E. and Reuben J., all of whom are now living. Our subject was the oldest of the family, and was born in 1831. In 1858 he married Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Horn, of Haycock township in this county. At the early age of 16, Mr. Freed learned the shoemaking trade with his uncle, Charles Walp, and not till arrived at his majority did he leave his father. Early in 1852 Mr. Freed started in business for himself, and carried it on extensively for twenty-two years. In 1874 a partnership was formed by Mr. Freed and his two brothers. This partnership has lasted for thirteen years, and the senior partners will soon retire from the business. In 1855 Mr. Freed was elected leader of the choir of the Reformed congregation at Richlandtown, and in 1857 an organ was procured; in 1858 he was elected organist of the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which position he still fills. The result of Mr. and Mrs. Freed's union is one child, a daughter, 19 years of age, who is admired by her acquaintances, and is the pride of her parents.

WILLIAM D. FREED, boot and shoe manufacturer, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in 1835. John, the father (son of Henry and Catharine Freed), and Hannah, the mother (daughter of David and Susanna Walp), died respectively in 1879 and 1873. They were both natives of this township, and to their union were born five children: Henry W., Julian, William D., Charles E., and Reuben J., all of whom are now living. Our subject married Sarah Ann, daughter of Enoch and Sarah Biehn, in 1865. They are the parents of seven children, all living: Hannah L., Harvey Milton, John Enoch, Ida Catharine, Sarah Anna, Minerva Irene, and Charles William. At an early age William D. commenced to learn the shoe and boot-making trade of his brother Henry. After his apprenticeship had expired, he worked at his trade, and continued farming till 1861, when he engaged in business for himself in this township. In 1868 a partnership was formed by the admission of his brother, Charles E., the firm name being W. D. Freed & Bro. In April, 1874, another brother was admitted to the firm, and the establishment was known as Freed Brothers. It is a noted fact, and worthy of no little commendation, that unity, brotherly confidence and goodwill have always existed. Mr. Freed is a member of the Reformed church of this place.

OLIVER H. FRETZ, M.D., physician and druggist, P. O. Quakertown. One of the rising young physicians and business men of this place is Oliver Henry Fretz, a son of William and Catharine (Hofford) Fretz, who was born in Richland township April 9th, 1858, where he lived until the age of 10 years, when he removed with his parents to this town; he received the best school advantages the town afforded, subsequently entering the literary and scientific department of Muhlenberg college. When 21 years of age he began reading medicine under Dr. I. S. Moyer, entered Jefferson Medical college and after three years of study received the degree of doctor of medicine, March 30, 1882. He began practice at Salfordville, Montgomery county, and after remaining there nearly three years he sold out on account of his health, and removed to Quakertown, where he has since been engaged in the drug business, having also established a large office practice. In the spring of 1887 he completed a course of instruction in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and college for graduates in medicine, and has thoroughly equipped himself as a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, catarrhal, and all chronic affections. In October, 1882, he was married to Elmira A., daughter of Nathan C. and Lucinda (Antrim) Roeder. Of two children born to them, one, Raymond Lamar, is living. In politics he is an active democrat. He is a member of the German Reformed church; president of the Quakertown school board; a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical association, and Bucks County Medical society; and belongs to the following secret organizations: Quakertown lodge, No. 512, F. and A. M.; Secona tribe, No. 263, I. O. R. M.; Marion circle, No. 16, B. U. (H. F.) of Pa. He is also medical examiner for various life insurance companies.

E. WAYNE GABEL, merchant and postmaster, P. O. Richlandtown. The grandfather of our subject was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county. Willoughby and Eliza Gabel, now living, are the parents of three children: Solomon, E. Wayne, and Amanda, deceased. E. Wayne was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, in 1841, and was married in 1873 to Miss Elmira M. Dubbs, of Lower Milford, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Dubbs. Two children are the result of this marriage: Herbert D. living, and Myron, deceased. From his early life up to 1864 Mr. Gabel was engaged in farming, and from that date, till 1877, his occupation was that of clerk. Since 1877 he has been identified in the town of Richland as one of the leading merchants. He was in 1885 appointed, under the new administration, postmaster in Richlandtown. Mr. Gabel is a member of the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH GEISINGER, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1822, and is now living retired and enjoying the fruits of his early industry. He married Rebecca,

daughter of John and Susanna (Young) Musselman, of this county, in 1848. They have one child, Joseph Geisinger, now grown to manhood. The parents of our subject were Abraham and Barbara Geisinger. The former lived to the advanced age of 82 years, and the latter deceased in 1837. They had seven children, two of whom are deceased. Five years of our subject's life, after attaining his majority, were spent at his trade, after which he took up farming, and for the past twenty-five years has owned and lived on his present farm. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and in politics is a republican.

A. GOLDSMITH, watchmaker and jeweler, P. O. Quakertown, is the leading man in his trade in the borough of Quakertown. He was born April 6, 1839, in Baden, near the river Rhine. His parents were Ignatius and Mary (Rickart) Goldsmith, with whom he came to this country, landing in Philadelphia in 1852. He was apprenticed to the trade, which he thoroughly learned. He responded to the first call for volunteers, and enlisted April 18, 1861, as private in company I, 22d regiment, for three months under Col. Moorehead, and after his discharge in August re-enlisted November 5, of the same year, in the 113th regiment, 12th cavalry, and was mustered in as fifth sergeant, promoted to first sergeant, and February 1, 1862, was discharged to join the veterans, re-enlisting for three years or during the war. On February 3, 1865, at Charlestown, Va., he was discharged by reason of promotion to the first lieutenantancy and was placed in command of company A, which position he held until his final discharge, on July 20, 1865. He participated in the second Bull Run, Manassas, Frederick City, Monocacy and Winchester fights; also in two cavalry charges and many other engagements and skirmishes. Upon his return to Philadelphia he resumed his former business, continuing there until the following year, when he located in Quakertown and set up in business, and in the spring of 1886 removed to his present place near the station. November 2, 1867, he was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Breish) Stryker, of Milford township. They have two children: William A. and Clara. Mr. Goldsmith is not a member of any sect or denomination, but is friendly to all that have as their object the accomplishment of good.

RICHARD R. GREEN, merchant, P. O. Quakertown, is the eldest male representative of the Green family, which was one of the leading families of the county. He was born August 24, 1824, on the northwest corner of Main and Broad streets, in the house his father built in 1800, in Quakertown, now a borough. His father, William, was born November 10, 1776, son of Benjamin and Jane (Roberts) Green, in Richland township. His mother was Mary Roberts, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Roberts. She was born April 2, 1785, in Milford township. William Green and Mary had eight children: Caroline, Elizabeth, Matilda, Jane, Grace, Mary, Alice and Richard. The children of Richard and Elizabeth Roberts were: Mary, born April 2, 1785; Jesse, born February 9, 1786; Alice, born February 11, 1787; Elizabeth, born June 14, 1788; Grace, May 10, 1791. All of them reared families. Our subject's father was a shoemaker by trade, and subsequently engaged in merchandising in the store building now occupied by Benjamin R. Edwards. He retired several years prior to his death, being here continuously in business forty years. He died September 3, 1851. His wife died November 15, 1843. Richard Roberts Green was brought up to merchandising with his father and remained with him until 1840, when his father rented the store. In 1847 Richard took charge of the same and managed the business until 1857; resumed it again in 1861, and has since continued it. He was married March 15, 1848, to Sarah F., daughter of James M. and Mary Ann (King) Jackson. She was born December 15, 1827, in Philadelphia. They have one daughter, Mary Emma. Their son, William, died October 15, 1865, aged 16. Richard R. Green was one of the first councilmen and is a member of the Society of Friends.

DAVID HARING, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in this county October 23, 1831. His grandparents, Jacob and Mary Magdalena (Kidelman) Haring, were also natives of this county. The parents of our subject, Samuel and Christiana (Gilbert) Haring, had eight children, two of whom are deceased. David Haring was married in 1857 to Catherine, daughter of Josiah and Hannah Reller, of Montgomery county, Pa. They have one son. At the age of 19 years Mr. Haring learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he continued for four years. He then married and lived with his father till 1865, when he purchased the farm which he now owns.

EMIL W. HARING, dealer in coal, lumber, flour and feed, P. O. Shelly, is a son of C. C. Haring and Frederica, his wife, who came to Philadelphia from Germany in 1848. Four children were born to them: Louisa F., Charles C., Emil W. and H. G. He worked at cabinet-making until 1861, when he moved to this county and purchased a farm, working it until recently, when he retired. The subject of our sketch, Emil W. Haring, was born in Philadelphia in 1854, and in 1878 married Miss Sadie J., daughter of C. A. Wetzell, of Danville, Pa. They have two daughters: Frederica and Bertha. Mr. Haring attended the public schools in this county till 1872, after which for five years he was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store. In 1879 he assumed general management of his present business at Shelly station, and to his experience in the various departments of the lumber and coal trade has been largely due the success which has attended the enterprise during the past seven years.

J. S. HARLEY, harness manufacturer, P. O. Quakertown, was born August 2, 1857, in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, and is a son of Jacob K. and Sarah (Stover) Harley. He learned the trade of harness making under his father, and first began in business at Kulpsville, in his native county, at the age of 18, with a kit of tools and no capital, and after eighteen months' experience and one year's intermission he came to Quakertown in 1878 and started the Quaker City harness manufactory in a small building, near the Red Lion hotel. In 1881 he moved to the site of his present factory and soon was running one hundred hands. The demand for his goods necessitated a much larger building, and in 1886 a structure was completed and furnished with all the aids and appliances belonging to a first class harness factory. It is of brick, three stories high, 140 x 60 feet, with engine house. This manufactory is a credit to the place, and gives employment to a large force of workmen.

PHILIP HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1832, in this county, and was married in 1860 to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary Deily. They have five children: Samuel A., Mary M., Lizzie, D. W., and Monroe; the two last now residing in Philadelphia, engaged in business. The parents of our subject were natives of this county. Samuel, the father, died in 1854, and the mother, Lydia, died in 1882. The farm, which is now the property of our subject, was purchased after his father's death.

J. LEVI HEACOCK, notary public, P. O. Quakertown. The Heacock family come from the north of England and made their settlement in what is now Delaware county about the year 1711. Jonathan and Ann Heacock were the progenitors, and from them descended William, who settled in what is now Rockhill township about 1740. The warrant bearing that date, issued to him by the authority of Thomas and Richard Penn, is now in the hands of Levi Heacock, and also deeds, dated 1750 and 1760 respectively. The house which William built is yet standing and bears the date 1748. William Heacock married Ann Roberts, of Milford township. Among their children was Jessie, who married Tacy Thompson. They had eleven children, of whom Joel, born March 26, 1794, married October 6, 1842, Abigail Roberts, of Milford, and had one child, Joel Levi. Joel Heacock was a farmer and also carried on a saw-mill and a linseed oil mill. He was a strong anti-slavery man,

and a warm and earnest friend of the colored man. During the war his house was one of the stations of the underground railroad. He died at Germantown March 17, 1853, while on his way to market. Throughout his life he was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. His wife died March 21, 1882, at Quakertown, where she had resided with her son. Levi Heacock has served several years as notary public and conveyancer. He still owns a portion of the original tract settled by his progenitors. He has one of the largest and best selected libraries in this part of the county.

SPEAKMAN HICKS, retired, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1809. William Hicks, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of this county. He had five sons and two daughters. George Hicks, son of William, was married to Anna, daughter of John and Anna Penrose. Born to this couple were eleven children, our subject being the sixth. He was married in 1833 to Miss Hattie B. Shryock, of Franklin county, Pa., daughter of John and Martha. They have had seven children, of whom only two are living, Annie and John. Mrs. Hicks died in 1852, and Mr. Hicks was married in 1869 to Alice L., daughter of William L. Strawn of this county. No children were born to this marriage. The second wife died in 1884. Mr. Hicks followed the business of a carriage builder till 1869, when he came to this township and purchased a farm. After his second wife's death, 1884, he spent the winter in Philadelphia and the following spring came to his present home.

O. T. HIXSON, proprietor of creamery, P. O. Quakertown, was born May 21, 1855, in Milford township. He is a son of George and Margaret (Young) Hixson. He was brought up to farming pursuits, received good educational advantages, and taught school for several terms. He subsequently took charge of the Milford Square creamery, which he superintended for three years. This establishment was owned by the "Milford Square Dairymen's association." He afterward purchased the manufactory of the company and in September, 1884, he leased the Pleasant Valley establishment, conducting the same until October, 1886. In March the same year, he purchased the Quakertown Dairymen's association creamery and three months later bought the Bursontown creamery, making three in all which he owns. The capacity of the Quakertown manufactory is about 6000 lbs. of milk daily and the Milford Square, 7500. He finds a ready market for his products. His butter product is about 1000 lbs. daily. In 1879 he married Emma, daughter of William Schoenly, of Lower Milford township, Lehigh county. He has four children: Minnie, Jennie, Maggie and Walter. Mr. Hixson has fully demonstrated his excellent business qualifications and his adaptation to his business.

TOBIAS HINKEL, retired merchant, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Richland township, August 29, 1830, the fourth son and fifth child of Elias and Rebecca (Cressman) Hinkel, the former a son of John and Maria (Kramer) Hinkel, and a native of this county; the latter a daughter of George and Hannah (Redlein) Cressman, and a native of Montgomery county. Tobias was reared on the home farm, where he remained until he attained his 18th year, when he went to Rich Hill, formerly Bunker Hill, and learned the shoemaker's trade with Jacob Fellman, with whom he worked nine years after the completion of his trade. In 1859 he set up in business for himself at Bunker Hill, where he remained until 1870, when he located in this place and was actively engaged in business until the spring of 1885, when he took as a partner his brother-in-law, M. A. Biehn, and on account of failing health was forced to retire from active work, but is represented by his son Harry, the firm name being Hinkel & Biehn. Since that time Mr. Hinkel has been living a retired life, and is enjoying the competence he acquired during his business career. He was married in 1859 (the same year that he embarked in business) to Maria, daughter of Michael M. and Catharine (Althouse) Biehn, by whom he had two children: Harry and Nelson. Mr. Hinkel is a member of the Evangelical association. In politics he is a republican.

CASPAR HINKLE, proprietor of the Red Lion hotel, P. O. Quakertown, was born August, 1827, in Plumstead township, Bucks county, and is the oldest living male representative of the family. His ancestors came to this county over two hundred years ago and settled in Plumstead township, and have since been represented in the county and take rank among its substantial and respected citizens. The father of our subject was Anthony Hinkle, whose wife was Sallie Meitzler, to whom seven children were born: Caspar, Eliza, Maria, Caroline, Sarah, Amanda and Francis. Caspar removed with his parents to Berks county when eleven years of age, remaining there two years, when they removed to Lehigh county, where Caspar was reared to farming pursuits. He remained under the parental roof until he was 23 years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account until the death of his father in 1870, when he sold his property in Lehigh county and came to Quakertown. He took charge of the well-known Red Lion hotel which he had previously purchased in 1875 of Peter Smith, and which he has successfully conducted until the present time. His wife was the daughter of Benjamin Smoyer, of Lehigh county. They have had four children: Theodore, Oscar, Emma and George. Oscar died, aged 23, and George at the age of 18. Emma was married in December, 1886, to Lewis Schotts, of Bingen. Theodore is engaged in business with his father in the hotel. He married Amanda, daughter of Solomon Wenner, and has two children: Lena O. and George O.

WILLIAM B. HINKLE, dealer in flour, feed and seeds, P. O. Richlandtown, was born May 12, 1844, in Richland township, this county. His parents, John and Elizabeth Hinkle, had ten children: Samuel, Lewis (deceased), Adam, John, Elizabeth (deceased), Hannah, Sarah, Mary, William B. and Elemina. William B. remained on the farm until he was 22 years of age, and in 1866 engaged in the commission business, which he continued till 1872, when he became a butcher, which business he carried on four years. At the expiration of that period he engaged in his present business. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Fellman, daughter of Elias and Mary Fellman. They have one child, Mamie.

GEORGE W. HOBLITZELL, retired contractor, P. O. Richland Center, was born in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md. Adrian, his grandfather, came to America from Germany in 1760 and located in Bedford county, Pa., where he was married and where his six sons were born. He served as a private under General Washington on that Christmas night when a thousand Hessians were captured, and was also with him at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. George, the fourth son, was born in Bedford county in 1791, and married Miss Slought, to whom one child was born. His first wife died and he married Sarah, daughter of James McDermitt. They had nine children, but three of whom are living. George W. was born in 1825, and in 1850 married Margaret, daughter of James Kelly, of Cumberland county, Md. Five children were born to this couple: Mary Louisa, Charles William and James Henry (twins), Virginia and George Harden. Of these only one is living, Charles William, who is a practising dentist in Jersey City. Our subject's wife died in 1873, and in 1875 he married Columbia, daughter of Major Louis E. Sisson, who in 1861 was captain in the 77th Ohio regiment, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1864. Mrs. Hoblitzell is a Virginian by birth, and when married was a resident of New York city. Her mother is the grandniece of Sir Guy Carleton. Mr. Hoblitzell received a common-school education, and up to the age of 25 years was employed as clerk for his father in the mercantile business. In 1850 he engaged with his father in railroad contracting. In 1875 he retired from active work to the small farm where he now lives.

DAVID ROBERTS JAMISON, stock dealer, P. O. Quakertown, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families who came from Scotland and settled in this state prior to 1722, as shown by a will now in the possession of Mr. Jamison, bearing this date. The great-grandfather of our subject was William, who resided in Milford in 1722.

He had three children, two of whom, John and Margaret, grew to maturity. John Jamison was married to Jane Crosby. He was for many years a justice of the peace in Milford township and he served General Washington as a body servant. His son, Samuel, was married to Jane Roberts, by whom he had four children : Margaret, Charles, John and David R., born in Milford township August 26, 1826. When he was about eight years old his father died and his guardian bound him out until he should be 16 years old. For his labor he received his board and clothes and thirty days' tuition yearly. After his term of service had expired he attended school for a few months and then bound himself out to learn the blacksmith's trade with his brother Charles, finishing his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, after which he worked six years. About this time he experienced a serious injury by a horse falling upon him, which incapacitated him for his trade and he turned his attention to stock dealing, which he has since continued. He has also been engaged in farming to some extent. He has been quite an extensive dealer in horses and cattle. He was instrumental in introducing the creamery enterprise in Bucks county. He has been twice married. His first wife was Cornelia, daughter of Joshua and Caroline (Green) Foulke. They had two children : Lucinda, now wife of Charles Timmons, of Philadelphia, and Cornelia who died young. Lucinda was a graduate of the High school at Philadelphia and for several years a successful teacher. His present wife is Matilda, sister of his first wife. They have three children living : Mary L., Ida and Fannie.

II. W. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Richlandtown, is prominent among the active and enterprising farmers of this county. His farm has been handed down to the fourth generation. He was born in 1832 and in 1855 married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Kratz, of Plumstead township, this county. The father of our subject was Charles Johnson and his mother was the daughter of Abel Strawn. There were four children born to this couple : Hampton W., Mary Ann (Walp), Oliver James and Anna Marie (Mrs. Louis Shelly), all of whom are living except Mrs. Walp. The father died in 1879 and the mother in 1884. Hampton W. has had five children : Erwin T. (now a practising physician in Leidytown, this county), Oliver K., Harvey E., Mary Jane and Charles (deceased). Mr. Johnson's life has been that of a farmer, but he has held various positions of public trust. He was school director for twelve years, a director of the Line Lexington Mutual Fire Insurance company of Bucks and Montgomery counties, president of Richlandtown turnpike company and in 1874 he was nominated by the republican party for representative and through over-confidence in his friends was beaten at the general election by twenty-two votes.

MILTON JOHNSON, deceased, was born in 1819 and was the youngest of the three sons of Caspar and Mary G. Johnson. His occupation was that of a farmer until 1870, when he removed to a lot adjoining his farm, where he lived until 1881, when he went to Quakertown. In 1868 he was married to Ann S., daughter of Samuel and Sidney (Foulke) Shaw. She was born 6th month, 6th, 1832. Her great-great-grandfather, Edward Foulke, came to Pennsylvania from Wales in 1698. Her grandparents on that side were John and Letitia Foulke. On the paternal side they were William and Sarah Shaw, who were life-long residents of Bucks county. Her parents had five children, all living except one son, James. Mr. Johnson was stricken with consumption and died September 30, 1882. Both he and his wife were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born November 22, 1841, in Richland township. Caspar Johnson was the original representative of the family. He came to America from Germany in an early day. Our subject's grandfather, also Caspar Johnson, died in 1825. Milton, a son of this Caspar, was born in 1823 and married Evaline, daughter of Amos Edwards, of this township. Richard M., the oldest son of this couple, married in 1869 Mary P. Strawn, daughter of Eli

and Margaret Strawn, of this county. They have four children : Henry S., Milton, Walter and Maurice. Mr. Johnson has lived on the farm he now occupies forty-five years. He has held no political office, caring nothing for the empty honor. He is kindly disposed toward the Society of Friends, his wife being a member. He has always been recognized as an honest, upright man and a useful citizen.

MARTIN L. KEIL, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1856, in Montgomery county. His grandfather, Hartman Keil, came from Germany. His father, John K., married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Snyder, of Montgomery county. Four children were born to this couple, two of whom are now deceased. Our subject, the oldest son, was married in 1880 to Mary, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Fosbenner, of Richland township. Four children were born to them whose names in order of birth are : John Alfred, George Franklin, Mamie Viola and Gertie, all now living. When eleven years of age Mr. Keil worked out on a farm and for seventeen years remained with one person. In 1884 he moved to his present farm. In youth he had few advantages of schooling, but received a common-school education, and to-day is respected by his neighbors as an industrious and honest man.

SAMUEL KINSEY, retired, P. O. Quakertown, is a great-grandson of Samuel Kinsey, who, it is supposed, came from England prior to the revolution and made his settlement in Buckingham township, where he reared a family and died. He was a Friend. One of his sons, John Kinsey, grandfather of our subject, grew up in the same township and married Margaret Kitchen, a Solebury Friend, by whom he had several children, one of whom, John, the father of Samuel, was born October 18, 1794, and married Margaret, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Swayne) Woodward, of London Grove township, Chester county. In 1811 John Kinsey, Sr., moved to Delaware, and in that state John, Jr., studied medicine under Dr. Baker, of Wilmington, graduating at the Pennsylvania Medical college in 1828 or 1829. He removed to Chester county in 1831, and continued in practice for years. He died January 24, 1864. Samuel, son of the above, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, February 24, 1822, removed with his parents to Chester county in 1831, and to this place in 1839. He learned the potter trade with Richard Moore and continued in this business until 1852, when he engaged in farming and stock dealing. He was married March 14, 1844, to Martha F., daughter of George and Hannah (Foulke) Custar. She died December 5, 1860. Of six children born to them three lived to maturity, viz., Charles F., George C. and Emma I. (wife of Dr. W. H. Meredith of this place). His present wife is Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Abigail (Green) Carey.

W. H. KUHN, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Quakertown. The subject of this sketch was born in Allentown, Pa., December 11, 1829, and is the seventh son of Dewalt and Sydnea (Smith) Kuhns, both of whom were natives of Lehigh county. He received good school advantages and in 1855 began the study of his profession in Philadelphia under the tutorship of Dr. Robert Jennings; and after completing his course, began practice in Allentown, remaining there until 1860, when he came to Quakertown, where he has since resided, and has been successful in his treatment of all the ailments and diseases to which domestic animals are subject, and is receiving a liberal patronage. He has been thrice married; first, September 30, 1858, to Maria Musselman, who died, leaving four children, three of whom are now living, viz., Keturah, Mena and Justice. His second wife was Sarah Horseman, who died leaving no issue. His present wife is Sallie Fisher, of Philadelphia. The doctor has a grandson, Winfield S., son of Eldah, by her husband, Jonathan Crater, deceased.

RICHARD J. LINDERMAN, M.D., druggist, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Lime-riek township, Montgomery county, this state, January 12, 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Yost) Linderman. The former was justice of the peace for more than thirty years, receiving his first appointment from the governor. His mother

died when he was 14 years old, and for a time he made his home with his sister. He received an academic education. At the age of 17 years he began teaching under the free school system and continued two years, when he commenced the study of medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical college, whence he graduated March 16, 1856. He entered on the practice of his profession at Quakertown, and was thus engaged until 1870, when he retired in favor of Dr. I. S. Moyer. In 1867 he was elected on the democratic ticket as state senator for Bucks county. While serving in this capacity he secured legal enactment for the incorporation of the Quakertown Savings bank, which was one of the most successful state banks in Pennsylvania. He was also one of the projectors of the Quakertown National bank and is one of its directors. He has been actively interested in educational matters, and was instrumental in establishing the Quakertown High school. He was a member of the local school board nine years. In March, 1858, he married Mary G. Thomas. Her mother was Jane (Green) Thomas, daughter of William Green, whose family was early represented in Richland township, and long identified with the interests of Quakertown. Of five children born to the Doctor and Mrs. Linderman, two are living: Herbert, a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Bertha, now attending the Moravian seminary at Bethlehem. In youth Dr. Linderman was confirmed in the Reformed church. He is secretary of Quakertown lodge, No. 512, F. and A. M., and a member of the Lehigh Valley medical society. Some years since he represented the Bucks county Medical society in the state and national medical associations. The appointment of United States examining surgeon was conferred on him January 27, 1886.

ELIAS H. MATTS, retired, P. O. Richlandtown. The Matts family of Richland, he original name being Metz, then changed to Matz, and finally to present spelling, s descended from John Michael Metz, who was born in Metz, Germany, in 1750, and came to Philadelphia in 1760. He learned the trade of tanner and currier, and married Barbara Hayman. During the revolution he was impressed into the American army, and fought at the battle of Germantown. After the battle he was engaged in finishing leather for knapsacks at Allentown. He has seven children: two sons and three daughters died young; the others, John and Sarah, living to great age. In 1798 John Michael Metz settled in Springfield township, and in 1800 moved to Richland township, where he followed the business of tanner and currier up to the time of his death in 1813. (His sister married and moved to Northampton county.) At the death of the father his son, John Matts, came into possession of the property, where he died in 1875. He was a man of considerable prominence. In 1824 he was elected to the legislature, serving four sessions. He was likewise colonel of militia. He left ten children, eight of whom are living in different states, and married. Elias H., the fourth son, and his sister, Catherine, are living at the old homestead. Their father fifty-five years ago was the first postmaster outside of the village of Quakertown. He was captain and colonel of the 59th regiment Pennsylvania militia.

JAMES MAWSON, manufacturer of women's shawls, P. O. Quakertown, was born at Rawdon, Yorkshire, England, in 1822, and came to America in 1847. In 1845 he was married to Miss Grace Fletcher, also of England. They have had six children: Emma, Simeon, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary E. and Charles. The last three are deceased. The parents of our subject were Benjamin Mawson and Mary, daughter of Thomas Hollings. Mr. Mawson's first work in America was at his trade, sorting wool and weaving by hand-loom. He followed his trade from 1848 to 1855, then commenced in business for himself, and in 1874 he purchased his present property. He makes a specialty of ladies' all-wool shawls, and has been very successful in his line of business.

HENRY MOFFITT, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1823. Three brothers of the name moved at an early day from Scotland to Ire-

land. The grandfather of our subject came to America with a number of Quakers, and founded a colony in North Carolina. Remaining there for fifteen years he returned to Ireland, and until his death he was a firm believer in the Quaker religion. He had seven children. Joshua, the youngest, married Margaret Stewart, who was of Scotch parentage. Two children were born to them, only one of whom, our subject, is living. Mr. Moffitt in 1850 married Charlotta, daughter of Adam and Rebecca Moffitt, of Ireland. There were eight children born to them, five of whom are deceased. Three are living: Joshua Henry, Charlotta Elizabeth and Laura Adalina. Mr. Moffitt's life has been rather adventurous and roaming. He purchased farms in eastern and western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and after disposing of them was on the police force in Philadelphia for six years. In 1866 he purchased the farm whereon he now lives. From 1869 to 1876 he was engaged in the grocery and dairy business in Philadelphia. Since the latter date he has resided on his farm.

JOHN W. MOFFLY, president of the Manufacturers' National bank, Philadelphia, was born in Richland township, Bucks county, in 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Charlotte Moffly. His paternal grandfather, Joseph, was born in Bucks county, and his great-grandfather was a native of Bavaria, Germany. John W. worked on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age, and during the winters attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He entered a country store at Plumsteadville as clerk, and remained there about two years. In 1847 he went to Philadelphia and clerked in the retail and wholesale dry goods business until 1856, when he entered into the importing and jobbing of cloths, cassimeres, etc. He retired from this business January 1, 1875. His connection with the Manufacturers' National bank began as a director in January, 1870. He was elected vice-president three years later, and president in May, 1875. His first wife was Elizabeth Spang, whom he married in 1863, and who died in 1856. By her he had one son, Robert. In 1864 he was married to Margaret K. Siner, by whom he has two sons: William T. and John W.

REV. F. J. MOHR, minister, P. O. Quakertown, is one of the oldest residents of this place. He was born November 27, 1829, in Allentown. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Bishop) Mohr, both natives of Allentown. Jacob Mohr was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Jacob, was a native of Switzerland, a baker by trade, and on account of religious persecution came to this state and located in Saucon Valley, Lehigh county, and furnished bread to the continental army. He reared two sons and one daughter. Jacob, the father of our subject, was a cabinet-maker by trade and followed this vocation in Allentown, where he was born. He died in 1882, aged 82. His wife was of French descent, the daughter of Jacob Bishop, a clock-maker. Our subject was one of a family of ten children, all of whom have settled in this state. He taught school for several years in the seminary where he was educated. He was one of the first five students of the new seminary, and was afterward eight years professor of mathematics in that institution. In 1853 he was licensed and ordained minister in the German Reformed church. The following year he took charge of the Williamsport church, which consisted of five congregations. He continued there for thirteen years, and from there went to Millersburg, where he remained three and a half years over the Berrysburg charge. Afterward he was settled the same length of time at Bloomsburg, and from there came to this place in the fall of 1871. He has charge of three congregations: Quakertown, Trumbauersville and Richlandtown. He was married in 1852 to Catherine, daughter of Peter and Susanna (Reeb) Coble. He has five children: Agnes V., Ursinus O., J. Eugene, Albertha C. and Maria M. I. Agnes V. is the wife of Dr. J. K. Saylor, of this place; Ursinus O. is a minister of the Congregational denomination in Connecticut; J. Eugene was a graduate of dentistry in 1886, and of the Jefferson Medical college; Ursinus O. was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college, also of Yale Theological seminary.

J. J. MOORE, retired farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1819. The Moore family, of which he is the only living male representative in Bucks county, came of English Quaker stock. The father of our subject, Richard Moore, was born in 1793 in Montgomery county, came to this county in 1816 and settled here permanently in 1818. He soon afterward started the first boarding school in what is now the borough of Quakertown and taught until 1825, when, on account of failing health, he gave up his profession. He was for many years identified with the abolition movement and his house was a place of refuge for the fleeing slave, he aiding more refugees than any other man in the county. His wife was Sarah Foulke, by whom he had two children: John J. and Hannah, wife of William M. Levick, of Philadelphia. After giving up teaching he gave his attention to conveyancing, settling many estates, and also engaged in farming. He built the house now occupied by John J. This was the first house in the northern end of Bucks county built without the use of spirituous liquor. He was a man highly esteemed in the community and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. His decease occurred April 30, 1875. His wife died in 1852. John Jackson Moore was born in what was recently the orphan school building and located on the place he now owns when seven years of age.

I. S. MOYER, A. M., M. D., P. O. Quakertown, was born February 27, 1838, at Harleysville, Montgomery county. His parents were Jacob D. and Barbara Ann (Shoemaker) Moyer. The Moyers of Bucks, Montgomery and other counties of eastern Pennsylvania are of German descent, coming mostly from the region of the Palatinate, in Germany. Jacob D. Moyer was born, lived and died in Montgomery county. He learned the trade of clock-making, which he carried on many years. During the latter years of his life he was a successful farmer. Barbara Ann Shoemaker was the daughter of Isaac Shoemaker, a prominent citizen of Skippackville, Pa. She died when the subject of this sketch was eight days old. He was then taken to his grandfather, Isaac Shoemaker, by whom he was cared for until 16 years of age. He attended common schools and at an early age was sent to Freeland seminary at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, where three years were spent. He taught two years in Montgomery county with general satisfaction. At 19 he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Joseph Moyer, at Kulpville, Pennsylvania, with whom he studied medicine. He graduated March 5, 1859, from Pennsylvania Medical college, located the same month at Plumsteadville, and remained there nine years, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was married October 20, 1859, to Laura Kratz, daughter of Jacob Kratz, of that place. Four children were born to them, of whom only one, Lilian, now survives. His wife died March 16, 1866. After travelling extensively in 1868 he located, April 5, 1869, in Quakertown, having purchased the practice of Drs. Joseph Thomas and R. J. Linderman, of that place. Here he has since resided, enjoying a practice still larger than at Plumsteadville. He has now been in continuous practice twenty-eight years and has had an uninterrupted share of public confidence. He was again married November 15, 1868, to Caroline Fackenthall, daughter of B. Frank Fackenthall, of Easton, Pa. To them one child, Florence Barbara, was born, who still survives. He commenced the study of botany when quite young. After settling in Bucks county he studied the flora of the county systematically, and in 1876 published a catalogue of the plants of this county in the county history published by General W. W. H. Davis, the first ever issued. He has also studied general natural history, especially ornithology and entomology. He is a member of the Lehigh Medical society, of the board of censors of the Medico-Chirurgical college, of Philadelphia, and was a member of the electoral college of Pennsylvania on the republican ticket in 1880. In 1887 he received the degree of A. M. from Muhlenberg college, at Allentown, Pa. Doctor Moyer is a man of intellectual ability, liberal and progressive in his views, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides.

F. MUSSELMAN, publisher, P. O. Quakertown, Pa. The Musselman family are of Swiss origin, and the progenitor of the name was Samuel, who came to this country from Switzerland about the year 1725, and settled in what is now Milford township. Michael was one of his sons, who married A. Moyer, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest was Samuel, the father of Franklin, who married Catherine Groff and had one son, Franklin, born December 30, 1850, in Milford township, and removed with his parents in infancy to Philadelphia, where he was reared to maturity and brought up in a store. In 1871 he removed to Quakertown, where he engaged in the manufacture of handles. In 1882 he moved to the Shenandoah valley, where he carried on the lumber business until the spring of 1885, when he returned to Quakertown, where he has since resided. May 14, 1878, he was married to Hattie, a daughter of M. B. and Elamanda (Headman) Fellman. They have three children: Elmer, Elsie and Samuel. Since his maturity he has been identified with the temperance cause and has labored hard to advance its interests. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is chorister of the same. He is also a member of the Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, and of Quakertown lodge, A. Y. M., No. 512.

E. T. OCHS, dealer in agricultural implements, a staunch and conservative business man of Quakertown, was born February 28, 1829, in Saucon township, Lehigh county. He is a son of Samuel and Lydia Ochs. In 1856 he came to Quakertown and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of E. T. & M. Ochs, which co-partnership lasted until 1859, when his brother was succeeded by E. R. Antman, the new firm continuing until 1861, when Antman retired, and the business was continued by Mr. Ochs until January, 1883, when he sold out to J. H. Grove. Since that time he has given his attention to the implement business, which he had commenced in 1877. At the time of his coming to this place, and for several years afterward, he was the principal business man in this locality; but since the advent of the railroad the business has centered eastward toward the depot. For several years he was connected with the post-office and for a time with the U. S. Revenue department. In politics he is a republican, but has never sought political preferment. He is not a member of any sect or society, yet in all enterprises for the advancement of the public good he has been found ever ready to lend a helping hand, and, though unmarried, has shared his living with his friends.

REVEREND J. F. OHL, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, P. O. Quakertown, was born June 26, 1850, in Cherryville, Northampton county, Pa., and is a son of Milton Ohl and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, a daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Shick. His father, a native of Lehigh county, came to Cherryville in 1847, where he has since resided and carried on the stove and tinware business. The subject of our sketch received the education afforded by the common schools of his native place, and long before he had attained his majority had also thoroughly mastered his father's trade—that of tinsmith. He still prides himself on the fact that he is a skilled mechanic, at any time capable of earning a day's wages at the bench. In August, 1866, Mr. Ohl began a course of preparatory studies at Mercersburg college, remaining there until December of the following year. In January, 1868, he entered the Freshman class at Muhlenberg college, Allentown, from which institution he graduated in June, 1871. In September of that year he began the study of theology in the Lutheran Theological seminary at Philadelphia, graduating May 27, 1874. On the 3d of June following he was ordained to the ministry at the meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, in the city of Lancaster, and at once located in his present field of labor, comprising St. John's congregation at Quakertown, St. Paul's at Applebachsville, in Haycock township, and "Keller's" in Bedminster township. At the subsequent commencement of Muhlenberg college his alma mater also conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. During his pastorate of thirteen years at Quakertown Mr. Ohl has had several calls

to large city churches, and was twice offered professional positions, all of which he declined. Since 1876 he has uninterruptedly served in the board of trustees of Muhlenberg college, and is now one of the special lecturers in that institution. He has represented his synod in the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America, and is a member of that body's church book committee, whose special work it has been and is to prepare the church's liturgy, hymn-books, etc. He is also chairman of the same body's standing committee on Sunday-school work, and was chairman of the committee that prepared the "Little Children's Book"—a service, hymn and tune book for infant schools—and was chief editor of said work. Mr. Ohl has devoted much time to the study of music, especially sacred music, and is an acknowledged authority on this subject in his church. During most of his student years he served as organist for congregations at Mercersburg, Allentown and Philadelphia; and during his ministry has not only found time to write and lecture on church music, but has edited a number of musical and liturgical publications which have been received with great favor. On March 10, 1873, Mr. Ohl was married to Olivia, daughter of the Rev. Christian R. Kessler, deceased, a prominent minister of the Reformed church, and founder of the Allentown seminary, which was subsequently merged into Muhlenberg college. They are the parents of three children: Hermine Elizabeth, Else Rebecca, and Frederick William.

PROFESSOR JOHN V. OMMEREN, teacher, P. O. Quakertown, Pa., the efficient principal of the Maple seminary of Quakertown, was born December 8, 1853, in the village of Ingen, in the Netherlands, and came to America when fourteen years of age, with his parents John and Alida (Van Hattem) Ommeren. They are residents of the county, and he lived with them till he started out to "paddle his own canoe." Upon his arrival in this country he applied himself diligently to the study of English, and in three years obtained a certificate and began teaching, at the age of 17. He worked on a farm and after giving his father a portion of his wages, with the residue paid his board and tuition in preparing himself for his vocation. At the age of 20 he engaged in merchandising at Fricks with a capital of \$40, but having good credit he was enabled to stock his store and continued there successfully for five years. The business not being congenial to his tastes he sold out and resumed teaching in Hilltown and New Britain townships. In the fall of 1880 he came to Quakertown and has since been principal of the High school, and in charge of the schools of the borough, which under his management have been brought to a thriving and prosperous condition. June 6, 1878, he was married to Emma R., daughter of Elias R. and Margaret (Gerhart) Heckler, natives of this county. They have one child, Henrietta. He is a member of the Reformed church and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Ommeren has three brothers: Yost, a wheelwright in Norristown; Peter, a farmer in Hilltown township; and Henry, a minister of the Reformed Episcopal church in Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM ORT, retired, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in 1805 in the county where he has always resided. For thirty-eight years he followed the trade of a wheelwright, and afterward purchased the farm which is now his happy home. He has never married. His parents were George and Elizabeth Ort, the former dying in 1851 and the latter in 1856. They had seven children, all of whom are deceased, except our subject and Mary, widow of Samuel Biehn. Mrs. Biehn resides with her brother. She has had five children, three of whom are living: Daniel, Levi O., now treasurer of the county, and Mary (Geisinger).

JOHN A. OZIAS, manufacturer, P. O. Richland Center, Pa. Of the citizens of this place who have contributed to its prosperity is John A. Ozias, who was born September 6, 1836, in the city of Philadelphia, and is the eldest son of George and Margaret (Barr) Ozias. During his youth and early boyhood his time was employed under the direction of his father, who carried on the lumber business. He received the advantages of the city schools. Attaining the years of manhood he embarked

in the mercantile business in his native place, which he continued until 1859, when he sold out and removed to New Britain, Bucks county, where he carried on the coal and lumber business until 1865, when he removed to Warwick township and engaged in the milling business. In 1867 he returned to New Britain and in 1869 became identified with Richland Center and purchased the interest of Smith & Himmelwright in the coal and lumber business, which he continued until 1886, when he sold out and is now engaged in the foundry and stove business. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace at New Britain, and soon after his advent to this place received the appointment to the same office and is now filling his third elected term. In 1863 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Snyder) Eckhart. The children of this marriage are: Estella, Carrie, Erwinna, Raymond, John and George. Mr. Ozias is past master of Quakertown lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M., a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge No. 714, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, Secona tribe, No. 395. He is a member of the Lutheran church and contributes to the support of other churches.

EVAN PENROSE, retired, P. O. Quakertown, was born in this county in 1813. His ancestor, Robert, son of Robert and Jane Penrose, was born in Yorkshire, England, moved to Ireland, in 1669 married Anna Russel, and had three children. His son, Robert, born in Blackane in 1670, married Mary Clayton in 1695, and had thirteen children. With part of his family he came to Pennsylvania in 1717. His son, Robert, who was born in 1697, came to America after his father and about the year 1731 married Mary Heacock. He had eleven children, one of whom, John, was born in Richland township in 1740, married Anna Roberts in 1764, and died in 1813. He had ten children. Evan, the ninth son, was born in 1782, and was married to Rebecca Ball, by whom he had four children: Jane, Aaron (deceased), Evan and Margaret (Mrs. Strawn). Evan Penrose, the subject of this sketch, was born in this township in 1813 and in 1851 married Anna, daughter of George and Anna (Penrose) Hicks, of this county. Five children have been born to them: Charles, George and Howard, deceased; Mary Jane (Mrs. McDevitt, of Philadelphia), and William, who is on the old homestead, which has been in the Penrose family for over one hundred years. Mr. Penrose's occupation was always that of a farmer.

WILLIAM PENROSE, P. O. Quakertown, was born on the old homestead in 1861, and in 1886 married Jane S., daughter of John and Elizabeth Trumbauer, of this township. They have no children. Mr. Penrose was the youngest son born to Evan and Anna R. (Hicks) Penrose, and whose ancestry is given in the sketch of Evan Penrose. In 1886 he took possession of the farm. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics is a republican.

J. H. PRICE, clothing manufacturer, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in Montgomery county in 1840, was married in 1864 to Miss Caroline, daughter of William and Mary Weisner, of Lehigh county. There were five children born to this union: Charles (deceased), Emma Jane, Elizabeth Ann, William Henry and Harvey Allen. Jonas and Elizabeth, father and mother of our subject, were natives of Montgomery county. There were nine children born, of whom five are dead. Elizabeth, the mother, died in 1851, and the father was married again three times, and is now living with his fourth wife. Our subject, at the age of 18, commenced his business life as a clerk in a store. In 1868 he had charge of a country store at Line Lexington, Bucks county. Commencing business on a moderate scale at his present location, he has increased, since starting, from seventy-five to five hundred employees. In connection with this enterprise, he superintends the farming of one hundred acres of land near the town of Richland. He was elected minister of the German Baptist church in 1880.

JOSHUA D. K. REINHART, retired, P. O. Richland Center, was born December 16, 1827, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and came to this county in

1857. His father, George M. Reinhart, a native of Berks county, married Catherine Glick, and had by her four children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was reared to farming pursuits, and at the age of 16 left home, and began for himself, working on a farm, and receiving a good education. He began teaching school, and clerked in stores, and in 1855 engaged in the mercantile business in Lehigh county. Two years later he came to this county, and in Richland township opened a store, which he continued but one year, when he moved to Trumbauersville, where he remained until 1875. In 1858 he was appointed postmaster, and in 1860 elected justice of the peace. He served in that capacity until the fall of 1875, when he was elected sheriff of the county, and served one term. He then returned to Trumbauersville, where he remained until August, 1883, when he came here. He is not now actively engaged, but carries on a store in this place. He was married October 24, 1854, to Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Mangle) Hofferford; they have two children: a son named Hercules, and a daughter Vessie. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife of the Reformed church.

REV. D. H. REITER, P. O. Richland Center, pastor of the Richland town charge of the Evangelical Lutheran church, was born December 22, 1853, in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, and is a son of Daniel and Edith (Weidner) Reiter, both of whose families emigrated from Germany prior to the revolution, and settled in this portion of the state. The Weidners settled in Bucks, while the Reiters located in Montgomery county. Daniel Henry, the subject of this sketch, received the advantages offered by the common schools of his neighborhood, and assisted his father in the management of the details about his mill, and at the age of 16 left home, and attended the Washington Hall academy. While there he fitted himself for teaching, and taught for two years in his native township. He entered the academical department at Muhlenberg college at the age of 19, and at the age of 21 the freshman class, and was graduated in 1878. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological seminary, was graduated in the spring of 1881, was ordained at Pottstown immediately after, and in July of the same year accepted the pastorate of the Richland town charge, embracing four congregations, viz., St. John's, at Richlandtown; Zion's of Zion Hill; Christ's at Trumbauersville, and Leidy's church of Franconia, Montgomery county, which he supplies by appointment, and all of which he has under his immediate care. On March 27, 1883, he was married to Emma C., daughter of Rev. S. K. Gross, whose wife was Mary Wolf. They have one child, Frederick Adolphus.

MILTON ROBERTS, retired, P. O. Quakertown. The Roberts family were pioneers of Bucks county. The oldest male representative of the family name now in this county is Milton Roberts, who was born in Richland township November 10, 1821. He was the second son of William C. and Elizabeth (Strawn) Roberts. William C. was born in Milford township in 1788, and was a son of David Roberts, whose wife was Elizabeth Chilcott, born at Oley, Berks county, this state. David was a son of Samuel Roberts, the pioneer of the name, who came from Wales to this country, settling in Milford township. His children were Enoch, David, Abel, and two daughters. To David Roberts and Elizabeth Chilcott were born: Margaret, Samuel, William, Elizabeth and Mary. Mary died unmarried, the others reared families. Margaret married Samuel Johnson, settled in Richland township and had two children: Abigail (Heller) and David. William married Elizabeth, daughter of William Strawn, settled in Richland township one mile south of Quakertown, and engaged in farming pursuits. He brought up a family of four children, viz.: Margaretta, David, Milton and Chilcott. Margaretta married A. Moore, and resides in Philadelphia. David married Eliza A. Ball, and reared three daughters, Sarah J., Elizabeth and Emma. Chilcott had one daughter, who resides in Philadelphia. The father died in March, 1862, and his wife died in 1825. Milton was brought up to farming, and at the age of 17 went to Trumbauers-

ville, and there began learning the wagon-maker's trade, which he finally completed, and set up the trade on the homestead, where his father built him a shop. He followed the business for seven years, then on account of failing health he engaged in farming. He was married in March, 1849, to Missouri, daughter of Joshua and Caroline (Green) Foulke. She died March 22, 1867. Their children were Edward F., Harry, David and Ellen. Edward F. went to Philadelphia in 1870, and has never been heard from since. Harry resides in Kansas. David is a stone driller at Reading. Ellen lives in Reading. Milton Roberts retired from active business in 1851.

JOHN L. ROSENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in this county in 1843. Henry Rosenberger, his grandfather, was a native of this county. Samuel, his father, and Mary Lacey, his mother, were the parents of nine children, two of whom are deceased. The father died in 1875, and the mother is still living, at the age of 75. Our subject was the second son. He was married in 1879 to Hester, daughter of Jacob and Mary Grose, of New York state. They had three children: Mamie, Laura and Lottie, all deceased. Mr. Rosenberger has always been a "tiller of the soil," and purchased the property where he now resides in 1876.

J. Z. RUFÉ, merchant, P. O. Richland Center. One of the business men of Bucks county, whose success is due to their own individual efforts, is John Zeigler Rufe, who was born in the county. His early life was not marked by any especial advantages. Though reared on the farm he, after attaining his manhood, gave his attention to merchandising; first in a small way at Erwinna, in this county, having a partner whose interest he afterward purchased, and conducted the business alone until 1881, when on account of failing health he discontinued it. In 1883 he came to Richland Center and purchased the property which he now owns on the corner of Hellertown and East Broad streets, where he has since carried on a successful business, keeping a general stock of merchandise, notions, etc. By fair dealing and attention to the wants of his customers he has built up a flourishing trade. His wife's maiden name was Williams, and their marriage has been blessed with two children: a son and a daughter. Though not a member of any church, he is a liberal supporter of the gospel and of public enterprises.

EDWIN F. SHEETZ, retired merchant, P. O. Richland Center, was born August 20, 1821, in Bedminster township, this county, and is a son of George and Esther (Fluck) Sheetz. His grandfather, Conrad, came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, where he reared a family of children, among whom was George, the father of Edwin. George followed the trade of hatter in Bedminster township, and afterward engaged in teaching. His children were: William, Francis, Reuben, Jacob, Edwin F., Charles, Samuel, Albert and Eliza. All of them reside in Bucks county except Francis, and he resides in Montgomery county. Eliza is the wife of Aaron Fullmer, of Rockhill township. Edwin F. remained at home until he was ten years of age. His father was unable to give his sons a financial start in life, so Edwin at the age of ten was bound out for his board and clothes until eighteen years of age. Each of the sons was required to learn a mechanical trade, and Edwin chose that of carpenter, at which he worked for about four years, and then decided to engage in merchandising. At the age of 22, with a capital of \$140.00, he began business in his native township, where he met with encouraging success, and in 1855 he came to Quakertown and purchased the property now owned by H. G. Ahlum on the corner of East Broad and Hellertown streets. Here he opened a store and also engaged in the hotel business for a time, and the same year he built the brick building now owned by John Z. Rufe, and moved his goods to this place, renting his hotel property. Here he continued for nearly twenty years, when he sold out to his son Oliver R. and Hiram Tice, and retired. By honest and successful management he acquired a competence and a good name to support and comfort him in his declining days. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Weidemoyer)

Rufe. He has two children living, Oliver R. and Amanda; one son and one daughter died when they were between three and four years old, and were named Samuel R. and Mary Ellen.

SAMUEL F. SHEETZ, postmaster and merchant, P. O. Richland, was born in Bedminster township, February 6, 1828. Conrad Sheetz, his grandfather, came at an early date from Germany. George, a son of this pioneer, married Hester, a daughter of Frederick Fluck, and a native of this county. By her he had eight sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth child. In 1856 he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Ochs. To these parents were born four children: Clara Louisa (Mrs. Milton Stricker, of Philadelphia), Sarah Anna (deceased), Isabella and Emma. The last two are at home. It was at the age of fifteen years, with a common-school education, that Mr. Sheetz commenced his business career in the capacity of a clerk, which occupation he followed for six years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in business in Haycock township for himself. In 1852 he established his present place of business. He has been prominently identified with the interests of the community, and has held various positions of trust. He has been justice of the peace since April, 1864, and a director of the bank of Quakertown since its organization. He has been a school director for two terms, and in 1883 was appointed postmaster at Rich Hill. Mr. Sheetz is a democrat and a member of the German Reformed church.

L. S. SCHLEIFER, farmer and proprietor of a saw-mill, P. O. Quakertown, was born in this county in 1826, married in 1857 to Miss Eliza, daughter of Philip and Mary (Smith) Swartley, and has had four children: Mary Jane (deceased), Annie E., John and Lewis. The father of our subject died in 1858 and the mother in 1867. The former was a native of Lehigh county, Pa., and the latter of Bucks. Their children were: Mary, deceased; Elizabeth and L. S. Mr. Schleifer was born and reared on the farm which he now owns, took charge of the property in 1859, and is an honest, upright, industrious man.

WILLIAM E. SCHUCH, attorney-at-law, P. O. Richland Center, represents one of the early families of Richland township. His great-great-grandfather, Joseph Schoch, came from Germany and settled in what is now Richland township, two miles southwest of Quakertown borough. In 1802 one of his sons, Rudolph, purchased one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in this township from one Jacob Smith, the consideration being £1,500. Rudolph sold eighty acres of this to John Schoch, Sen., May 27, 1817, for £1,608. In 1853 fifteen acres of this were purchased by John Schoch, Jr., father of William E., for \$675. Rudolph married a Miss Gross, and by her had the following children: Jacob, John, Maria, Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah. Of the above, John, the grandfather of William E., married Hannah Nase, by whom he had five children that grew to maturity, viz.: David, Reuben, John, Samuel and Hannah. David, a bachelor, resides in Philadelphia, Reuben and John settled in Bucks county, Samuel removed to Lehigh county; Hannah married William Z. Reichenbach, settled in this county and finally removed to Montgomery. John, the father of William E., was a tinsmith, and was married to Matilda Ehl, from Montgomery county. They brought up four children: William E., Hannah, Caroline and Allen E. Hannah is the wife of Abraham Heft, and resides in Bethlehem; Caroline is the wife of Edwin S. Scheetz, and resides in Trumbauersville; Allen E. resides in Montgomery county. William E. was reared in Richland township. He graduated from the Keystone State Normal school in the spring of 1874, and afterward engaged in teaching. In 1876 he was appointed deputy sheriff and served three years. He then began reading law in the office of N. C. & J. D. James, in Doylestown, and was admitted to the bar June 13, 1881. He opened an office in Quakertown, November 14, of the same year. He was appointed justice of the peace March 8, 1883, but was elected the following spring, and has since served in that capacity. He is a member of the Quakertown lodge,

No. 512, A. Y. M.; Aquetong lodge, No. 193; and of Doylestown encampment, No. 35, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. SCHOLL, cigar manufacturer, P. O. Quakertown, is one of the leading business men of the borough. He was born February 24, 1841, in Richland township. He was the only son of John Scholl and Euphemia Kichline. His grandfather was John Scholl, who was born near Indian creek. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Jacob Kichline. William was brought up on a farm and remained here until he was 22 years of age, and learned the cigar-maker's trade thoroughly, and worked journey-work for several years. In 1867 he engaged in business for himself in this township and located here in 1872, establishing the factory he now owns. From a small beginning he has built up a good business, and employs about thirty hands, and is doing an excellent trade, all the result of his own endeavors. He was married in 1864 to Leanna, daughter of Michael and Lovina (Kern) Blank. He has six children living: Henry, Lillorah, Emmarina, John F., Howard and Arthur. Mr. Scholl is a member of the Reformed church at Trumbauersville, and a member of Secona Tribe, No. 263, Imp. O. of R. M., and is one of the highly respected citizens of the community.

GEORGE S. SCYPES, stove founder, P. O. Quakertown, is secretary and treasurer of the stove foundry of Quakertown. He was born July 23, 1844, in Spring City borough, Chester county, and is the eldest son of Daniel M. and Alouisa Ann (Stickland) Scypes, the latter a daughter of Hon. Geo. Stickland, of Chester county. In that county George grew to manhood, and before attaining his majority he left home November 15, 1862, and enlisted in company L, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, third brigade, and was one of Sheridan's fearless riders, and served in all the skirmishes in which his command was engaged, except during the time of his confinement in the hospital recovering from a bullet wound received in the groin during the battle of the Wilderness. He rejoined his command November 11, 1864, and continued with his regiment until the close of the war, and upon his return from service remained in his native county until the year following, when he came to Quakertown and was employed by Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co., proprietors of the foundry, where he learned the trade of stove finishing. He continued in their employ fifteen years, when, as a fitting reward for his worth and integrity, he was made a partner in the new firm which has since existed as Roberts, Scypes & Co., organized October 13, 1881, and which has become one of the leading manufacturing interests in the county, employing about seventy men. June 10, 1869, he was married to Mattie, daughter of Enos Roberts, and has three children: Robert S., May and Emma. He has always been a staunch republican and has been twice nominated to the legislature, and each time received the majority of the votes in the borough, but Bucks county democracy was too potent for his election. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

MARTIN B. SEIPLE, manufacturer, P. O. Quakertown, is a descendant of an old time family, of whom George Seipel (as the name was then spelled) was the progenitor. He was a native of Scotland and immigrated to this country at an early day, and settled in Bucks county. He had six sons whose names were David, Martin, George, Jacob, John and Henry. George settled in Northampton county; Jacob in Elizabethtown, N. J.; the others in Bucks county, and reared families whose descendants are yet living. David, the grandfather of Martin B., served in the war of the revolution, and was married to a Miss Stauffer, by whom he had four sons: Samuel, Henry, Joel and Aaron; and one daughter, who died unmarried at the age of 23. Henry, the father of Martin, was born in this borough, and married Angelina Biehn. Martin B., the only living issue, was born October 21, 1850, and learned the trade of wheelwright of his father, who carried on that business for forty years. In 1883 Martin set up in business, where he has since been located, making fine buggies, carriages, sleighs, platform wagons, etc., and though a young man he

has surpassed several of his competitors of riper experience, turning out strictly first-class work. His goods find ready sale. Since his commencement here he has made, and is making, valuable additions and improvements. He has been twice married. His first wife, Emma Reckless, died leaving no issue, and his present wife is Miss Kate Taylor. They have no children. Mr. Seiple is a member of the Order of Red Men, Secona Tribe, No. 263, also of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a democrat.

EDWARD SHAW, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Richland township in 1835. William and Sarah (Carr) Shaw, his grandparents, came to America from England at an early date. Samuel Shaw, the third son of this couple, was married in 1822 to Miss Sidney Foulke, who bore him five children: James (deceased), Sarah, William, Ann and Edward. The father died in 1863, and the mother in 1862. Edward, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son. He married Mary R., daughter of John and Margaret Good, of Plumstead township, this county. The result of this union was two children: J. Wilmer and Mary Emma, both of whom are now living. Mr. Shaw was born and reared on a farm, received a common-school education, and is a member of the Society of Friends. He has never held any public position, but is held in high esteem by his fellow-men.

WILLIAM SHAW, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, is a native and life-long resident of the township. He was born in 1829, and is a descendant of one of the old original Quaker families in the county. His father was Samuel Shaw, who died in 1863, and his mother was Sydnia, daughter of John Foulke, who died in 1862. Our subject was married in 1854 to Miss Hannah Morgan. They have five children: Morgan, Samuel, Anna, Maurice and Elizabeth. Mr. Shaw has been a farmer from his youth up, and settled on his present farm in 1844. He received a common-school education. He is a member of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican.

ANTHONY S. SHELLY, of the firm of Stauffer & Shelly, publishers, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Milford township, this county, February 28, 1853, and is a son of Levi S. and Barbara (Shelly) Shelly. His ancestors on both sides for three generations back were Shellys. His paternal grandfather was Henry B. Shelly, and his maternal grandfather was Jacob Shelly. Anthony S. received his earliest education in the common schools, and at the age of 17 years attended the Mennonite seminary, at Wadsworth, Ohio, one year. After an interval of two years spent in teaching, he entered the Millersville State Normal school, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, in the normal course. He then taught school one year in Milford, and the following year at Muncy, Lycoming county, this state. In 1877 he returned to Wadsworth, and took charge of the normal department of the seminary, remaining two years. Returning to his native county he became principal of the Newtown borough schools, which position he filled for five years. The succeeding two years (1884-86) he spent in Kansas as a teacher in the Mennonite seminary at Halstead, Harvey county. In 1886 he returned to Bucks county, and became one of the proprietors of the Quakertown "Free Press" and "Patriot and Reformer." In 1875 he was married to Priscilla Stauffer, of Milford township, this county. Their children are: James Monroe, Florence and William Gilmore. Mr. and Mrs. Shelly are members of the Mennonite church.

J. H. SHELLY, merchant, P. O. Richlandtown, for the past four years has been extensively engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Shelly was born in Greenville, Montgomery county, in 1858. His father is Isaac H. Shelly, a native of Pleasant Valley, Springfield township, Bucks county. There were two sons: Dr. D. W. Shelly, now a practising physician at Ambler, Montgomery county, and the subject of this sketch, who was married in 1880 to Miss Maggie Fellman, daughter of ex-Sheriff Fellman, of Bucks county. Mr. Shelly graduated at Crittenden's Commercial college in Philadelphia in 1874, and in 1879 commenced the mercantile

business, moving to his present location in 1882. He is a member of the Mennonite church.

LEWIS N. SHELLY, farmer, P. O. Richlandtown, was born September 5, 1835. His parents, Daniel B. and Sarah (Neucomer) Shelly, died respectively in 1883 and 1884. They had six children: Henry N., Anthony, Lewis N., Mary Ann, Sarah Ann and Eliza Ann, all of whom are dead excepting Henry and Lewis N. The latter married Annie Marie Johnson, daughter of Charles Esther Johnson in 1866. Born of this union were three children: Oscar Americus and Minnie Alice (deceased), and Rosie Annie (now living). Mr. Shelly, after leaving his father's farm, owned in part and operated for six years a foundry in Allentown, Lehigh county. In 1872 he located on the farm where he still resides.

JACOB B. SHIVE, retired, P. O. Richlandtown, was engaged in the business of farming from his youth until the year 1866, when he retired from active business life. His grandparents were both natives of this township. His father, Jacob, also a native of this county, was married to Miss Mollie McCarney, and by her had four children: Joseph, Samuel, Nancy and Hester, all of whom are dead except Hester. Jacob Shive was married a second time, and had two sons: John and Jacob B. He died at the age of 85 years. Our subject was born in 1825, and in 1852 married Miss Hannah Bean. He has two sons, Charles and Aaron. His wife Hannah having died, in 1864 Mr. Shive married, for his second wife, Maria Ritter, who has no children.

READING B. SLACK, merchant, P. O. Richland Center, was born October 5, 1821, in Lower Makefield township, where his ancestors settled upon their arrival from Holland. His father, Cornelius, married Eliza, daughter of William Brown. Cornelius, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of Abraham, who was born in Holland in 1722 and emigrated to this country in 1750. Reading Beatty was brought up on a farm and in 1844 engaged as clerk at Yardleyville, where he remained until 1858, when he engaged for himself in the stove and tinware business at that place. He continued in this business until 1863, at which time he was elected prothonotary on the democratic ticket. After serving his term he engaged in the hardware business at New Hope, associating with him James V. Smith under the firm name of Slack & Smith. In 1869 they removed to Quakertown, where they now are. Mr. Slack was married October 30, 1847, to Hannah A., daughter of Joseph and Anna (Vanhorn) Lovett. Of four children born to them but one, Ada, is now living. Edgar, a son, died in California in 1872, aged 21. Mr. Slack has held several offices of trust in the township and is a member of the Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, F. and A. M., Quakertown Lodge, No. 714, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Labor. He is a leading citizen of the township. His wife died March 6, 1885, of pneumonia.

JAMES V. SMITH, hardware merchant, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Lower Makefield township near the Delaware river, June 8, 1835. He is the sixth son born to Andrew and Rachel V. (Anderson) Smith. James V. lived on the farm until he was 22 years of age, when his father died. He and his brother Elias purchased a farm in Falls township, which they conducted together for three years. In 1861 he and his brother, Jesse H., engaged in mercantile business at Yardley, also run an express office and stage-line between Yardley and Bristol. After two years the partnership ceased and James V. continued the store, but dropped the stage and express business. After three years he associated with Reading B. Slack in the hardware business at New Hope and two years later they moved their stock to Quakertown. In politics Mr. Smith is a democrat, and in 1874 he was appointed councilman of the borough and the following year was elected to the office. In 1878 he was elected chief burgess and has since served in that capacity. In 1880 he was appointed deputy coroner and three years later was elected coroner and is now serving his third term. He was married to Mercy Ann, daughter of David

and Mary Ann (Anderson) Lovett. She was born in Yardleyville. James V. has three children: Tilla W., Jonathan H. and Victor A. He has been a member of Uncas Lodge, No. 626, I. O. O. F., since the age of 22.

AMOS H. SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, is a grandson of Andrew Snyder, who was born in Deux Ponts, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1739, came to America in 1759 and settled in Richland township, where he purchased four hundred acres of land, a part of which is now owned by Charles Frick. Andrew Snyder enlisted in the Continental army and served four years. He was for two years provision forwarder and afterward fine collector until the close of the war, and in the discharge of his duties was for months compelled to sleep in thickets and other places of concealment. At the close of the war there was due him from the government \$3,300, which proved to be worthless, and in consequence he lost his land. He, however, succeeded in redeeming his home, upon which he settled. He married Margaret Jacoby, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. He died October 26, 1815, aged 76. The names of his children were: Frederick, Henry, Andrew, George, John, Margaret, Annie, Mary, Susan, Magdalena and Jane. All of them settled in the state excepting George, Mary and Susan, who moved to Richland county, Ohio. John Snyder, father of Amos H., was born about the year 1782 in Richland township and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hinkle, who also served through the revolution. Neither he nor the elder Snyder ever drew a pension. John Snyder settled on the Hinkle homestead. He died in April, 1840, of typhoid fever. His wife died of the same disease in the following December. Eleven children survived them: William, Lydia, John, Tobias, Sarah, Caroline, Amos H., Andrew, Catherine, Thomas and Joseph. Of these but two are now living. Amos H. was born on the Hinkle homestead December 18, 1821, and in December, 1848, married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Barbara (Kline) Blank. After his marriage he engaged in farming. In 1876 he came to Richland township and located on the farm he now owns. Of eight children born to him four are living: Monroe B., Warren B., Robert B. and George B. Clementine, who died at the age of 23, was a teacher. Oliver B. was also a teacher and died aged 26. Monroe B. graduated in 1872 at the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, and is now a professor of astronomy in the Central High school of Philadelphia. He married Susan Chaplin Berry in 1882 and has two children: John Amos and Francis Berry. Warren B. married Flora Fellman in 1883 and has two children: Blanche and Irene. George and Robert are single. The Snyder family are members of the Lutheran church.

H. SOMMER, cigar manufacturer, P. O. Quakertown. One of the largest manufacturers of cigars in the county is Henry Sommer, who was born January 6, 1837, in Baden, and is a son of Francis Henry and Eve (Ohl) Sommer. In 1859, when he was 22 years of age, he came to this state and worked for L. Bamberger & Co., and had charge of their business for one year, when, with the modest capital of \$15, he embarked in business for himself, continuing here until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted May 15, 1861, as private in company F, 29th New York regiment, for two years. He served his time and was honorably discharged June 6, 1863, and after one year he enlisted in the marines and served until his discharge in January, 1866, when he returned to Philadelphia and engaged as bookkeeper for his old firm, continuing in their employ for one year and a half. In December, 1867, he came to Milford Square and took charge of a factory for his employers, continuing at that place for three years, when he came to Quakertown and for two years longer had charge of their business. He then began for himself. His largest annual production has been 10,500,000 cigars. He has now about ten factories in charge. He was married May 18, 1866, to Mary, daughter of J. A. and Anna C. (Gundel) Rhuel, who came to America in 1859. They have five children: Mary K., Ferdinand L., Henry J., Edward F. and Martha W. Mr. Sommer has been

successful in his business. In 1885 his factory was burned and he lost about \$8,000, but he has since rebuilt.

AARON SORVER, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in this county in 1831. David, his grandfather, was born and reared in this county. His parents, John and Marie (Savacool) Sorver, had seven children, two of whom are deceased. The father died in 1874 and the mother survives him, being 84 years old. Our subject was the fourth son of this couple, and in 1857 married Ellen, daughter of Enoch and Sarah Biehn, of this county. They have had four children, three of whom are deceased. Mr. Sorver's trade was that of a tanner and currier, which occupation he followed till 1885, when he retired from business and lives at the place which is now his home. He received a common-school education, is a member of the Reformed church and a democrat.

REUBEN SOUDER, farmer, P. O. Richland, was born in the old homestead in 1824. His grandfather came from Montgomery county, and had seven children. The youngest son, John, married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Clymer, of this county. He died in 1873 and his wife in 1877. They had sixteen children. Those now living are: Lena, Henry, Elizabeth, Abraham, Reuben, Nancy, Polly, John, Clayton and Lydia. Three of the daughters are married. Reuben Souder has never married. He lives with two brothers and two maiden sisters on the old homestead, which he owns.

JOHN G. STAUFFER, publisher, P. O. Quakertown, was born September 18, 1837. The Stauffers came from Switzerland. According to tradition they owe their origin to a generation of knights called Stauffacher, at Hohenstaufen, who at the time of the freeing of Switzerland by William Tell were wealthy farmers and rendered great assistance. Definite information is given only as far back as Hans Stauffer, son of Daniel. Hans was married in 1685 to a widow named Kinget Hiestand (who was first married to Michael Risser). Hans was an Anabaptist, or Mennonite, and was driven out of Switzerland shortly after his marriage by the followers of Ulrich Zwingle, on account of his religious faith, and fled to the Palatinate. November 5, 1709, he started with his family to America. He landed in London January 20, 1710. They had a very stormy passage and landed in America in the spring of the same year and settled in the vicinity of Valley Forge, not far from Philadelphia. His family consisted of eight persons: himself and wife; three sons: Jacob, 13; Daniel, 12; and Henry, 9 years old; and a daughter, Elizabeth, with her husband, Paul Friedt, and one child, Maria. December 30, 1724, Jacob, son of Hans Stauffer, bought five hundred acres of land near Colebrookdale, in Berks county. March 28, 1730, he sold one hundred and seventy-four and a half acres of this land to his brother Daniel, who was the father of a numerous family and the ancestor of John G. Stauffer. The Stauffer descendants are numerous in the counties of Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, Chester, York and Lancaster, and in Canada. John G., proprietor of the "Quakertown Printing and Publishing House," was born near Spinnerstown, in Milford township. His mother, Elizabeth (at present 81 years old), was a daughter of Rev. John Gehman, a Mennonite minister in Hereford, Berks county. His father, Jacob O., was born in 1800, and was a son of Abraham, who was a son of Daniel, who was a son of Daniel, who was a son of the above-mentioned Hans Stauffer. John G. received a common-school education and was early put to ordinary farm work. In November, 1856, he entered the printing house of the "Mennonite Printing Union," in Milford Square, Bucks county. After six months' apprenticeship he assumed the management and at the same time acted as compositor, printer, foreman and in part bookkeeper and assistant editor. The business of the "Printing Union" consisted of publishing a semi-monthly religious paper called the "Das Christliche Volks-Blatt," of which the first number was issued June 30, 1856. There was also considerable book and job printing done. He worked under heavy physical and mental exertion in this office (the last year as editor of the paper

besides his other work) until May 27, 1863, when he took a western tour of seven months. After his return he took charge of the office again and in a few years he established a German newspaper, of which the first number appeared July 4, 1867, under the title of "Independent Reformer." January 4, 1868, the name was changed to "Der Reformer," and later to "Patriot and Reformer," its present title. Shortly after the establishment of this paper he purchased the business. At this time he bought a power press and the new paper was made a success. The subscription list soon swelled to 1,000 and later to 1,600. In June, 1876, he commenced to issue a German monthly Sunday-school paper, called "Himmel's Manna" (Heavenly Manna), which was soon well patronized, and the same was issued in the English language in 1879, under the title "The Manna." Both papers have been uninterruptedly continued by him, with the assistance of Dr. J. Y. Schultz. The circulation of the German paper is 5,000 and that of the English about 8,000. He was married June 11, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham Geissinger, of New Zionville, Lehigh county, this state. They have one son, Berend G., born April 4, 1872, and one daughter, Anna, born October 3, 1878. June 21, 1881, he removed the printing business and his family to Quakertown. As soon as he was settled there he bought a steam engine and another power press. August 13, 1881, he started a new English weekly paper under the title of the "Quakertown Free Press." Dr. W. T. Bruce acted as editor. The circulation soon reached 800. July 1, 1882, he sold the "Free Press" to U. S. Stauffer, who still issues it, in connection with Prof. A. S. Shelly, under the firm name of Stauffer & Shelly. In the latter part of 1886 Mr. Stauffer sold the "Patriot and Reformer" to Stauffer & Shelly, after it had been issued and edited by him for nineteen years. In April, 1885, he established his fifth and last paper. It is an independent religious monthly entitled "Die Kirche Unterm Kreuze." It has a circulation of 2,000, and with the two "Mannas," is still published by him. He also prints books, tracts and circulars. His son, Berend, is attending the Quakertown High school and is also engaged in the printing business.

URIAH S. STAUFFER, of the firm of Stauffer & Shelly, publishers, P. O. Quakertown, was born November 13, 1859, at Milford Square, this county, his parents being Enos S. and Catherine (Shelly) Stauffer. He was reared on the farm and worked at that employment seventeen years, attending the common schools. In 1876 he began to learn the printing business with his relative, John Stauffer, with whom he remained two years. He then attended Ursinus college, Collegeville, Montgomery county, Pa., one term, after which he spent six months with Mr. John Stauffer. At the expiration of that time he went to Philadelphia, where he worked as a journeyman printer. In 1880 he returned to Quakertown and took charge of a job printing office then owned by John G. Stauffer. The following year he purchased the "Free Press," and in 1886 the partnership now existing between him and Anthony S. Shelly was formed, and the "Patriot and Reformer" was purchased of John G. Stauffer. On Christmas, 1883, he was married to Adeline W. Shelly, youngest daughter of Rev. Andrew B. Shelly, of Milford township, a minister of the Mennonite church, of which both are members. Their child, Clayton, was born June 1, 1887.

JACOB T. STONEBACH, farmer, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1824, in Montgomery county, Pa. The parents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Tresler) Stonebach, who were of German descent. He was married in 1846 to Christiana Hartzell, daughter of John and Eva Hartzell, of this county. They have had seven children, one of whom is deceased: Kitian, John Henry, Sylvester, Amanda (Mrs. Soiler), Lucinda (Mrs. Jordan), Anna Marie (Mrs. Driesbach), and Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Ahlum). Mr. Stonebach's education was limited, but he has always been an upright man in all his business transactions, and is recognized as a good citizen of Richland township.

WORMAN STONEBACK, wholesale queensware dealer in Philadelphia, and a resident of Quakertown, was born in Rockhill township, this county, in 1838. The former spelling of the name was Steinbach. Henry Steinbach, great-grandfather of Worman, was born in Germany in 1750 and died in 1795, and was buried in Keller's church, Bedminster township. His son, John, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1782 and died in 1864. Robert, the father of our subject, was the eldest son of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. He was born in Dublin, Bucks county, in 1806, and during his life held many positions of trust, most prominent among which was that of recorder of Bucks county. He was elected by the democratic party. He was married to Lydia, eldest daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Worman, of this county. Born to this couple were five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased except our subject, who was the eldest son. The father died in 1880, aged 74 years. His wife survived him and is now in her 70th year. Our subject was married in 1868 to Joanna, daughter of William Bush and his wife Christiana, formerly of Philadelphia, but now residents of Quakertown. The result of this union was three children: Ella (deceased), Blanche Lydia and Robert Eugene. Mr. Stoneback was graduated from the Philadelphia High school in 1855. For a period of nineteen years he was employed in the capacity of agent at Quakertown for the North Pennsylvania railroad company. In 1880 he gave up this position and engaged in the coal and lumber business, which he successfully carried on till 1885, when he engaged in his present business, that of wholesale queensware. The business is under the firm name of Thomas C. Atherholt & Co., the partners being natives of Bucks county, and former residents of this place. Mr. Stoneback is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

CHARLES F. STRAWN, retired, P. O. Richland Center, was born in 1836, in the house where he now resides. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob, came to America some time previously to Penn's settlement of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Daniel Strawn, was married three times. His first wife bore him four children and his second wife fourteen, sixteen of whom lived and reared families. There were no children by the third wife. Thomas, our subject's father, married Mary, daughter of Caspar Johnson, of this county. She bore him six children, three of whom are living. She died in 1827, and in 1829 he was married to Miss Jane F., daughter of Benjamin Foulke, of this county. Four children were born to this marriage, Charles F. being the only one living. Our subject was married in 1862 to Miss Warwick, daughter of Charles F. and Margaret Warwick, of this county. They have three children: Harry W., living in Philadelphia; Fred P. and Jennie F. Mr. Strawn received a common-school education and learned the cabinet-making trade. After attaining his majority he was engaged in cabinet-making, which occupation he followed until he purchased his farm.

ELI W. STRAWN, retired, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1822; was married in 1844 to Margaret, daughter of Evan and Rebecca Penrose, and has had five children: Henry and Rebecca Jane, deceased; and Mary, William and Eli living. The parents of our subject were William L. Strawn, who died in 1840, and Jane W., daughter of Henry and Alice Wilson, who died in February, 1859. Eli W. has always resided in Bucks county. He received a common-school education, and his occupation has always been that of a farmer. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics is a republican.

REED C. STROUSE, boot and shoe dealer, P. O. Quakertown, is a native of Tinicum township, this county, and was born in 1856. His great-grandfather was Jacob Strouse, who came from Germany. He had a son Jacob, who married Catherine Horwick, who bore him one child, Elias. Elias married Marian Kruger, of Haycock township, this county. This couple were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Reed C. was reared on a farm and attended the common

schools, remaining on the farm till he was 21 years old, when he commenced clerking in a store, which occupation he continued till 1885. He married in 1885 Jennie, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Dames) Jefferies, of Chester county, this state. They have no children. In 1885 Mr. Strouse established his present business. He carries a fine line of all kinds of ladies' and men's boots and shoes. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Red Men. In politics he is a democrat.

EDWARD THOMAS (deceased), Quakertown, was among the substantial and successful business men that were born in Quakertown. He was born March 3, 1813, on Main street, in old Quakertown. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCarty) Thomas. His grandfather was Edward Thomas, a Friend of Welsh descent. He purchased a large tract of land, part of which is yet in the family name. Here in the town Edward Thomas grew to maturity, and, learning the tailor's trade, carried on merchant tailoring for several years. Though having but limited school advantages he made the best of his opportunities and was successful, and in a few years acquired a competence. In politics he was a stanch democrat, and in the earlier part of his life took an active interest in the affairs of the borough, at times being a member of the school board and of the council. In 1851 he was elected to the state legislature, and served three terms. He was married, September 17, 1837, to Anna M., daughter of Thomas and Sara (Lancaster) Foulk. This union was blessed with these children: Lancaster, Hannah, Irvine, Elwood and Sallie L. Lancaster is a druggist in Philadelphia, Irvine is in Texas, and Edwin, deceased October 19, 1875, was also engaged in the drug business in Philadelphia. In 1858 Mr. Thomas retired from business, and up to the time of his death, August 3, 1883, was confined to his house by rheumatism.

JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., banker, P. O. Quakertown, president of the Quakertown National bank, was born in New Britain township, Bucks county, June 15, 1829, and is the great-grandson of Albin Thomas, a native of Wales, who emigrated to this state at an early day and located in Plumstead township. His son Albin succeeded him and located at Danborough, and to him was born Elias, the father of our subject. He married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Snyder. The fruit of this union was Joseph, who was reared to farming and left home at the age of seventeen, having received the best school advantages offered. He soon began teaching, which vocation he followed until 1854, when he began the study of medicine. He was graduated in 1856 from the University of Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession in Applebachsville, Haycock township, six miles from Quakertown, where he continued until 1861, when he organized a company and was commissioned captain, and assigned to the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. In the autumn of 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the Corn Exchange regiment, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was subsequently made surgeon-in-chief of the field hospital, which position he held until the close of the war. On his return to peaceful pursuits he located at Applebachsville, where he remained until 1866, when he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, and removed to Quakertown. In 1871 he organized the Quakertown Savings bank and was appointed its cashier, and in 1877, when the bank was closed, as an evidence of its successful management, after paying all the liabilities of the institution, there was a residue left, paying the stockholders \$4.00 for every \$1.00 invested. The Quakertown National bank, with a capital of \$100,000, was then organized and established, and since its organization Mr. Thomas has been its president. Politically he is a republican, and in 1878 was elected to the state senate by a majority of four hundred and fifty. April 3, 1860, he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elias (Fluck) Ott. They have one son, Byron, who is teller in the bank. The doctor has been a successful business man, and while he has partially retired, yet has his capital judiciously invested, and is in the enjoyment of his home and family. He has given considerable attention to

ornithology and natural history. He is past master of Quakertown lodge, No. 512, A. Y. M.; also a member of the Chapter and Commandery; of the I. O. O. F., No. 714; of Peter Lyste post, 145, G. A. R.; and also of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

CHARLES E. TRANSUE, P. O. Quakertown, one of the proprietors of the Thomas & Co. manufactory, is of French extraction, and the pioneer of the name was one of the earliest settlers in Northampton county. The grandfather of our subject was Abram Transue, who was born in Williams township, Northampton county, in 1759, and afterward settled in Lower Saucon township. One of his brothers settled in Bethlehem township and the other in Lower Saucon. Charles, father of Charles E., was born in Lower Saucon and engaged in farming, remaining there until he was advanced in years, when he removed to Bethlehem, where he died. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Weaver and Abbie Apple. Their children were: Sarah, Charles E., Henrietta, Mary Ann and Keturah. Charles E. was born July 13, 1835, in Lower Saucon, and when sixteen years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his coming to this place in 1868. He soon after purchased an interest in a large saw-mill, which was afterward burned. In May, 1869, he associated with Dr. Thomas and Henry Sommer in the planing-mill. Afterward Mr. Sommer retired, and J. Springer took an interest in the firm. Mr. Springer afterward sold out his share and the firm has since been composed of Dr. Thomas and Mr. Transue, under the firm name of Thomas & Co. Mr. Transue was married in 1863 to Susan, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Dewald) Schortz. He has one child living: Lovina C. He is a member of the Moravian church, and of F. and A. M., Quakertown lodge, No. 512. Mr. Transue began in life with nothing but his trade, and though meeting with some unfortunate drawbacks in the way of fires, etc., yet by industry and good management has become firmly established in business and is steadily acquiring a competence.

JOHN TRUMBAUER, retired, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1808, in Rockhill township, this county. Little is known of this aged man's parentage. His grandfather lived to the age of 91 and he and his wife both died in the house which he built and where John Trumbauer now lives. Our subject's parents were John and Elizabeth (Baum), both deceased. They were parents of five children, two of whom are deceased. In 1843 our subject was married to Lydia, daughter of Michael and Lydia (Donahue) Sholl, of Montgomery county, Pa. Their children were: Henry S., born 1845; Milton S., 1848; Michael S., 1850; Levi S., 1853; Lydia A. S., 1855; Mary Elizabeth S., 1859; and Sarah Jane S., 1861. For twelve years Mr. Trumbauer followed shoemaking; at the expiration of that time he married and moved to the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a democrat.

AARON BARTHOLOMEW WALP, manufacturer of boots and shoes, P. O. Richland Center, comes of an old family. The pioneer in this county was David Walp, who came from Northampton county in 1799, settled in what is now Richland township, and built the first house in the place in 1804. The Walp family were early settlers in Northampton county, residing there during the revolutionary period. They suffered much from incursions of the Indians and their numbers were decimated by them. David Walp, the grandfather of A. B., married Susanna Ohlwein, of Northampton. Five sons and two daughters were born to David and Susanna, viz.: Adam, George, Charles, Joseph, John, Hannah and Mary. Adam removed to Shreveport, Alabama, and reared a family; the other brothers and sisters settled in this region. Charles Walp, father of A. B., was born in March, 1805, and married Susanna Bartholomew, born in 1807, who died April 19, 1882. Their only issue was Aaron B., born May 25, 1828 (on the same tract his grandfather settled on in 1799), and learned the shoemaker's trade with his father. When he became of age he embarked in the marble business with a capital of \$10 in a room 6 by

9 feet. In 1857 he engaged with his father in boot and shoe manufacturing. He also carried on the marble business. This he discontinued in 1865, having purchased his father's interest in the boot and shoe business. In 1871 he removed to Richland Center and continued the business until the spring of 1886, when he was succeeded by his son, Tilghman J. November 13, 1856, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Charles and Esther (Strawn) Johnson. Mrs. Walp died September 17, 1872. Three sons are living: Charles Horace, Oliver James, and Tilghman Johnson, all married and doing business for themselves. Oliver J. resides at Reading, Pa., being interested with his father in a boot and shoe manufactory there. Charles Horace is engaged in the lumber and coal business. Mr. Walp's present wife was Mrs. Emma Deetz, daughter of Jesse and Maria Ott. By diligence and shrewd judicious management Mr. Walp has made a financial success and has retired with a handsome competence for his declining years.

ABRAHAM WALP, retired, P. O. Richlandtown, was born February 21, 1833, and married Catherine Ann, daughter of Elias Freed, of this county, in 1859. They had six children: Abraham, George, Titus and Emma, deceased; and Sarah J., Elias H. and Ida F., living. The father of our subject died in 1880 and his mother died in 1886. He remained at home with his father till he was 26 years old, working at shoemaking and helping on the farm till 1860, after which he worked at his trade for two years, and then leased his father's farm, after purchasing it, carrying on his trade in connection with the farm until April 1, 1883. Mr. Walp is a member of the Lutheran church.

JOSIAH H. WAMBOLD, merchant, P. O. Shelly, was born in Sellersville, Bucks county, June 30, 1853, and is a son of Noah and Hannah (Hartzell) Wambold. The latter died in 1881. Our subject was engaged with his father on the farm and in the tanning business till 1870, when he became a clerk in a store. In 1872 he became a student at the Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, where he remained three years. At the expiration of that time he began clerking again and continued until 1880, when he commenced business for himself at his present location. Mr. Wambold was married in 1879 to Amanda, daughter of Reuben and Susanna Kidney. Two children were born as the result of this marriage, Florence and Mattie. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics a republican.

MILTON H. WEAVER, physician and surgeon, P. O. Richlandtown, was born October 13, 1854. His parents, Elias and Anna Catherine Weaver, who are now living, had six children: Savina, deceased, Christiana, Lewis, Milton, Elias and Charles. Our subject was educated at the Keystone State Normal school in Berks county, Pa. Finishing his education at that institution he commenced teaching school in 1870, continuing in that occupation till 1874, when he took up the reading of medicine with Dr. L. T. Trombauer. In 1877 he graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, of New York city; since then he has been a practising physician and surgeon in his native town, also keeping a drug store. Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Matilda, youngest daughter of Henry B. and Mary Sell, in 1876. In 1880 they adopted a daughter of Rev. R. B. Kistler. He is a member of the German Reformed church of this town.

SAMUEL WEIRBACH, farmer, P. O. Richlandtown, is a son of Peter and Susan (Croman) Weirbach, and was born in Richland township in 1814. At the age of eight years he was bound out to a man named John Narrengand, who resided in the village of Richlandtown, and remained till he was 18 years old, when he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He worked at his trade three or four years, then hired himself to Charles Himmelwright. He was married in 1843 to Hannah Penrose and then remained with Himmelwright 25 years (until his death in 1861), at the expiration of which time he purchased the farm. His wife died in 1868. Three children were born to them: Charles P., Joseph and Samuel, all living. Joseph, who is now living with his family on the farm of his father,

who resides with him, was born June 2, 1846, and was married in 1869 to Mary, daughter of Enos and Elizabeth (Lewis) Stump. Their children are: Anna May (deceased), Harvey E. and Howard H. He is a member of the Reformed church.

CHARLES TREICHLER WILLIAMS, merchant, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Erwinna, April 19, 1842. He was a son of James and (Phebe) Treichler Williams, both natives of Bucks county. Charles T. was reared to merchandising, entered his father's store at the age of thirteen and clerked for him until he became of age, when he engaged in business with John Z. Rufe under the firm name of Rufe & Williams, at Erwinna. He continued there for about thirteen years and after the dissolution of the firm he went to headquarters, and carried on business there until the spring of 1883, when he purchased the property he now owns. He married Ella C., daughter of Hiram Smith, of this county. They have three children: James B., Maude C. and Charles G. He carries a general stock of merchandise, and is known as a leading merchant of the county.

MYERS F. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Quakertown, was born in 1849 in Philadelphia. His grandfather came from Ireland, and was the father of seven children, five sons and two daughters. James, the third son, was born in Philadelphia, and married Miss Isabella Elliot, of Philadelphia, whose parents came from Ireland. Born to this couple were eleven children, seven of whom are deceased. Isabella, the wife, died in 1856, and Mr. Wilson was married to Elizabeth Hauley, of Ireland, and to this wife two children were born. The father died in 1886. Myers F. Wilson was married in 1872 to Miss Amanda Miller, of Philadelphia, daughter of Nathan Miller. She bore him two children, Carrie and Mamie, and died in 1875. In 1880 Mr. Wilson married Lizzie, daughter of James Mawson, now of this county, and formerly of England. Two children were born of this union: Charles (deceased) and Emma Grace, born in December, 1886. Mr. Wilson received a common-school education, and for five years followed his trade, that of a carpenter. He came to his father's farm in 1875, and at the death of the latter inherited the homestead, where he now resides.

JOSIAH G. YOUNKEN, farmer, florist and fruit-grower, P. O. Richlandtown, was born in 1827, and was married in 1853 to Miss Minnich, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Minnich, of Allentown. Our subject was born and reared in this county, and after finishing a course of two years at Quakertown school, began teaching, which occupation he followed for twelve years. He has nine children: Oswin A., Charles E., Milton A., Alice H., Ida S., Lizzie Jane, Titus C., David J. and John F. In 1859 he purchased the farm of his father. Mr. Younken is extensively engaged in fruit growing, and his botanical garden is filled with the choicest of flowers.

ISRAEL S. ZORNS, retired, P. O. Quakertown, was born in Montgomery county in 1801. The family came to this country from Germany at an early date. Conrad Zorns, grandfather of our subject, was a farmer in Montgomery county, and was impressed into service with his horses in George Washington's army, and served about three months. He died at the age of 76. Six sons were born to this pioneer. Jacob, his second son, married Hannah Shaw of this county. Ten children were the result of this marriage, seven sons and three daughters; all of them are deceased but our subject, who, in 1832, married Matilda Ann, daughter of William L. Strawn, of this county. Three children were born to this couple: Jane Alice (deceased), Hannah (Mrs. Shepherd) and Ghalkley, residents of Philadelphia. Mr. Zorns commenced life as a farmer. At the age of 20 years he engaged in the cooper business, which he followed for seven years, then married, and from 1832 to 1866 was engaged in farming. At the expiration of that period he moved to his present place of residence. His wife died in 1884. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ROCKHILL.

MILTON D. ALTHOUSE, recorder, P. O. Sellersville, is a native of Bucks county, and was born in 1841. The first pioneers of the Althouse family were from Germany. Frederick Althouse, a descendant of these early settlers, married Susanna Schlichter, of this county, and by her had nine children, five of whom are deceased. Elias was the third child. He married Maria, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Berger) Deitz, of Lehigh county, Pa. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters. Five sons and two daughters are now living. The father of these children died at the age of 53 years, and the mother is still living, and in her 69th year. Milton D. was the oldest child of this couple. Leaving school at the age of 16, he learned the cigar trade, serving an apprenticeship of but six months, after which he engaged in the manufacture of cigars for upward of twenty years. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Nace) Nace. They are the parents of four children: Anne (deceased), Elmer Ellsworth, Howard Ruthford (deceased), and William Henry (deceased). Mr. Althouse is a republican, and in 1884 was elected recorder of his native county, by a majority of 146, although this is a democratic county. Among other positions of trust he has been a member of the school board for three terms, and also of the town council. He is a member of the German Reformed church.

SAMUEL WHITTON BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Bucks county, April 12, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Thomas) Bailey, both parents being of English Quaker descent. Samuel Bailey, father of our subject, was born in Fallsington township, and was a lawyer by profession. He practised first in Bucks county, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, and was essentially a self-made man. Samuel W. first learned the bookbinding business in Philadelphia with Harvey Griffiths, who was then in business in Franklin hall, and continued with him for four-and-a-half years. He then engaged in the book and stationery business at 909 Spring Garden street, and continued there three years, after which he carried on the provision business for several years. After giving up this business he went to Washington, D. C., where he embarked in various enterprises, and on his return to Philadelphia, engaged with the firm of John E. Potter & Co., after leaving whose employ he came back to Bucks county in 1883. Mr. Bailey married Mary A., daughter of Henry S. Goldsmith, a merchant of Philadelphia. She is of English descent, and was born July 30, 1833. They are the parents of five children: Frank W., George S., Sallie D., John B. and Henry G., the latter deceased. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics is a republican.

WILLIAM H. BARTHOLOMEW, miller, P. O. Churchill, was born in Bedminster township, Bucks county, November 17, 1853, and is a son of William and Mary (Rule) Bartholomew. William Bartholomew, father of William H., was a native of Bucks county, where he followed farming. He was a son of David Bartholomew, a native of this state, who married Mary Rule, of Rockhill township, a daughter of Christian Rule, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. William H. learned the milling trade eight years ago, and started in business for himself in the spring of 1886, and does all kinds of milling. He was married

November 28, 1879, to Hannah Smether, a daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Ruth) Smether, both natives of Pennsylvania, and the former of Bucks county. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are the parents of one child, Howard. Mr. Bartholomew is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat.

HARVEY W. BAUM, manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Milford township in 1863, and is a son of Abraham Baum. The latter is of German descent, and was born in Bucks county, where he is now a manufacturer of cigars. Harvey W. commenced the manufacture of cigars in June, 1886, and he now makes the choicest brands of cigars and has a large trade, principally in this state. In connection with his factory, he also conducts a cigar store and a barber shop. Mr. Baum married Ella L. Schotz, and has two children: Sallie M. and Walter E. He is a member of the Ridge Road Lutheran church, and in politics is a republican.

AMANDUS BISSEY, carpenter, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Bucks county, February 13, 1857, and is a son of Charles and Caroline (Althouse) Bissey, both of German descent. Charles Bissey, born in this county, learned the blacksmith's trade, but afterwards followed farming. Amandus learned the trade of carpenter with Enos B. Gearhart, with whom he worked for three years. He was then employed by Nace & Bishop for four years, when he moved to Landsdale and worked there one year for L. J. Sellers. He then began to work for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company, and at the present time is a builder and contractor. On July 15, 1874, he married Emma Ketrick, this lady being of German extraction. They are the parents of four children: Flora M., Annie N., Sallie M. and Viola. Mr. Bissey is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a democrat.

CHARLES BISSEY, farmer, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Bucks county, October 20, 1822, and is a son of Abraham and Susan (Huntsberger) Bissey, both also natives of the county. Abraham Bissey, the grandfather of Charles, was likewise born in this county, being of German origin, and was a weaver by occupation. His son Abraham, father of Charles, followed the same trade. In his early life our subject learned the trade of a blacksmith, and was employed at that branch of industry for eleven years. He then left that employment, and went to farming, which has occupied him since. He was married June 5, 1853, to Caroline Althouse, who is of German descent, and was born October 13, 1828. They are the parents of the following children: Jacob A., Amandus A., Caroline, deceased; Mary E. and Harvey. Mr. Bissey belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat.

EDGAR CHRISTINE, harness manufacturer, P. O. Hagersville, was born September 22, 1864, in Bucks county, and is a son of Aaron and Maria (Rice) Christine, both natives of this county, the latter of German descent. Edgar Christine learned the harness trade in early life, and in January, 1886, commenced business for himself in Hagersville. He manufactures all kinds of harness, and also deals in saddles, collars, bridles, whips, robes, blankets, combs, etc., and all other articles found in a first-class harness shop. On March 6, 1886, he was married to Ella Deaterly, a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Crouthamel) Deaterly, both of Bucks county, and the latter of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Christine are the parents of one child, Mabel D.

NOAH L. CLARK, creamery, P. O. Church Hill, was born near Carversville, Bucks county, September 5, 1859, and is a son of James and Sarah (Long) Clark. Robert Clark, grandfather of Noah, was born in England and settled in America in 1816, where he followed farming. James Clark, his son, was born in England, in Yorkshire, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Sarah Long, who was born in Franconiaville, Montgomery county, and is of German descent. Noah L. also followed farming until the age of twenty-one, when he learned the creamery business with S. L. Wait, at the end of four months going to Berks county, and remaining there ten years, after which he went to Doylestown and engaged in the

business of a tanner for about a year. He next went to Carversville, where he again engaged in the creamery business for two years, when he removed to Church Hill and is now engaged in manufacturing creamery butter. He was married June 25, 1883, to Katie Lambert, a native of Frankford. This lady is the daughter of Adam and Anne E. (Michel) Lambert, both natives of Germany, and the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one child, Grover C.

ALLEN CLYMER, teacher, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Milford township, Bucks county, August 20, 1846, and is a son of John Clymer. The Clymer family originally came from the Palatinate, Germany, and settled in Bucks county, where they bought land and engaged in farming. Jacob Clymer, the grandfather of Allen, was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and for many years was a justice of the peace in Milford township. His son John, father of our subject, was born in Bucks county, and followed farming. His son Allen attended the Normal and Classical school of Bucks county, and now follows teaching as a profession, being at present principal of a school. Mr. Clymer married Lydia Kern. The issue of this union is six children: Hester, Luella, Anna V., Charles T., Victor H. and Pearley E. Mr. Clymer belongs to the German Reformed church, and in politics is a republican.

HENRY L. CLYMER, cigar manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Landis) Clymer, both of German descent and both of this township. The Clymer family have long been residents of the county, the grandfather of our subject, Abraham Clymer, having been born in Rockhill township. Our subject's father was a farmer. Henry L. learned the cigar making trade with John Grant, and also worked for Cressman Bros. He commenced manufacturing for himself in 1875, and makes nothing but the best brands of cigars. He was married in 1869 to Caroline More, who was also of German descent. Mr. Clymer is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a republican.

ABRAHAM S. CRESSMAN, son of the late Henry and Mary (Stout) Cressman, was born August 2, 1827, in Rockhill township, Bucks county, about two miles west of Sellersville. He was reared on a farm, but exchanged farm life for other pursuits when about twenty years of age. He learned the cigar and tobacco trade and engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1869. Since then he has been carrying on an extensive and successful business in the coal and lumber trade in Sellersville. When the borough of Sellersville was incorporated in 1874 he was appointed by the court judge of the election for the first officers of the borough. He was also elected successively for a number of years its chief burgess. In politics he is a democrat. On November 6, 1862, Mr. Cressman was married to Kate, only daughter of James Cressman. This union was blessed with two sons: James Richard, born January 17, 1864, and Henry Howard, born August 20, 1867. His wife Kate died November 10, 1869, and he was married on November 25, 1873, to Hannah Derstine, daughter of Michael Derstine. By this marriage he has one son, David, born February 13, 1877. Mr. Cressman is a member of the Lutheran church. He is a charter member of St. Michael's Evangelical congregation, Sellersville, and was one of the building committee when St. Michael's church was erected in 1870. From records and official papers in the possession of the family he traces his genealogy to the fourth generation as follows: Henry Cressman, his father, late of Rockhill township, born December 15, 1795, and died April 6, 1884, was the father of ten children: Livy, born February 15, 1820; Maria, born November 15, 1821; Magdalena, born July 17, 1823; Samuel, born July 21, 1825; Abraham, born August 2, 1827; Henry, born February 11, 1830; Elizabeth, born January 12, 1832; Enos, born May 26, 1834; Aaron, born August 16, 1837, and Jacob, born August 8, 1844. Jacob Cressman, father of the above-named Henry, was born October 27, 1755, and died June 15, 1832. He was married to Elizabeth Nace and their immediate

descendants were the following: Samuel, Magdalena, Catharine, Elizabeth, Margaretha, Susanna, Jacob, Maria, Abraham, Henry, Philip and Hannah. He (Jacob) was the oldest son of a family of seven, namely: Jacob, Abraham, John, Adam, Elizabeth, Catharine and Sarah—all the children of Anthony and Magdalena Cressman. Anthony Cressman, born May 9, 1731, and died March 3, 1789, was the elder son of Johannes Cressman, whose children were: Anthony, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine and Hannah. This Johannes Cressman, who was born about 1700, was therefore the great-great-grandfather of Abraham, the subject of this sketch. He was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and is known to have owned a tract of land in Rockhill township in 1747. Nothing definite of the history of his early life is known. He died in the spring of 1786 in Franconia, Montgomery county.

CHARLES N. CRESSMAN, manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Sellersville March 16, 1861. The Cressman family is of German descent. The father of Charles N., named Allen R., was born in Sellersville and learned the manufacture of cigars with Samuel B. Sellers, a wholesale dealer in cigars in Sellersville. He married Anna M. Grove, a native of New Britain township, and Charles N. was a son of this union. He learned his father's trade and is now in business with his father, the firm being known as Allen R. Cressman & Son, manufacturers of fine cigars. Charles N. Cressman is also a notary public, being first appointed under Governor Pattison in 1883 and re-appointed by him in 1886 and by Governor Beaver in 1887. He is married to Minna Leatherman, by whom he has one child, Edward L. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is a republican politically.

MAHLON B. CRESSMAN, farmer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Rockhill township June 21, 1845. His father, Elias C. Cressman, was also a native of Bucks county and of German origin. He married Maria Barndt, who was likewise of German origin and a native of Upper Salford township, Montgomery county. Mahlon B., the son of this couple, is now a farmer in this township. He married Elizabeth E. Betz, who is also a native of this county, and of German descent. Mr. Cressman is a member of the Lutheran church and is a democrat politically.

JACOB H. DAUB, baker, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Montgomery county September 17, 1858, and is a son of Samuel N. Daub. The latter was a native of Bucks county, and was of German origin. He followed cigar-making as an occupation. His son, Jacob Daub, is now a wholesale and retail baker in Perkasio. He was married December 27, 1881, to Mary E. Schlichter. They are the parents of two children, Harvey S. and Gertrude. Mr. Daub is a member of the Sellersville church. In politics he is a democrat.

S. W. DEETZ, restaurant, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Sellersville, November 13, 1861, and is a son of William B. and Esther (Weigner) Deetz, both natives of Bucks county and of German descent. William B. Deetz, father of S. W., was an undertaker by trade and followed that occupation all his life. On April 17, 1880, our subject entered the employ of A. Landis, of Philadelphia, who kept a restaurant in that city. He remained with him until December 30, 1885, after which he opened his present place in Sellersville. He is also agent for the Burdette organ. He is a member of the German Reformed church and a democrat.

REVEREND JAMES G. DENGLE, pastor of the Reformed churches at Sellersville, Bridgetown and Perkasio, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Friedensburg, Berks county, Pa. He is a son of Henry Dengler and a direct descendant of Jacob Dengler, who emigrated from Germany about the year 1740, and settled in Berks county. After attending the public school and academy of his native village, he, during the years 1866-67, attended the Clarion Collegiate institute, in Clarion county, Pa., and there prepared for entrance upon a regular college course. In the fall of 1868 he entered the freshman class of Franklin and Marshall college, at Lancaster, Pa., and after passing the full course was graduated with the degree of A.B. He next

entered the theological seminary of the Reformed church, also located at Lancaster, and after taking the regular course, was awarded the usual diploma and was licensed to preach the gospel by Lancaster classis in May, 1874. Having accepted a unanimous call to the Sellersville charge, he was dismissed to Tolickon classis and was received by it June 26, 1874. He was ordained to the office of the holy ministry July 12, 1874, by a committee appointed by the Tolickon classis, and was then installed as the pastor of the Sellersville charge. In this charge he has continued up to the present time, and under his administration the new Reformed church at Perkasio was built and the congregation organized.

MICHAEL H. FREDERICK, shoemaker, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, March 2, 1821, and is a son of John and Mary (Keller) Frederick, both natives of Bucks county and of German descent. John Frederick was born in Rockhill township, and was a weaver by trade, but followed farming during the latter part of his life. Michael H. learned the shoemaking trade and has since followed that vocation. He was married May 3, 1848, to Sarah Lewis. The latter was born in Rockhill township, and is a daughter of Peter Lewis, also a native of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are the parents of five children: Peter, deceased, and John A., Anna M., Catherine and Michael H., living.

JOHN S. FLUCK, real estate agent, P. O. Telford, was born in Bedminster, Bucks county, February 11, 1841. His father, Henry Fluck, is also a native of Bucks county and is of German origin. Our subject married Susan Frankenfield, and they are the parents of two children, Leidy F. and Lizzie F. Mr. Fluck has now been a dealer in real estate for two years. He is a member of the German Reformed church located at Indian Creek.

CLAYTON D. FRETZ, physician, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Bedminster, Bucks county, November 16, 1844. His paternal ancestor, John Fretz, a weaver, emigrated from near Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden about 1725. He settled in Plumstead township, a part of which is now known as Bedminster. Our subject belongs to the fifth generation of the descendants of this pioneer. Abraham Fretz, grandfather of C. D., was born in Bucks county and followed farming. His son, also named Abraham, was born in the same county, where he was also a farmer. He married Sarah Detwiler, who was a native of Bedminster, Bucks county, and our subject is one of the children of this union. He chose medicine as a profession, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He began to practice in Sellersville in 1868. He was married in 1871 to Kate B. Everhart. This lady was born in Sellersville and is a daughter of Charles W. Everhart, who was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and is of German descent. Dr. Fretz is a member of the German Reformed church and is a republican politically.

JOHN H. FRETZ, physician, P. O. Hagersville, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, May 19, 1858, and is a son of John and Sarah (Leatherman) Fretz, both of German descent and natives of Plumstead township, where he was a farmer. He was a son of John and Susanna (Haldeman) Fretz, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and the former a drover and farmer of this county. John H. Fretz received his early education in the schools of his native township, and for a period of six years was a school teacher. At the age of twenty-four he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. M. Cooper at Point Pleasant, in this county. In March, 1885, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. On April 6, 1885, he located at Hagersville, and is now in the enjoyment of a good practice at that place. He was married on March 4, 1886, to Mary C. Morris, of Frenchtown, N. J. This lady is a daughter of Lexington W. Morris, and a granddaughter of William H. Morris, all natives of Pennsylvania, and the latter of this county. Dr. Fretz is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a republican.

CHARLES H. GROFF, merchant, P. O. Schlichter, is a native of this county, and was born January 13, 1865. Jacob Groff married Rebecca, daughter of Enos and Susanna (Landis) Nace, of this county. One child, Charles H., was born to this marriage. He attended public school until 17 years of age, and then engaged in clerking for James A. Schlichter till 1887, when a partnership was formed under the firm name of Schlichter & Groff. In 1885 Mr. Groff married Mary, daughter of Enos and Sophia (Althouse) Himmelwright, of Sellersville. They have one child, Stella May. Mr. Groff is a very enterprising young man, and his faithfulness and honesty won the confidence of his employers and he has received his reward by being made a partner in the business, which is ably managed and in a prosperous condition. Their stock includes all kinds of merchandise usually found in a general country store. Mr. Groff is also assistant postmaster, and was elected inspector of his township when but 21 years of age, by a vote of 220 out of 289 total votes. He has held positions of trust, and is a faithful adherent of the doctrines of the democratic party. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed church.

JOHN HARR, proprietor of Washington hotel, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Bucks county in 1837, and is a son of Tobias and Sophia (Hartzell) Harr. His father died in 1886, and his wife is still living, and is 85 years old. John was the fifth child in a family of six children, four of whom are still living. In 1861 he married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Gaynor (Lewis) Courter, of this county. They are the parents of the following: Sallie J. (Mrs. Ruff), Gaynor A., at home; Harry, Julia (Mrs. Berlin), Lizzie (deceased), George Clayton, Mamie Bell, Charles Edward and Florence May. From his childhood Mr. Harr has been identified with the hotel business, in which for thirty-five years he has been engaged in different parts of this and in other counties. In 1887 he sold his stand in Perkasio, where he had been for fifteen years, and purchased a farm of fifty-three acres in Hilltown township, which is considered as fine a farm as there is in the township. After his long continuance in hotel life, Mr. Harr could not content himself on a farm, and therefore rented the Washington hotel at Sellersville, formerly conducted by Mr. Nace. The reputation of the house has lost nothing under his proprietorship, as his long experience in the business enables him to provide for the wants of guests in a satisfactory manner.

GEORGE E. HEGEMAN, cigar manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., October 10, 1840, and is a son of Jacob E. Hegeman. He was of English extraction through his mother, his father being a native of Germany. After the death of his mother his father removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the tobacco business, George E. attending a private school at the same time. In 1851 his father died, and a couple of years later George E. travelled extensively in the western and southern states. He went to the city of New York in 1857 and learned the practical manufacture of tobacco. About 1859 he moved to Bucks county, and after being in business with the Cressman family for a couple of years in Sellersville, started for himself at the same place. Before doing this he took an extended trip through Europe, to increase his knowledge of his business. In 1869 he was considered one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the country, employing nearly nine hundred hands, and is very extensively engaged in the same business at present, having a branch factory at Quakertown. He is one of the most popular and energetic democrats in the county, and was elected to the legislature by nearly 1000 votes ahead of the regular democratic ticket, a very unusual thing in Bucks county. Mr. Hegeman was a commissioned officer in the state militia, and was first elected judge and inspector of elections in 1860 for one year. Since then he has been judge of the elections every other year, and is still in office. In 1868 he was elected high constable, and served until he was elected justice, two years later. In 1872 he resigned the position of justice and was elected to the legislature, re-elected in 1873 and served until 1874. On September 28, 1860, he was married to Rebecca H. Yost,

of Tylersport, Pa. Mr. Hegeman is a charter member of the Quakertown lodge, A. Y. M., and in 1862 was made secretary of that lodge, holding that position until elected to the legislature. He is also a charter member of Sellersville lodge, I. O. O. F., and postmaster of Sellersville borough.

ENOS S. JACOBY, merchant, Sellersville, was born July 2, 1841, and is a son of Amos Jacoby, who was born in 1808, of German descent, and who was a tailor by trade, but for a short time followed farming. He was also proprietor of the Sellersville hotel for thirty years. His wife was Sophia Springer, born in 1810, also of German descent and who is still living, in good health. Enos S. began his business career by clerking for Enos Gerhart in 1871. One year later he entered the employ of H. C. Moore and clerked for him two years, and following that was for one year with Moore & Dimmig. In 1875 the firm dissolved and he entered into partnership with H. C. Moore, under the firm name of Moore & Jacoby. This partnership was dissolved in March, 1886. His son Charles F. then entered into business with him under the firm name of E. S. Jacoby & Son, and they now have the best stocked store in Sellersville, opposite to the depot. He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth B. Fellman, and they are the parents of two children: Charles F. and Mary Emma. Mr. Jacoby is a member of the Reformed church at Sellersville, and in politics is a democrat.

THOMAS J. KERNS, hotel keeper, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Swedeland village, Montgomery county, in 1850, and is a son of John and Catherine (Kennedy) Kerns. John Kerns was born in county Louth, Ireland, and was a farmer by occupation but also followed the commission business for a time. He married Catherine Kennedy, who was of Irish descent. Thomas J., the son of this couple, first engaged in the milk business, which he followed for five years in Philadelphia. He then engaged in the agricultural implement business, following that for three years, after which he came to Sellersville and is now the proprietor of the Sellersville hotel. He married Emma Jacoby and they are the parents of one child, Mary A. Mr. Kerns is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a democrat.

JOHN S. KOFFEL, farmer, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Seiple) Koffel, both natives of Bucks county and of German descent. John S. learned the cigar trade from his father, and followed that business until 1872. He then commenced farming and has followed that occupation since, and is also engaged in manufacturing feloes. On December 27, 1862, he married Mary A. Hendricks, who was born in Montgomery county, August 10, 1842. This lady is a daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Keyser) Hendricks, the former a native of Montgomery county, and the latter of Lehigh, and a granddaughter of Peter Hendricks of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Koffel were the parents of twelve children: Harry E., Ida K., John A., Abraham E., James W., Vivian V. and Verta V., living; and Maggie J., Jacob W., Lizzie L., Josiah H. and Charley, deceased. Mr. Koffel is a member of the Evangelical association, and in politics is a republican.

SAMUEL R. KRAMER, justice of the peace, P. O. Perkasio, was born March 29, 1860, on the Ridge road, about two miles northeast of Perkasio borough, in Rockhill township, and was the youngest of seven children born to Abraham and Elizabeth Kramer. At the age of eight years his father died, and for five years he was in the employ of George L. Baringer, a farmer in Richland Center, during which time, and between the attendant duties of farm life, he received a common-school education in the Quakertown public schools. In 1875 he was apprenticed to a jeweller in Delaware county, Pa. June 4, 1877, he was apprenticed to J. E. Witmer, of the Lansdale "Reporter," at Lansdale, Montgomery county, this state, and served three years at the printing business. In June, 1881, Hon. M. S. Sellers established the "Central News," in Perkasio, and employed him to take charge of the mechanical part, which position he held until the death of the founder, February 7,

1882, when he became a member of the firm of Moyer & Kramer, and continued the printing and publication business. In 1885, at the age of 24, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace by his fellow-citizens, for the term of five years. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Swartley, of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa.

TITUS D. MANN, manufacturer, P. O. Church Hill, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., August 11, 1859, and is a son of Abraham R. and Catherine (Diehl) Mann, both natives of Bucks county. Abraham Mann, the grandfather of Titus, was born in Germany and emigrated to this country. He married Elizabeth Ruth, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Their son, Abraham R., was born in Springfield township, Bucks county, and received a liberal education. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life, but subsequently taught school, and was also a farmer. In early life Titus D. learned the marble-cutting business in Northampton county with James Billard, and remained there two years. He then went to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed for five years, subsequently starting in the marble business at Church Hill. He has established a good trade, his works being known as the Church Hill marble and granite works. He was married December 4, 1886, to Vestilla, daughter of William and Catherine (Hager) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Mann is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat.

HENRY C. MOORE, president Sellersville bank, P. O. Sellersville, was born November 27, 1844, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, and is a son of Samuel and Esther Moore. In 1870 he married Catherine Cressman, and to their union four children have been born: Mary, William, Wilson C. and Henry, all deceased except Wilson C. Mr. Moore commenced his business career by engaging in general merchandise, which business he followed for several years. He is a democrat politically, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

HENRY L. MOYER, justice of the peace, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Bucks county March 1, 1861, and is a son of John F. and Sophia L. Moyer. Our subject is of German descent through both parents, his mother and father being natives of Bucks county, the latter a cabinet-maker by trade. Henry L. is at present a justice of the peace, having been elected in March, 1885. He is also a dealer in real estate. On March 9, 1881, he married Lizzie S. Snyder, by whom he has three children: J. Warren, Alfred and Estella S. Mr. Moyer is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat.

AMBROSE G. RAUDENBUSH, hotel, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Montgomery county April 19, 1857, and is a son of Charles S. and Hannah H. (Geissinger) Raudenbush, both natives of Bucks county. He is a grandson of Abraham Raudenbush and Elizabeth Stoll, the latter a native of Montgomery county, and the former of Bucks county, both of German descent. Ambrose G. began his business career by clerking in Smith & Shoemaker's store, located at Telford, Montgomery county. He then removed to Harleysville, where he clerked about three years. He subsequently located at Telford, where he kept a hotel, and then returning to Harleysville opened a bakery. From there he removed to Perkasio and bought the Perkasio hotel. In 1879 he married Ramalta J. Pool, by whom he has two children: Flora P. and William P. Mr. Raudenbush is a member of the German Reformed church, and is a democrat politically.

HIRAM W. RITTER, physician, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Berks county, December 22, 1853, and is a son of Louis M. Ritter, the latter being a farmer, and of German origin. Hiram W. chose medicine as his profession, and graduated at the Jefferson college at Philadelphia. He began practising in 1877 at Perkasio, where he now is, and is also the proprietor of the only drug store in the place. Mr. Ritter was married September 1, 1881, to Ida N. Kehm. They are the parents of three children: Miriam E., Jacob C. and Blanche N. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a democrat.

GRIER SCHEETZ, merchant, P. O. Perkasio, was born February 13, 1855, at Red Hill, Tinicum township, Bucks county. The first of the family in this country were three brothers—Philip, Jacob and Conrad, who came from Germany. The first named settled in Montgomery county, the second in Berks, and Conrad (who was the great-grandfather of Grier) settled in Philadelphia. Conrad had eight children: Sarah, Eliza and Mary; and Samuel, Jacob, William, Charles and George. The grandfather of Grier, named George, was born in Germantown, December 12, 1785; he was a hatter by trade. When quite a young man he came to Bucks county, and was for forty-five years a resident at Keller's Church. He was a well-educated man and taught school for a great many years. March 20, 1812, he was married to Hester, daughter of Jacob Fluck, of Richland township. She was born March 6, 1792, and died April 7, 1875. George Scheetz died September 17, 1863. He had nine children, all of whom are living at the present time: Eliza, William, Francis, Reuben, Edwin, Jacob, Albert, Samuel and Charles, the latter the father of our subject. [His history is given under his own name in Bedminster township.] Grier Scheetz, at the age of 14, began clerking for his father, and under his supervision the business increased to such an extent that in 1881 a large store was built opposite the old stand. In 1880 Grier purchased of his father the good-will and fixtures of the business, the latter retiring from mercantile life. The business was conducted by Grier for three years, when he sold out to his brother George, and in February, 1883, moved to Perkasio and undertook what was then considered death to his own interests, namely—the opening of the largest store in Bucks county and instituting the cash system. The store had 12,000 feet of floor space. Mr. Scheetz may justly be considered the pioneer of the cash system in this county. After a three years' trial of the system, the building then occupied not being adapted to the requirements of the business a large and commodious store was built near the depot. Mr. Scheetz was married, October 16, 1880, to Mamie A., only child of Peter F. and Elizabeth Nicholas. Two children have been born to them—Herbert and George, the latter deceased. Mr. Scheetz is a democrat. He is one of the first consistency of St. Stephen's Reformed church, and one of the founders of the missionary society and the cemetery. He is secretary of the school board. September 7, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Perkasio. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Red Men and the American Mechanics.

JAMES A. SCHLICHTER, merchant, P. O. Schlichter, was born in Rockhill township, February 6, 1856, and is a son of Charles B. Schlichter, who was born in Rockhill township in 1823, and died September 24, 1868, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Maria Hartzell. James A. started his business life by clerking for Jacob A. Schlichter at Rockhill, which position he filled for six years. He afterward began business for himself at the same place. He was elected justice of the peace in 1885, which position he occupies at present. Mr. Schlichter was married in 1877 to Mary Keller, who was born in Rockhill township, June 21, 1859, and they are the parents of four children: Charles F., Arthur J., Berkhart F. and Festus S. He is a member of the Reformed church, of the I. O. O. F. and O. U. A. M., and in politics is a republican.

AUGUSTUS SMITH, manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., and is a son of Jacob B. and Mary (Crasley) Smith, both of German descent, and the former a native of Franconia township, Montgomery county. Jacob B. was a laborer for several years. Augustus Smith learned the shoemaking trade in Rockhill township, Bucks county, and has always followed that trade. He is now a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Sellersville. He married Matilda Erdman. The issue of this union is one child, Melinda E. Mr. Smith is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a democrat.

ALFRED TOON, manufacturer, P. O. Sellersville, was born in England in 1831, and is a son of William Toon. Alfred Toon learned his trade in England, his father

having also been a manufacturer of hosiery. He commenced the manufacture of knit goods in Bucks county in 1872, and has since carried on this work. His goods are shipped throughout the United States, wholesale and retail. He employs ten hands in his business, principally girls. Mr. Toon married Anna Strowhoner, and by this union has six children: Selena, Elizabeth, Alfred, Harry, Maria and William. Alfred Toon travels in the interest of the business in the lower end of Bucks county and in Montgomery county; and Harry C. Moyer travels through Lehigh, Northampton and Berks counties. Mr. Toon is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics is a republican.

HANNAH WILLETT, P. O. Perkasio, was born in Buckingham township, September 25, 1824, and is a daughter of Robert Ewer, who was a millwright, following that business for several years, after which he kept a grist-mill on Mill creek. Jonathan Willett, the husband of Hannah, was a son of Jonathan Willett. He learned the milling business at Chadd's Ford in Chester county, where he remained for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Willett were the parents of five children, only three of whom are now living: Allen W., Frank E., and Elizabeth A. Rena M. and Cora E. deceased. Mr. Willett was a republican.

OLIVER T. ZIEGENFUSS, hotel proprietor, P. O. Atlantic City. John Ziegenfuss came from Germany to America over a hundred years ago. He married Margaret Jeterley, whose parents came from Swabia, in Wurtemberg, Germany, over a century and a half ago. They located in Bucks county, and erected buildings, part of which still stand, and are occupied by their descendants. Born to John and Margaret Ziegenfuss were three sons and two daughters, of whom Abraham was the oldest. He married Marie Triewig, daughter of Andrew and Christiana (Opp) Triewig, of Bucks county. Two sons were the result of this union: Dr. A. A. Ziegenfuss, now deceased, and for many years a practising physician at Buck Mountain, in Luzerne county, Pa., and Oliver T. These children were educated by a private tutor, and for three years were under the instruction of Dr. Lewis J. Brown, of Harvard college. Mr. Ziegenfuss received a musical education, and for twenty-five years gave instruction in that art. Giving up his profession, he engaged in the hotel business, and was for a time proprietor of the Clifton house at Buck Mountain, and later of the "Broadway" at Mauch Chunk. He is now at the Norwood or Kentucky Avenue near the beach, Atlantic City. In 1860 he married Sarah Thompson Bussier, daughter of Daniel De La Bussier, a Huguenot exile from France. His wife died in New York city in 1865, leaving no issue. Mr. Ziegenfuss spends his winters with his mother, now aged 83 years, also his cousin Mr. John Ziegenfuss, on the old homestead, which is known as the estate of "Rockwild," and which in the original deed is mentioned as the estate of Roxborough. Mr. Ziegenfuss and his cousin are both democrats. Among the heirlooms in possession of the family is a high old clock that has told the fleeting hours over a century and a quarter, and for one century has stood in one room. It is still one of the best of timekeepers.

CHAPTER XLIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SOLEBURY.

JOHN ARMITAGE, deceased, was born in Solebury township March 12, 1780, and is a son of James and Martha (Dennis) Armitage. His grandfather, Samuel Armitage, from Leeds, England, settled in Solebury prior to 1740. He was a weaver, also taught school, and about 1750 built the Armitage mills. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James Hambleton, by whom he had two children, James and John. The former married Martha Dennis, and had nine children: Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Martha, Henry, Samuel, Letitia, Charles and Amos. Of these, John was a farmer, and married Alice, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Gilbert) Walton, of Buckingham township, and had eight children: Lydia, Hannah, James, Julia (Mrs. Amos Ellis), Martha, Charles, Harriet and Maria (Mrs. Tobias Helwig). Mr. Armitage died December 30, 1857, and his wife December 25, 1876, aged 93 years. They were members of the Society of Friends. Tobias Helwig, who married Maria Armitage, youngest daughter of John and Alice (Walton) Armitage, was born in Tinicum township, this county, July 21, 1819, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (George) Helwig. His father, a mason by trade, settled in Tinicum township in 1805, and in 1834 in Solebury, where he resided until his death. His children were: Amos, Tobias, Lavina, Silas, Susan, Frederick and Edward. Mr. Helwig's grandfather was Adam Helwig, of German descent, whose ancestors were early settlers of Berks county. He was in the war of the revolution. His maternal grandfather was Frederick George, a farmer of Tinicum township.

CHARLES S. ATKINSON, manufacturer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Buckingham township, and is a son of Mahlon and Sarah H. (Smith) Atkinson. His grandfather was a blacksmith and farmer. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Smith, was a farmer and nurseryman at Wrightstown. Mahlon Atkinson was a prominent farmer of Buckingham township, and was born, reared and died there. He had four children: Charles S., Silas (deceased), Howard and A. Jennie (Mrs. Charles H. Williams). Charles S. was educated in the common schools, the Millersville Normal school, and Claverack academy, Hudson, N. Y. He engaged in farming, and in 1879 purchased the New Hope Agricultural works, which he is now conducting. He located in Solebury township in 1862. The same year he married Matilda M., daughter of Jonathan P. and Mary (Watson) Magill. Her grandparents were Jacob and Rebecca (Paxson) Magill. Jacob was a son of John and Mary (Whitson) Magill; John, a son of William and Sarah (Simcock) Magill, early settlers of this county. Her maternal grandparents were David and Rachel (Twining) Watson. David was a son of Joseph and Rachel (Croasdale) Watson, and Joseph a son of Mark and Ann (Sotcher) Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are the parents of one child, Mary M. Mr. Atkinson is a prominent citizen, and a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends. Politically he is a republican.

LEVI BLACK, agent, P. O. Lambertville, N. J., was born in Plumstead township, December 28, 1829, and is a son of Isaac and Cynthia (Carver) Black. His grandfather was Henry Black, a farmer of Plumstead township and a son of Abram Black, a native of Germany, a Mennonite preacher and an early settler of Tinicum

township. Isaac Black was a carpenter. His children were: Sophia (Mrs. Hile Wood), William, Catharine, Anna (Mrs. Joseph G. Rice), Levi, Isaac, Ezra, Abram and Jesse. Levi was reared in Plumstead and Solebury townships, and for fifteen years was in the mercantile business at Aquetong. He married Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Cynthia (Scarborough) Large, of Solebury township. They have had five children: H. Ella, Merciana, Caroline P., Remington (deceased) and Stella.

WILLIAM C. BLACKFAN, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, August 20, 1832, and is a son of John and Elizabeth R. (Chapman) Blackfan. Edward Blackfan was a son of Edward and Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan, born in Stenning, county of Sussex, England, in 1699. He came to America with his mother in 1700 and settled at Penn Valley. In 1721 he married Eleanor Wood, of Philadelphia, and settled in Solebury about 1726, residing there until his death in 1779. The homestead is now owned by Charles Atkinson. William Blackfan, his fifth child, was born May 28, 1732, and married to Esther Dawson. He had eight children, of whom John, the first child, was born February 20, 1762. He married Martha Quinby, of New Jersey, and had one child, John, who was born in October, 1799, and was married in 1821 to Elizabeth R., daughter of Benjamin and Mary Chapman, of Wrightstown, and had seven children, of whom four grew to maturity: Hetty A., William C., George C. and Martha C. William C. Blackfan, the subject of this sketch, was married October 3, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Amasa and Alada (Brittain) Ely, of Philadelphia, and has three children: Alada E., Elizabeth C. and Edward. The Blackfans are descendants of John Blackfan, of Stenning, county of Sussex, England, whose son, Edward, married Rebecca Crispin, of Kinsale, Ireland, in 1688. The wedding certificate, with the names of William Penn, wife, son and daughter as witnesses, is now in the possession of William C. Blackfan. The farm now owned by William C. Blackfan came into the family through Esther Dawson, wife of William Blackfan. She was the daughter of Thomas Dawson and granddaughter of John Dawson, whose deed of the farm is still on record, dated 1719.

THE CANBY FAMILY.—Perhaps no one person who came to our shores in the early settlement of this county has a history of more interest than Thomas Canby. His father was Benjamin Canby, who resided in Thorne, Yorkshire, England. Thomas was an orphan of 16 years of age when in 1683 he came with his uncle and guardian to Bucks county. The family were Friends, and the youth, in connection with his guardian and Bucks quarterly meeting, settled a claim of five years' service due in payment of his passage over. After the expiration of this service young Canby settled near Jenkintown, Montgomery county, and in 1693 married Sarah Jarvis, by whom he had nine children. His wife died in 1708, and about two years thereafter he married Mary, daughter of Evan Oliver, who came from Radnorshire, in Wales. By her he had eight children. She died in 1721. He moved from Abington shortly after and purchased land below Centerville, in Bucks county. He remained there some time, but finally disposed of it and purchased three hundred acres on the Street road, in Solebury township. We find him again marrying his third wife, Jane Preston, a widow, and living at the mill on the Great spring above New Hope, on the Delaware. It does not appear that he had any children by his third wife. Some time afterward he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where some of his children had located, but returned to Solebury, where he died in 1842, aged 75 years. In the life of Thomas Canby there is much to admire. Starting in the humble walks of life a poor and friendless orphan boy, we find him working his way by industry and perseverance into general confidence, while his sterling integrity of character, his usefulness as a citizen, and his many acts of Christian kindness and charity endeared him to the community at large. In the home circle and the religious society, of which he was an active member, his influence for good was widely

felt. He and his descendants served Buckingham monthly meeting as clerks almost continuously after its establishment in 1720 for a period of over one hundred years, and in important appointments in church matters the name of Canby often appears. The Canby name is not very common in our county at the present day. This is partly owing to the fact that of Thomas Canby's seventeen children twelve were girls. Most of them changed their names and were blessed with large families. The children of Thomas Canby by his first wife were: Benjamin, who died young; Sarah, married John Hill; Elizabeth, married a Lacey; Mary, married a Hampton; Phebe, married, first, Robert Smith, and second, Hugh Ely, of Buckingham; Esther, married John Stapler; Thomas, married Sarah Preston; Benjamin, the second of the name in the family, left eight children; Martha, married a Gillingham. Of the children by his second wife, Jane, the eldest, married Thomas Paxson, who was a grandson of James, through William. The late Thomas Paxson was a grandson through Jacob. Rebecca, another child of Thomas Canby, married a Wilson; Hannah died young; Joseph left no children; Rachel died single; Oliver married Elizabeth Shipley; Ann did not marry; and Lydia married John Johnson. Many of the above contracting parties settled outside of Bucks county, and their descendants under the various names have a large following in the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and the far west. Bucks county retained her full quota, however, and travellers in central and lower Bucks will meet them on every hand; and to have come from "the good old Canby stock" is a household word.

ALEXANDER CATHERS, farmer, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Buckingham township, July 7, 1806, and is a son of William and Anna (Duer) Cathers. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, and when 18 years of age settled in Plumstead township. Later he located in Buckingham, and lived there until his death, August 28, 1866. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Duer, a pioneer of Buckingham township. By her he had five children: Alexander, Samuel, Robert, Newton and Harrison. His second wife was Mary Maginness, by whom he had six children, five of whom grew to maturity: John, Monroe, George, Thomas and Anna. Alexander Cathers, with the exception of four years, resided in Buckingham township until 1880, when he removed to Solebury. He married Amy, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Burns) Hill of Buckingham, by whom he had thirteen children, eight now living: Thomas S., Oscar, Mary A., Helen, Margaret, William, James and Henry. For many years our subject was engaged in lime burning, and for twenty years was a buyer and seller of mules. He kept hotel at Lahaska for twenty years. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for president in 1828. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat.

HENRY E. CARVER, deceased, was born in Plumstead, this county, March 13, 1815, being a son of John and Sarah (Ellicott) Carver, of that township. His parents had nine children: Rachel, Thomas, Parmelia, Ann, Sarah A., Letitia E., John E., Rebecca G., and Henry E. The latter was a miller, and for many years owner of Carver's mills, near Carversville. December 7, 1844, he married Elizabeth S., daughter of John and Grace (Carr) Shaw, of Plumstead township, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah Grace, who died young. Mr. Carver was a thorough business man, and one who attended strictly to his own affairs. Though not a member of the Society of Friends, he was an advocate of their principles. Politically he was a republican. He died February 22, 1877.

J. WATSON CARVER, miller, P. O. Carversville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., September 29, 1854, being a son of Samuel L. and Sarah A. (Kegan) Carver. He was reared in Bucks county from the age of eight years, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the milling trade at Carver's mills. He also served two years at Chain Bridge mills, Northampton township. In 1875 he became a partner with Henry Carver in the milling business at Carver's mills. He remained with

Mr. Carver two years, and on his death continued one year longer with the widow of the latter. In 1878 he purchased the property, which he has since managed successfully. In 1876 Mr. Carver married Cynthia, daughter of Edward and Cynthia (Carver) Worthington, of Buckingham township, by whom he has three children: Gertrude, Minnie and Della. He is a member of the Christian church, and also of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a republican.

MAHLON CARVER, P. O. Carversville, was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Briggs) Carver. John and Mary (Lane) Carver came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1682, with his brothers, William, Joseph and Jacob, and settled in Byberry, now Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, and took up seven hundred acres of land along the Poquessing creek. It included the site of the old homestead, which has remained in the family for six generations, having descended successively from father to son, all of whom were named John, until 1864. The pioneer, John Carver, died in 1714. He had four children. John was the second child, and married Isabel Weldon, by whom he had three children. John, his first son, married Rachel Nayler, of Southampton. They had ten children, of whom John, the eldest son, married Mary Buckman, of Wrightstown. He had ten children, of whom John was the third child and first son. He married Elizabeth Briggs, of Wrightstown, daughter of John and Letitia (Buckman) Briggs. They had four children: John, married to Phebe A. Tomlinson, of Philadelphia; Mahlon, Esther and Eliza (Mrs. Richard Wilson). All except John are residents of Bucks county. Mahlon was reared in Byberry, where he resided until 1867. In 1869 he removed to Carversville, where he has since resided. He married Susanna G., daughter of Daniel and Catherine (George) Helwig, of Solebury.

ROBERT CONRAD, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, July 19, 1825, and is a son of Abram and Euphemia (Flack) Conrad. His paternal grandfather was John Conrad, of German descent. In 1859 he married Martha, daughter of Amos C. and Rachel (Ely) Paxson, of Solebury, by whom he has two children: Annie R. and Carrie P. Mr. Conrad is a representative farmer of Solebury township, and has carried on the Amos C. Paxson farm since 1858.

STEDMAN COWDRICK, farmer, P. O. Carversville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., December 19, 1816, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Cowdrick. His paternal grandfather was John Cowdrick, a native of Germany, who came to New Jersey in his boyhood. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Hall, was of English descent. He was a stone mason by trade, but for many years was a farmer in Hunterdon county, N. J. Stedman Cowdrick resided principally in Bucks county since 1833, and located on the farm he now occupies in 1858. His wife was Martha, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Paxson) Dilworth, of Solebury, by whom he had two children, Beulah and Austin (both deceased). Mrs. Cowdrick is a granddaughter of Moses Paxson, who formerly lived in Solebury, and is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends.

GEORGE EASTBURN, teacher, 700 North Broad street, Philadelphia, born in Solebury township, Bucks county, November 25, 1838, is the great-great-grandson of Robert Eastburn, who, with his wife Sarah, and their minor children, was received at a monthly meeting of Friends held at Philadelphia December 26, 1713, as members from the monthly meeting of Brigham, in Yorkshire, England. As evidenced by the minutes of Philadelphia monthly meeting Robert was a prominent and influential member until his death in 1755. Samuel Eastburn, the second son of Robert, came from England with his parents. He married Elizabeth Gillingham, a member of Abington monthly meeting, in 1728. He and his wife removed to Solebury and settled on a large tract of land lying northeast of the present Center Hill, becoming members of Buckingham monthly meeting March 6, 1729, by certificate from Abington monthly meeting. They have seven children, of whom

Robert, the youngest, born June 23, 1739, inherited a part of the homestead, which continued to be the ancestral abode during his lifetime. Samuel Eastburn was a prominent minister of the gospel. Much of his time during the latter part of his life was spent in visiting meetings in different parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at which he preached to the edification and spiritual comfort of his hearers. Robert Eastburn married Elizabeth Duer, a member of Falls monthly meeting, 11th mo., 22d, 1763. After her death he married on 9th mo., 16th, 1785, Rachel Paxson. He was a man of positive character, discreet in action and very prosperous in business, having added to his inherited possessions two of the best farms in the fertile limestone valley of Solebury. Moses Eastburn, born 4th mo., 1st., 1768, the oldest son of Robert and Elizabeth, was the second of their five children. On 10th mo., 21st, 1790, Moses married Rachel, daughter of John and Mary Knowles, who, in a line of descent through his son, Robert Sotcher, was a great-granddaughter of John Sotcher, William Penn's trusted friend, whom he delighted to call "Honest John" and to whom the great founder consigned the care of his domestic affairs at Pennsbury on his first departure from America. Moses and Rachel Eastburn had eleven children, of whom only two now survive. They are Rachel Eastburn, who lives at Langhorne, and Moses, who resides on the farm formerly occupied by his father, which was bought by Robert Eastburn in 1770 from Abraham Heed, and which was the birthplace of all the children of Moses and Rachel Eastburn. Moses Eastburn, Sen., was a man of marked personal characteristics. He was distinguished for his strict integrity and enterprising spirit, sparing neither pains nor cost in the encouragement of whatever he believed would be of substantial benefit to the community. After the marriage of his son Moses he retired with his daughters Sarah and Rachel upon his property at Limeport, where he died in 1846, the death of his wife having occurred in 1842.

Jacob Eastburn, the fifth child of Moses and Rachel, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born September 14, 1798, and died August 26, 1860, on the farm which his father bought for him about the time of his marriage and upon which all his surviving children were born. He was a member of Solebury monthly meeting and was noted for his unassuming manners, his kindness of heart and great generosity, helping many of his poorer neighbors in such an unostentatious way as to obey the scriptural injunction not to let his left hand know what his right hand did. He also deserved the blessing promised to the peacemakers, his kind offices being often called for in that capacity. His beneficial influence was widely felt in the community and he died regretted by a large circle of mourning friends. He was married in 1829 to Elizabeth K. Taylor, who, being descended through a line from his daughter, Mary Sotcher (who married Mahlon Kirkbride about 1725), was a great-great-granddaughter of John Sotcher. She was born at Dolington, in Upper Makefield township, in 1805, and died in 1877. She was a woman of wonderful energy and rare executive ability. She was prominent in the transaction of business, in Friends' meetings, serving as chief officer in some meeting continuously from early womanhood until feebleness of age necessitated retirement, having been chief clerk some time in her life of the whole series of meetings from the little preparative meeting at home to the great yearly meeting held in Philadelphia.

Jacob and Elizabeth K. Eastburn had ten children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Robert, justice of the peace of Lower Makefield; Ellen E., wife of Samuel Hart, of Doylestown township; Mary Anna, wife of J. Simpson Betts, of New Hope; Elias, now sheriff of Bucks county; Timothy T., justice of the peace of New Hope borough; Sarah T., wife of Mark Palmer, of Lower Makefield township, and George, who was born next after Mary Anna. He worked on the homestead farm in summer and attended district school in winter until his seventeenth year. During the winters of 1855-56 and 1856-57 he attended the Friends' Central school in Philadelphia, of which Aaron B. Ivins,

a native of Bucks county, was principal. In the summer of 1856 he taught in the octagonal school-house near Lumberville, which was the last educational work done in that building, the oldest school edifice in that part of the county. From April, 1857, to July, 1858, he taught at Edge Hill, Abington township, Montgomery county, and in September, 1858, became assistant to Mr. Ivins in the Friends' Central school. He taught in that institution five years, in which time he prepared himself in classics for admission to Yale college, where he took the regular four years' course in the academical department and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1868. In 1871 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Having long before dedicated his life to the cause of education he in October, 1868, opened an English and classical school for the preparation of boys for business and for admission to college. He commenced his school with seven pupils at Broad and Market streets, Philadelphia. Constantly increasing success attending his instruction, after two other removals he, in the summer of 1877, established his school at his present location, Broad street and Fairmount avenue, where he has the most completely equipped institution of the kind in the city, neither pains nor expense being spared to keep it abreast of the most modern developments in the profession. On September 8, 1870, Mr. Eastburn was married to Mary O. Davis, of Cream Ridge, N. J., who died on May 8, 1873, leaving one child, Holmes D., born May 15, 1872. On July 12, 1876, he was married to Elizabeth M. Beale, of Philadelphia, who is the mother of two children: George, Jr., born August 31, 1877, and Agnes G., born October 16, 1878. Professor Eastburn's chosen life-work has been successful. Devoting himself to it with ardor he has laid the educational foundation of many young men who are now holding enviable positions in the legal and medical professions, in mercantile life and as students in many of the best colleges in the land. While at college Mr. Eastburn resigned his birthright membership in the Society of Friends and united with the Congregational church of Yale college, and upon his return to Philadelphia he brought his certificate of church membership to the Central Presbyterian church, of which he is now a deacon, a trustee and an elder. Professor Eastburn is deeply interested in the promotion of education and all kinds of true culture. He is vice-president of the Schoolmasters' association and a member of the Franklin Institute, the Historical society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Horticultural society and the Fairmount Park Art association.

MOSES EASTBURN, retired, P. O. New Hope, is the youngest and only surviving son of Moses and Rachel Eastburn before mentioned, and is now living on the place of his birth, where almost all of his life has been passed. He was born 5th mo., 9th, 1815, and is a worthy representative of this old family. Always unassuming in demeanor, Mr. Eastburn has ever been distinguished by the possession, in a marked degree, of those sterling qualities which have characterized the members of this family. He has never held any political office, though often urged thereto, but has been in many positions of trust, and has always taken an active part in enterprises for the benefit of the people of the county, among whom his long and useful life has been passed. As a farmer he has stood in the front rank in the county. He was a manager for several years, and afterward president of the Bucks County Agricultural society; an active member of the Solebury Farmers' club; a manager of the Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Insurance association of Bucks county for many years, and its president from 1877 to 1886; a manager of the Lahaska and New Hope Turnpike company, from the organization of its first board in 1853, and its president continuously since 1864; a manager of the Buckingham and Doylestown turnpike company since 1867; and a director at different times of the Lambertville National bank. Amongst township offices he has held the positions of school director, assistant assessor, etc. He was appointed by the court in 1877 a member of the almshouse investigating commission, serving thereon with Dr. Joseph Thomas and William Kinsey, Esq. He has served Solebury monthly meeting of Friends for

thirty years, as assistant clerk first, and since 1864 as clerk, and in every position he has filled has discharged its duties with ability and fidelity. Mr. Eastburn was married on 4th mo., 16th, 1845, to Mary Anna, daughter of Hugh B. and Sarah M. Ely, of Buckingham township, where she was born on 11th mo., 30th, 1816. She died 7th mo., 22d, 1879. They had two children: Hugh B. and Fanny C., the latter of whom died in 1851.

Hugh B. Eastburn, only surviving child of Moses and Mary Anna Eastburn, was born on the homestead in Solebury 2d mo., 11th, 1846. He attended the public schools until the fall of 1859, when he went to the Excelsior Normal institute at Carversville, graduating there in 1865. In September, 1866, he commenced a two years' service as teacher of the Boys' Grammar school, one of the Friends' schools, located at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and taught in the Friends' Central High school in 1869. While in Philadelphia he began the study of law under the direction of D. Newlin Fell, Esq. (now judge). He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in the spring of 1870. In June of that year he was appointed by State Superintendent Wickersham to fill a vacancy in the office of County Superintendent of schools in Bucks county, and was elected to that position in 1872, and again in 1875 by the directors of the county. He discharged the duties of the office with ability, and resigned in July, 1876, and was succeeded by W. W. Woodruff. During the session of 1876-77 he attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in August, 1877, and in 1885 was elected district attorney. Mr. Eastburn was chairman of the committee of arrangements, having in charge the Bucks county bi-centennial celebration in 1882; was a member for several years of the board of trustees of the West Chester State Normal school, and is a director of the Bucks County Trust company. He was married in December, 1885, to Sophia, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth S. F. Pugh, of Doylestown, and has one child, Arthur Moses, born September 27, 1886. Mr. Eastburn is regarded as one of the leading young men of the county.

THE ELYS OF CINTRA.—Cintra, situated in the borough of New Hope, on the rising ground west of the village, was built about 1816 by William Maris, and so called after the castle of Cintra near Lisbon, Portugal, from a wing of which the plans were designed. It was bought by Richard Randolph in 1830, and conveyed to his brother-in-law, Elias Ely, father of the present owner, by deed dated March 11, 1834. Richard Elias Ely, born at Maple Grove July 5, 1833, was the third surviving child of Elias Ely and Sarah M. Wilson, daughter of Dr. John Wilson, of Elm Grove, Buckingham township, this county, and Margaret Mitchell, his first wife. The eldest child, Ruthanna Ely, was born in 1825 and was married in 1861 to Oliver Paxson, son of Thomas Paxson and Hannameel Canby. She owned and resided at Maple Grove until 1869, when she died, leaving four children: Sarah Ely Paxson, Margaret Ely Paxson, Oliver Wilson Paxson and Caroline Ely Paxson, the present owners of that place. The second daughter of Elias Ely married in 1860 Dr. James E. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, and with her children, Anna Ely Rhoads, Caroline Newbold Rhoads and Charles James Rhoads, now lives at Bryn Mawr, Pa. In 1858 Richard Elias Ely married Caroline Amelia, daughter of William F. Newbold and Elizabeth Pancoast, then living in Burlington, N. J. William F. Newbold was a grandson of Clayton Newbold, of Springfield township, New Jersey, whose great-grandparents, Michael Newbold, and Alice, his wife, came to this country from England. The earliest ancestor in England of whom there is record was John Newbold, of Newbold, Parish of Chesterfield, Derby, who died in 1556. The Newbold arms are: Azure, two bends argent, a chief of the last. Crest, a cross flory fitchée azure. Richard Elias Ely has two children: William Newbold and Margaret Wilson, both born at Cintra.

The ancestor of the Elys of Cintra, in this country, was Hugh Ely, who settled in Buckingham about 1720. He was the fourth son of Joshua Ely, of Dunham, Not-

tinghamshire, England, who bought land in New Jersey about 1685, and died in 1702, having married Rachel Lee, his second wife, in 1699. In 1712 Hugh Ely married Mary Hewson, the original marriage certificate being on file among the family papers at Cintra. He had four children: Thomas, who married Sarah Louther, and went to Maryland; Hugh, Ann, who married Peter Matson, and Anna, who married John Wilkinson. The second Hugh Ely, born in 1715, married in 1746 Elizabeth, daughter of William Blackfan and Eleanor Wood, and grand-daughter of Edward Blackfan, who was the son of John Blackfan, of Stenning, county of Sussex, England, and Rebecca Crispin, his wife, who was the daughter of William Crispin, of Kinsale, Ireland, who were married at Ifield, in Sussex, on the 24th day of August, 1688. The children of Hugh Ely and Elizabeth Blackfan were six in number, as follows: John, William, Elizabeth, Hugh, Jesse and Joseph. The fourth child, Hugh, was born in 1760. He married in 1793 Ruth Paxson, daughter of Oliver Paxson and Ruth Watson, who resided at the place now known as Maple Grove. Hugh Ely bought this place of Oliver Paxson, and lived there until his death in 1822. He left two children: Elizabeth, born in 1794, married Richard Randolph, of Philadelphia, and died in 1831, without children. Elias was born in 1795, and married Sarah M. Wilson in 1823, as was before stated. He died in 1836. The Ely arms are: Argent a fesse, engrailed between six fleurs-de-lis, gules.

ANDREW J. ELY, farmer, P. O. Solebury, was born in Solebury township, October 6, 1822, and is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Kiple) Ely. His paternal grandfather was Asher Ely, who married Eleanor Holcomb. Asher was a son of John and Sarah (Simcock) Ely, and John was a son of Joshua Ely, who settled in Solebury in 1738, and was a son of George, and a grandson of Joshua Ely, who came from England in 1685 and settled where Trenton, N. J., now stands. John Ely, father of Andrew J., was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Pownal, daughter of Reuben Pownal, of Solebury, by whom he had two children: Reuben P. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Howard Paxson). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Kiple, by whom he had five children: Andrew J., Matthias C., Albert K., Asher and Margaret (deceased). Andrew J. Ely married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Dungan) Gill, of Northampton township, by whom he had six children: Sarah A. (deceased), Jefferson, Daniel, David K., Margaret (Mrs. Harry L. Fries), and Henry P. (deceased). Mr. Ely is a prominent farmer, a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. and A. M. Politically he is a democrat.

ISAAC ELY, retired farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, this county, May 24, 1819, and is a son of Mark and Rachel (Hamilton) Ely. His paternal grandparents were George and Sarah (Magill) Ely. The former was a son of the Joshua Ely already mentioned. The maternal grandfather of our subject was James Hamilton, who was a prominent farmer of Solebury township. Isaac Ely was reared in Solebury township and was educated there, where he engaged in farming up to 1884, when he removed to New Hope, and resides there at present. He was married December 25, 1841, to Mary E., daughter of John and Anna (Ely) Magill of Solebury township, by whom he has seven children: William M., Anna M. (Mrs. Fred Smith), John H., Laura, Warren S., Alice K. and Mattie C. Mr. Ely was for many years a director of the Doylestown Agricultural society, and has held several of the minor offices of the township. Both he and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a republican.

JAMES H. ELY, retired farmer, P. O. Solebury, was born in Solebury township, November 16, 1816, and is another son of Mark and Rachel (Hamilton) Ely. His father was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Johnson, by whom he had four children: Martha, Sidney, Rachel (Mrs. Amos Paxson) and Sarah A. (Mrs. Samuel Cooper), all but the latter now deceased. His second wife was Rachel Hamilton, by whom he had six children: James H., Isaac, Cyrus (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Howard Paxson), Amy (Mrs. Isaac H. Worstall) and Mercy (Mrs. William

McDowell). James H. married Emeline, daughter of John and Anna (Ely) Magill, of Solebury, by whom he had six children: Henrietta (Mrs. Ellis Walton), Mary E. (Mrs. Joseph Lear), Josephine (Mrs. George Quinby), Mark (married Mary Leedom), Rebecca (deceased) and Amie.

JEREMIAH S. ELY, farmer, P. O. Aquetong, was born in New Hope, Bucks county, December 4, 1841, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Ely) Ely. His paternal grandparents were Amos and Deborah (Witson) Ely. Amos was a son of George and a grandson of the Joshua Ely who settled here in 1738. His maternal grandparents were Asher and Eleanor (Holcomb) Ely. Asher Ely was a son of John and Sarah (Simcock) Ely, and John was a son of the original settler in this township, Joshua Ely. Thomas and Mary Ely had eight children: Eleanor (Mrs. Richard Paxson), Howard, Lucy, Jeremiah S., Mahlon, Henry, Deborah (Mrs. Elias Eastburn) and Letitia. Jeremiah S. Ely married Ella, daughter of Levi and Amanda (Large) Black, of Lambertville, N. J., and has one child, Walter B., living, and two dead, both older than he, Herdes and Carrie.

DANIEL ELY, deceased, was born in Solebury township, October 27, 1796, being a son of Asher and Eleanor (Holcomb) Ely. His great-grandfather, Joshua Ely, settled in Solebury in 1738. His paternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Simcock) Ely. His maternal grandfather was John Holcomb, an early settler of Solebury township. Daniel Ely was reared in Solebury, where, with the exception of one year, he resided until his death, which occurred March 14, 1886. He was a miller by trade, and conducted a feed-mill on his farm for years. His wife was Sarah Cox, daughter of Tunis and Elizabeth (Reeder) Cox, of Nockamixon township, this county, by whom he had one child, William L., who with his mother occupies the old homestead.

REUBEN POWNALL ELY was born in Solebury township, June 7, 1815. Like all others of the name in Bucks county, he is a descendant of the first Joshua Ely. The second son of the first Joshua was the father of seven children, the eldest of whom was the Joshua who in 1738 removed to Solebury. Among the seven children of the last-mentioned Joshua Ely, was a son John, who was married twice. By his first wife, Sarah Simcock, he had five children, the second child and only son being Asher, who was born July 11, 1768. He married Eleanor Holcomb in 1791, and she bore him nine children, the eldest of whom was John H., born March 6, 1792. He was married twice; the first time to Elizabeth Pownall, daughter of Reuben and Mary Lee Pownall. She was born June 30, 1786, was married November 11, 1812, and died October 3, 1817. Reuben P. was the second one of three children; the eldest, William Lee, having died in infancy; and the youngest, Elizabeth, born August 17, 1817. She married Howard H. Paxson, and had three children: Alfred, Rose Ellen (died in infancy), and Martha Elizabeth. Elizabeth (Ely) Paxson died February 12, 1847. Reuben P. Ely followed farming for a number of years, but removed to Lambertville, N. J., in 1860, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of six years at New Hope, Pa. He married Violetta Duer, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Duer, and has two children, Elizabeth F. and Sarah W. For a number of years he has been engaged in collecting the genealogy of many families of Bucks and Hunterdon counties.

WILLIAM M. ELY, farmer, P. O. Solebury, was born in Solebury, January 29, 1844, and is a son of Isaac and Mary E. (Magill) Ely. He was reared in Solebury, where he has always resided, and is a prominent farmer. He was married December 19, 1876, to Agnes S., daughter of Hugh B. and Sarah (Betts) Michener, of Plumstead township. They are the parents of one child, George H.

W. HORACE FELL, proprietor of the Black Bass hotel, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Plumstead township, this county, October 5, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Allam) Fell. His paternal grandfather, James B. Fell, was a farmer of Solebury township, and his maternal grandfather, John Allam, a farmer of Plum-

stead. Mr. Fell is a miller by trade, and he followed that business in Taylorsville, this county, fourteen years. In the spring of 1887 he became the proprietor of the Black Bass hotel, in Lumberville. April 24, 1883, he was married to Mary, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Heft) Cleaver, of Newtown, by whom he has two children: Abner and Lizzie.

RICHARD C. FOULKE, physician, P. O. New Hope, was born in New Hope, November 2, 1843, and is a son of Charles and Harriet (Corson) Foulke. His father, also a physician, was a native of Pennlynn, Montgomery county, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth, Pa., and was graduated from the Medical university of Philadelphia in 1835. In 1842 he located in New Hope, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1871. In 1842 he married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Richard Corson, of this county, by whom he had three children: Richard C., Edward and Thomas, the latter deceased. Dr. Richard Corson was a native of Bucks county and a prominent physician of his time. He died in 1842. He was a son of Richard Corson, a pioneer of Solebury, who died in 1812. Richard C. Foulke, the subject of this sketch, was reared in New Hope, and began the study of medicine with his father in 1866, and was graduated from the Medical university of Pennsylvania in 1869. He began practice in New Hope the same year, and has been in active practice ever since. He was married in 1872 to Louisa, daughter of Edward and Jane (Willett) Van Zant of Solebury. He has two children living: Charles E. and Claribel V. Dr. Foulke is a member of the Bucks County Medical society, and of the I. O. O. F. He has been burgess of New Hope for seven terms. Politically he is a republican.

CARY L. GORDON, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Buckingham township, April 21, 1835, and is a son of Stephen and Araminta (Bodine) Gordon. His grandfather was Giles Gordon, an early settler of Wrightstown, Bucks county, whose children were: Giles, James, John, Stephen, Zephaniah, Mary and Ann. His maternal grandfather was David Bodine, an early settler of Buckingham and a lime burner by occupation. Stephen Gordon was reared in Wrightstown township, lived in Buckingham, and about the year 1850 came to Solebury and located on the farm occupied by our subject. Later he removed to Philadelphia and died there. His children were: Cary L., Edward, Morris, William H., Anna M. and Angeline. Cary L. Gordon is a prominent farmer of Solebury. In 1865 he married Melissa, daughter of Robert N. and Rebecca (Selner) Caffey, of Upper Makefield township. They have an adopted daughter, Mary A. Mrs. Gordon is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Gordon is a republican politically.

GEORGE W. HUFFNAGLE, retired, P. O. New Hope, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1821, and is a son of John and Sarah E. (Franks) Huffnagle. His father was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and was a merchant in Philadelphia for many years. In 1847 he removed to New Hope, residing there until his death. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Isaac Franks, of Germantown, Pa., who entered the revolutionary army in 1776, when 17 years of age, and served with distinction. He was taken prisoner by the British in New York, but escaped to New Jersey. He was appointed ensign of the 7th Massachusetts regiment by John Hancock, and was for a time assistant commissary at West Point under General MacDougall. He retired at the close of the war as colonel, and soon after was appointed prothonotary of Philadelphia. He owned the house and furniture in Germantown, which was rented and occupied by General Washington and his family in 1793. The children of John Huffnagle were: Charles, William K., Mary A., Benjamin F., George W. and Alfred. Of these Charles was a physician and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was surgeon of the ship "Star," from Philadelphia to Calcutta in 1826, and was for several years identified with a leading business house in India. He was appointed consul to India by President Polk in 1847, receiving the first appointment to that position, which he held under the succeeding administrations as

consul-general, until his death in 1860. At the great London exhibition in 1851, he received two bronze medals for the best collection of objects of art and industry of British India at the exhibition. He died in London in 1860. William K. Huffnagle was a civil engineer, and the first of the family to locate in Bucks county. He afterward removed to Mount Holly, N. J., where he resided until his death. He held the following positions: principal assistant engineer in the construction of the Camden and Amboy railroad; principal assistant engineer in the construction of the Tide-water canal, and principal engineer for the eastern division of the state of Pennsylvania, for her railroads, canals, etc. George W., the subject of this sketch, in early manhood located in western Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile business and other enterprises up to 1858, when he located in New Hope. Since then he has lived a retired life.

CHARLES HURLEY, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, August 24, 1871, and is a son of Johnson and Margaret (Lewis) Hurley. His father was a native of New Jersey, and in 1785, at the age of four years, was bound to John Blackfan, of Solebury township, until he was 16 years of age. He then learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that as an occupation until his death in 1849, aged 68 years. His wife was a daughter of Elias Lewis, of Solebury township, by whom he had five children: Thomas (deceased), Lucilla (Mrs. Charles Martin), Charles, Richard and John (deceased). Charles Hurley was reared in Solebury township. He followed shoemaking until he was 21 years of age, when he engaged in farming. He located on the farm he now occupies in 1865. His wife was Matilda, daughter of Moses and Anna (Stout) Larue, of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have four children: Britton, Ezra, William W. and Lewis P. Mr. Hurley served a short time during the late civil war in company C, Pennsylvania militia, going to Harrisburg, New Castle and Hagerstown, Md. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a republican.

WILLIAM W. HURLEY, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, January 23, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Matilda (Larue) Hurley. He was reared in Solebury, and was educated in the common schools, finishing at Sharkey seminary, Lambertville, N. J. He taught in the common schools for three years, but his main occupation has been that of a farmer. In October, 1879, he married Achsah, daughter of William Wallace and Mary (Britton) Paxson, of Solebury. He has two children, Wallace P. and Beulah Achsah. Mr. Hurley and wife are members of the Baptist church. Politically he is a republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WATSON KENDERDINE, manufacturer, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa., February 3, 1830. He is a son of John E. and Martha (Quinby) Kenderdine, who settled in Solebury in 1834, locating at Lumberton, where his father built the grist-mill, owned now by Wilson S. Paxson. In 1847 John E. Kenderdine erected a saw-mill, which property is now occupied for business purposes by his son Watson, and in 1851 changed it to a planing-mill, and in 1854 to a sash-factory. In 1862 the building was remodeled for the purpose of manufacturing bone dust and phosphates, which business has been carried on by Watson Kenderdine since 1865. In 1886 his son-in-law, H. W. Rice, became a partner, the present firm being W. Kenderdine & Rice. John E. Kenderdine was a thorough business man. He made nearly all the early improvements in the vicinity of Lumberton, and was the projector of the Cuttaloissa road. He was foremost in all enterprises for the welfare of the public. In politics he was an anti-Mason whig, and at one time was defeated for state senator by only two votes. His children were: James (deceased), Watson, Ellen (Mrs. Eastburn Reeder), Thaddeus S., Elwood (deceased), Robert, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and was in the 114th Pennsylvania Zouaves; Isaiah, and Lizzie (Mrs. E. Watson Fell). John E. Kenderdine died in 1868, in his 69th year. His son Watson was reared

in Solebury township since the age of four years, and has been in his present business since 1865. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Nathan and Martha (Stradling) Preston, of Plumstead township, by whom he has three children living: Ellen K. (Mrs. Edward W. Phillips), Emma L. K. (Mrs. H. W. Rice), and Florence. Mr. Kenderdine is a wide-awake business man, and a well-known writer on agricultural and other subjects, and has a talent for writing poetry. He has contributed many articles to the county papers. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and politically is a republican. The first of the family in America settled in Horsham township, Montgomery county. Thomas Kenderdine, at the age of eight years, came to America with his father from the town of Landless, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He married Dorothy Roberts and had seven children: Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Margaret (married Richard Clayton), Mary (married James Robinson), Jane (married Samuel Jones), and Hannah (married Mathias Shoemaker). Jacob, the third son, had three children: Jacob, Jr., John and Joseph. Jacob, 3d, was the father of Thomas, Jacob, 4th, and John, twin brother of Joseph, who married Ann Edwards and had four children: Hannah, Robert, Elizabeth and John E.

CHARLES T. KITCHEN, merchant, P. O. New Hope, was born in Center Hill, Solebury township, December 25, 1846, and is a son of William B. and Mary A. (Alford) Kitchen. His grandfather was Phineas Kitchen, a teacher by profession, and a resident of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county. His father was a tailor, and in early manhood located at Center Hill, in this township, and continued in business there until his death. His children were: Emma, Anna, Susan, Jennie, Bertha, William (deceased), Charles T. and Addison. Charles T. was reared in Solebury township, and in 1881 located in New Hope, where he embarked in the mercantile business, which he has followed successfully to the present time. In 1873 he married Isabella, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Conover) Pickett, of New Hope, by whom he has six children: Elmer, Addison, Burleigh, Augustus, Eva and Jesse. He has one stepson, Joseph Holcombe. Mr. Kitchen is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a republican.

WILLIAM S. LARGE, farmer, P. O. Solebury, was born in Solebury township, October 1, 1820, and is a son of Joseph and Cynthia (Scarborough) Large. His grandfather was Ebenezer Large, formerly of New Jersey, and of German descent. He was a shoemaker, but in latter life was a farmer and a resident of Solebury for many years. His children who lived to maturity were: Joseph, Isaiah, Samuel, Ann (Mrs. Stephen Kirk) and John R. The oldest son, Joseph, was a miller, though his principal occupation was farming. He married Cynthia, daughter of Isaac Scarborough, who was a son of John and Margaret Scarborough, early settlers of Solebury. The children of Joseph and Cynthia Large were: William S., Isaac, Mary A. (Mrs. William Moon), Amanda (Mrs. Levi Black), Hannah (Mrs. E. H. Smith) and Joseph. William S. was reared in Solebury and was a shoemaker, which trade he followed for fifteen years. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in farming. He has been twice married; his first wife being Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Grubham) Past, of Solebury, by whom he had three children: Anna (Mrs. Chapman Kirk), Winfield and Frank. His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of Amos and Mary (Pearson) Pearson, of Solebury, by whom he had four children: Henry, Merrick, Watson and Mary. Mr. Large is a leading citizen of Solebury, has held several township offices, and politically is a republican.

ALBERT LIVEZEY, retired, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Solebury, September 12, 1811, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Paxson) Livezey. The Livezeys are of Anglo-Saxon origin, the first of the name to settle in Bucks county being Daniel Livezey. He married Margery Croasdale, from which marriage all the Livezeys of Bucks county (except those living at Doylestown) trace their genealogy. Daniel Livezey settled in Southampton township, about 1781, and died there in 1796, leaving eight children. Robert, the eldest son, was born at Fox Chase,

Philadelphia county, February 22, 1780, and at the age of 16 removed to Solebury, to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1804 he married Sarah Paxson, daughter of Abraham Paxson, and settled on his father-in-law's farm. In 1814 he removed to the old Townsend place, and lived there until his death in 1864. He had eight children: Cyrus (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Hiram Jones), Ann (Mrs. Samuel Rice), Albert, Allen, Samuel (deceased), Elias and Abram. Albert Livezey married Mrs. Hannah F. Kirk, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Fulmer) Bright, of Abington, Pa. Mr. Livezey has been in the mercantile trade at Center Bridge and Lumberville for thirty-three years, and ten years prior served as clerk in a store. He was postmaster of Lumberville from 1841 to 1848, and of Center Bridge from July 1, 1860, to April 1, 1869, and again at Center Bridge from October 1, 1885, to April 1, 1887, when he resigned. Between his commercial life at Lumberville and his return to it at Center Bridge, he was a farmer on a farm of fifty-six acres, near the former place, for nine years, and at Center Bridge, in addition to store-keeping, was a horticulturist of more than ordinary ability. He is a man of strict integrity and retired from business with an unblemished reputation. April 1, 1887, he again selected Lumberville as his residence. He has for many years been correspondent of the "Doylestown Democrat." He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a democrat.

ELIAS LIVEZEY, real estate dealer, Baltimore, Md., is the youngest but one of the sons of Robert and Sarah Livezey. He was born on the farm near Lumberville, June 3, 1819. He began his mercantile career when 14 years old, first with his brother Cyrus at Lumberville, then with his uncle at Attleboro, and later with Plumley and Ely at the same place. When 20 years of age he began for himself in a store at Centerville, Buckingham township. Two years later he took his brother's store at Lumberville, which he successfully carried on for three years, when, on his marriage, he removed to Attleboro, buying out the business and real estate of the former firm of Plumley & Ely. Here he did a flourishing trade for ten years; then sold and removed to Philadelphia; but not finding a satisfactory opening he accepted, a year later, the position of secretary and treasurer of the London Park Cemetery company (in which he had a large interest, and was one of the incorporators); 5000 Union and a large number of Confederate soldiers now rest in this cemetery. He removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided. He gradually got into the real estate business, in which he has since been actively engaged, building up a large and prosperous trade. In 1841 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Elton, formerly of Philadelphia. Three of their children are deceased: Thomas Elton, Elton Paxson and George Gillingham. Three are now living: Francis B., farmer in Howard county, Md.; Elizabeth Catherine, wife of Bernard N. Baker, a prominent shipping merchant of Baltimore; and Josephine, living with her parents. Mr. Livezey is a straightforward, outspoken man, and during the darkest days of our civil war used all his force and influence to keep Maryland loyal to the Union. In politics he is an ardent republican, and he is in every way a worthy son of old Bucks county.

EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., president of Swarthmore college, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, September 24, 1825. He is a son of Jonathan P. and (Mary Watson) Magill, the former also a native of this township, and the latter of Falls township, and a daughter of David and Rachel Watson, whose ancestors came from England with William Penn. Jonathan P. Magill was engaged in farming during his active life. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Society of Friends, and were of strong anti-slavery proclivities, and were leaders in that movement, their home having been one of the stations of the celebrated under-ground railroad, where many hunted fugitives found help and safety. They had seven children, viz.: Sarah T. (deceased), Edward H., Watson P., Rebecca (deceased), Catherine M. (Mrs. Henry C. Phillips), Rachel M. (Mrs. John S. Williams), and Matilda R. (Mrs.

Charles S. Atkinson). The early life of Edward H. was spent at the home of his parents until his 14th year. He then became a pupil of the Friends' school at Westtown, Chester county, for two years, after which he was engaged in teaching until his 25th year. Entering the Freshman class of Yale college in 1850, he remained one year, and in 1851 became a student of Brown University, Providence, R. I., from which he received in 1852 the degree of A.B., and that of A.M. in 1855. In 1852 he became principal of the classical department of the Providence High school, acting as such until 1859, when he was appointed sub-master of the Boston Latin school. During his sub-mastership he published a French grammar, and a series of French readers, that have been widely used in the schools and colleges of this country. In 1867, having resigned his position in the Latin school, he devoted a year to foreign travel. In 1869 he was made principal of the preparatory school of Swarthmore college, and two years later became president of the college, which office he still holds. In 1852 he was married to Sarah W., daughter of Seneca Beans, of Lower Makefield township, Bucks county. The children born to this union were: Helen, Eudora, Beatrice, Gertrude B., Francis G. (deceased), and Marian. Under the presidency of Mr. Magill, Swarthmore college has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. His career as an educator has been attended by signal success. His own accurate scholarship has led him to require the same accuracy and thoroughness in his students. With this trait of his character is combined unwearied patience, with a seriousness and earnestness which have won for him the confidence of those under his instruction.

WATSON P. MAGILL, farmer, was born in Solebury township, December 1, 1827, and is a son of Jonathan P. and Mary (Watson) Magill. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Rebecca (Paxson) Magill. Jacob was the son of John and Amy (Whitson) Magill, and John was the son of William and Sarah (Simcock) Magill. William Magill came from the north of Ireland and settled in Bucks county about 1726. The maternal grandparents of Watson Magill were David and Richard (Twining) Watson. David was a son of Joseph and Rachel (Croasdale) Watson, and Joseph a son of Mark and Ann (Sotcher) Watson. Ann (Sotcher) Watson was a daughter of John and Mary (Loftis) Sotcher, both of whom came from England with William Penn. Jonathan P. and Mary (Watson) Magill, who lived in Solebury, reared a family of seven children: Sarah T., Edward H., Watson P., Rebecca, Catherine M., Rachel and Matilda R. Watson P. was married in September, 1851, to Mary W., daughter of Eli and Rachel (Hollingsworth) Harvey, of Delaware county, Pa. They had two sons: Chalkley H., a resident of Philadelphia, and Edward W., a member of the Philadelphia bar. In 1882 Watson P. was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of Francis W. and Mary (Kelly) Moore, of Philadelphia, and a niece of James Kelly, one of the early editors of the "Bucks County Intelligencer," at Doylestown. Mr. Magill always took an active part in the political affairs of Bucks county and served one term in the legislature, to which he was elected in 1854. In 1862 he raised and was captain of a company of one hundred and three men, with whom he was mustered into the 17th regiment, Pennsylvania militia, at Harrisburg, and during the battle of Antietam they were forwarded to Hagerstown, Md. In 1863, prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he again responded to the call of the governor, and with his company was mustered into the United States service for the emergency, as company D, 31st regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was elected presidential elector in 1868 on the Grant ticket. He was appointed to and held the office of United States assistant internal revenue assessor in the fifth district of Pennsylvania for four years, and was appointed United States gauger and inspector for the first district of Pennsylvania in July, 1879, which position he held until December, 1885. He has always been a staunch republican, and was a pioneer in the organization of that party, being president of the first republi-

can association formed in Solebury and New Hope, a position he continued to fill for a number of years. He is now a resident of Philadelphia.

JOHN MAGILL, farmer, P. O. Carversville, was born in Solebury township, August 15, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Angeline (Hallowell) Magill. He was reared in Solebury, and located on the farm he now occupies in 1874. He married Harriet A., daughter of Isaac S. and Ann E. (Coneway) Large, of Solebury, by whom he had seven children: Howard L., I. Remington, Emma L., Della, William, C. Roscoe and Bessie.

JOSEPH E. MAGILL, retired farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, July 1, 1811, and is a son of John and Anna (Ely) Magill. His first ancestor in this country was William Magill, who with his brother, Alexander, emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1727. The latter died in Troy, N. Y. William located in Falls township and was a tailor by trade. Soon after his marriage he settled in Solebury, where he engaged in farming and remained until his death. He had six children, of whom John was the second son. He married Amy Witson, by whom he had six children: Jacob, Jane, Rachel, William, David and John. The latter married Anna, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Witson) Ely and had six children: Jane (Mrs. Joseph Wiley), Joseph E., Emeline (Mrs. James H. Ely), William, Henry and Mary (Mrs. Isaac Ely). Joseph E. was reared in Solebury, and owns and occupies the original homestead where William Magill first settled. In 1839 he married Angeline, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Shoemaker) Hallowell, of Chester county, Pa., by whom he had twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Sarah A., Thomas, Spencer S., Amy (Mrs. E. Doan), Ezra, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Harvey Stout), Jane (Mrs. Benjamin Patterson), Joseph and Clara (Mrs. Amos Patterson). The homestead farm is now carried on by Joseph, the youngest son, who was married January 16, 1877, to Ida J., daughter of John and Lydia (Benscoter) Hough, of Solebury, and has two children, George H. and John J.

ASHER MATTISON, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, December 24, 1847, being a son of Joseph and Mahala (Vanselas) Mattison. His grandparents were Richard and Mary (Pownal) Mattison. Richard Mattison came from Hunterdon county, N. J., and settled in Solebury township about 1800. He had a family of nine children, of whom Joseph succeeded to the homestead. He has two children, Asher and Richard. The latter is a manufacturing chemist in Philadelphia, of the firm of Keasby & Mattison. Asher Mattison resides with his father. He was married February 12, 1885, to Huldah, daughter of Wilson and Rachel (Fell) Pearson, of Solebury. Mary Pownal, paternal grandmother of Asher, was a descendant of George and Elinor Pownal, who came from England in 1682. Two weeks after their arrival he was killed by a falling tree near Yardleyville. George Pownal, Jr., his sixth and youngest child, was born in Bucks county, near Yardleyville, November 11, 1682, eleven days after his father's death. He married Hannah Hutchinson in 1707, and settled in Solebury. They had four children, of whom Reuben was the third, and was born March 8, 1719. He married Effie Burd and had eleven children, of whom Reuben, the third child and first son, was born November 6, 1750. He married Mary Lee and had two daughters, of whom Mary married Richard Mattison, the paternal grandfather of our subject, and had nine children. Only two of these survive, Joseph Mattison, father of Asher, and Martha.

CHARLES T. MICHENER, mail contractor, P. O. Solebury, son of Levi J. and Elizabeth P. (Kirkpatrick) Michener, born in Solebury township 10th mo., 24th, 1842. The pioneers of the family came from England with William Penn. The first to come was John Michener. His wife's name was Sarah. Their son, William, was born 10th mo., 1st, 1696, and married Mary Kester in 1720. Their son, George, was born 6th mo., 10th, 1744; he married first, Elizabeth Worthington, second, Hanna Shoemaker, in 1771. They had a son, George, born 11th mo.,

10th, 1777, who married Isabella Shannon 12th mo., 7th, 1805, and died 4th mo., 10th, 1823. Their son, Levi J., was born 12th mo., 8th, 1818, and died 2d mo., 12th, 1860. He married Elizabeth Kirkpatrick 6th mo., 20th, 1839. She was born 3d mo., 8th, 1820, and died 3d mo., 7th, 1884. They had nine children: Thomas K., Charles T., George W., Mary A., Joseph K., Caddie B., Sallie M., Jefferson S. and Belle H. Thomas K. was born 5th mo., 23d, 1840. He enlisted in company E, 19th Indiana volunteer infantry, and was at the battle of Gettysburg. Charles T. enlisted in company C, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 9th mo., 4th, 1861, and was mustered out as first orderly sergeant in 2d mo., 1863. He re-enlisted in the same company as second lieutenant and was honorably mustered out with the rank of captain 8th mo., 28th, 1865. Since then he has been engaged in various enterprises. For five years he has been mail contractor between Solebury and Center Bridge. He married Martha E. Hamilton 9th mo., 25th, 1874. George W. was born 11th mo., 26th, 1843. He enlisted in company G, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 9th mo., 4th, 1861, and was honorably discharged as color sergeant 9th mo., 1864. He married Mary A. Evans, of Ohio, 4th mo., 7th, 1870. Mary A. was born 2d mo., 24th, 1845, and married James S. Michener, 12th mo., 30th, 1866. Joseph K. was born 12th mo., 10th, 1850, and died 12th mo., 15th, 1850. Caddie B. was born 5th mo., 7th, 1848, and married first, Isaac H. Selnor 12th mo., 30th, 1867. He died 6th mo., 27th, 1874, and 10th mo., 16th, 1880, she married Frank Poulton. Sallie M. was born 12th mo., 26th, 1851, and married Randolph Hauler 11th mo., 8th, 1872. Jefferson S. was born 4th mo., 10th, 1854, and married Mary A. Smith 1st mo., 25th, 1885. Belle H. was born 8th mo., 11th, 1856, and died 4th mo., 24th, 1871. The Michener family are of Quaker parentage, and Levi and all his children are republicans.

ISAIAH MICHENER, veterinary surgeon, P. O. Carversville, was born in Buckingham township January 25, 1812, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Bradshaw) Michener, the latter a daughter of James Bradshaw, of Warrington township. His paternal grandfather was Mechack Michener, an early settler of Buckingham, whose wife was Mary Trego. He had eight children, of whom Thomas was the fourth. The latter was a shoemaker by trade. In early life he was a resident of Buckingham, then removed to Horsham township, Montgomery county, where he resided until his death. His children were: Mary, Jane, James B., Clarissa, Isaiah, Sarah A., Hannah, Susan, Eliza and Rebecca. Isaiah was reared in Buckingham township, Bucks county, and in Horsham township, Montgomery county. In 1830 he located in Buckingham, where he resided until 1884, then removed to Solebury. He began the practice of his profession in 1836. His wife was Esther, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Good, of Plumstead township, by whom he had ten children: Ezra, Sarah B. (Mrs. Charles Paxson), Curtis C., Thomas (deceased), Mary Ellen (Mrs. Asher M. Fell), Horace, Clarissa, Charles, Anson B. and Anna M. (deceased). Mr. Michener is a member of the Society of Friends, and was president of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute for twenty-one years, and politically is a republican.

THE PARRY FAMILY trace their descent from the Parrys of Caernarvonshire, North Wales, a family which in point of antiquity takes rank with the most ancient in the kingdom. Their coat of arms may be found in "Burke's General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland," published in London, A. D. 1842, and are thus given: Arms—vert—a stag trippant—Ppr. for Parry; Crest—a war charger's head and neck, argent. Lord Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, from A. D. 1604 to the time of his death in A. D. 1623, was of this family; and Sir Love Jones Parry of "Madryn Castle" in Caernarvonshire (born A. D. 1781), and who was a general in the British army, at the battle of Waterloo, was a lineal descendant of Colonel Geoffrey Parry, mentioned below, the colonel himself having at one time been an officer in the English army. Colonel Geoffrey Parry, of Caernarvonshire, North

Wales, a cadet of this family, married Margaret Hughes of Cefn Llanfair, North Wales, by whom he had issue a son, Love Parry, Esq., of Wanfour, who was high sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1685. He married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Hugh Wynn, of Penarth. By her he had two sons, Love Parry, Esq., and Thomas Parry, gentleman. The latter was the first of the family in America. He was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, in 1680. He settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1715 married Miss Jane Morris, of an early and distinguished colonial family. By her he had ten children. Thomas Parry died in 1751, aged 71 years.

John Parry, of Moorland Manor, third child of Thomas Parry, was born July 25, 1721, and on September 21, 1751, married Margaret Tyson, having by her seven children. He died November 10, 1789, aged 69 years. Benjamin Parry, son of John and Margaret (Tyson) Parry, became an early resident of New Hope borough, settling there in 1784, while it was still styled Coryell's ferry, and bringing with him considerable means, obtained from his father. He was born March 1, 1757, and came to Coryell's ferry from Philadelphia county. He was a prominent and useful citizen, and foremost in all enterprises for the benefit of his neighborhood and the county. He was, in connection with his friend, the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, especially active in procuring from the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the necessary charters permitting the erection of the New Hope Delaware bridge at that point, and was the first signer of the original list of stockholders, and a liberal subscriber to the stock. Mr. Parry was fond of study and scientific research, and his reading covered a wide range of subjects. In 1810 he invented the well-known "kiln drying" process, and has been largely engaged in exporting corn-meal to the West Indies and other tropical countries. Beside being the proprietor of the linseed oil factory at New Hope, he owned mills for the manufacture of flour, lumber, etc., both at New Hope and in Amwell township, N. J., the latter being called the "Prime Hope mills." He also had erected a warehouse and store, continuing his interest therein with his brothers, Thomas, David, and Daniel, for a number of years. A map of New Hope in 1798 shows most of the settlement to have belonged at that time to the Parry family. Benjamin Parry was the senior member of the firm of B. Parry & Co., a partner in Parry & Cresson, and was also connected in Philadelphia with the old flour commission house of Timothy Paxson & Co., of which his relative, Mr. Paxson, was the head. Benjamin Parry was married November 4, 1787, to Jane, a daughter of Oliver Paxson of "Maple Grove," Solebury township, by whom he had four children: Oliver, Ruth, Jane and Margaret. Mr. Parry died in 1839 at the "old Parry mansion" in New Hope, in the 83d year of his age, and is buried in the family lot in the Friends' Solebury burying ground.

Oliver Parry, gentleman, only son of Benjamin Parry, was born in New Hope, December 20, 1794, and became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, dying at his home in that city February 20, 1874, aged 80 years. He also is buried in the Friends' Solebury burying ground. May 1, 1827, he married Rachel Randolph, of Philadelphia, daughter of Major Edward Randolph, a patriot of 1776. He had by her eight daughters and four sons. The first son was Major Edward Randolph Parry, of the United States army, born at New Hope, July 27, 1832, and married December 17, 1863, to Frances, daughter of Gen. Justin Dimick, of the United States army. In May, 1861, Major Parry entered the army as first lieutenant in the 11th United States infantry and served throughout the war with great credit. In 1864 he was made captain of the 11th, afterward transferred to the 20th, and on re-organization of the army was promoted a major for gallant services. He was in the terrible fighting along the line of the Weldon railroad, and before Petersburg, Va., commanding his regiment in several actions. In 1865 he was assistant adjutant-general of the regular brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was serving upon the staff of General Winthrop when the latter was killed. At Lee's surrender he was attached to army headquarters. In 1868 Major Parry commanded

Forts Phillips and Jackson at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Ripley, Minn., in 1869. He resigned on account of ill health in 1871, and died at the "old Parry mansion" in New Hope, April 13, 1874, and was buried on the 16th at Friends' Solebury burying ground. Major Parry was one of the few representatives of Bucks county in the regular army during the civil war, and was a gallant soldier.

The second son was Richard Randolph Parry, gentleman. He was born December 5, 1835, and was married October 11, 1866, to Miss Ellen L. Read, of Portland, Me. He has three children: Gertrude R., Adelaide R. and Oliver Randolph Parry; the latter born March 29, 1873. Richard Randolph Parry is a member of the Bucks County Historical society, and also of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, a director of the New Hope Delaware bridge company, and a warden of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, Lambertville. The third son, George Randolph Parry, physician in Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1839, and began the study of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1859, and graduated in 1862. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and was graduated in 1867. He began the practice of medicine the same year at Union Springs, N. Y., remaining there until 1880. He then located in New Hope, in the ancestral home, the "old Parry mansion," where he has been in active practice ever since. Dr. Parry is a member of the Bucks County Historical society, and also of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He was married March 2, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Van Etten, by whom he has had two daughters: Elizabeth Randolph and Jane Paxson. The fourth son, Oliver Paxson Parry, was born June 20, 1846, and died December 13, 1852. The "old Parry mansion" in New Hope borough, erected in 1784 for Benjamin Parry, Esq., has never been out of the family, and is now owned and occupied by his grandsons, Richard Randolph Parry and Dr. George Randolph Parry.

Daniel Parry, Esq., a gentleman of liberal fortune, lived and died in New Hope. He married in early life, but left no issue. The Bucks county papers, in speaking of his death, described him as a man of large benevolence, and a generous friend to the destitute; he was the youngest brother of Benjamin Parry. Colonel Caleb Parry, of the army of 1776, cousin of Benjamin Parry, was instantly killed at the battle of Long Island. Much mention is made of him in a work entitled "Campaign of 1776," published by the Long Island Historical society, and in sundry other works. The Parry family in the United States are allied by marriage, and intermarriage, with some of the oldest colonial families, such as Morris, Tyson, Randolph, Vaughn, Paxson, Bull, Wayne [General Anthony Wayne], Lewellyn, Winslow, and others of note.

THE PAXSONS OF MAPLE GROVE.—The Maple Grove property was conveyed about 1763 from Richard Pike, of Cork, Ireland, to Thomas Paxson, son of William and Abigail Pownall Paxson, grandson of James and Jane Paxson, who came to America in 1682 from the county of Bucks, England. Thomas Paxson married in 1732 Jane, daughter of Thomas Canby, who came in 1683 from Yorkshire, England. He married first, Sarah Jarvis, and second, Mary Oliver, of Welsh descent, mother of Jane Canby. Thomas and Jane (Canby) Paxson had nine children. Two of them, Benjamin and Oliver, are respectively the paternal and maternal ancestors of the present heirs of Maple Grove. Oliver Paxson, a prominent and influential Friend, married first Ruth Watson, and second Ruth Johnson. By the first marriage there were four children, two of whom, William and Oliver, died in infancy; Jane married Benjamin Parry, and Ruth married, in 1793, Hugh Ely, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Blackfan Ely. Their children were: Elizabeth, married Richard Randolph, and Eliás, married Sarah M., daughter of Dr. John and Margaret (Mitchel) Wilson, of Buckingham. Eliás Ely died in 1836 and his wife in 1849, leaving three children: Ruth Anna married in 1861 Oliver Paxson, son

of Benjamin Paxson; Margaret Wilson married Dr. James E. Rhoads; and Richard Elias married Caroline A. Newbold. Oliver Paxson, senior, ancestor of Ruth Anna Ely, had a brother, Benjamin, ancestor of the late Oliver Paxson, as mentioned before. Benjamin Paxson married in 1763 Deborah Taylor, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Town) Taylor, and had eight children. Thomas, the third child, born in 1769, married in 1814 Hannamiel, daughter of Thomas and Beulah Canby. They had six children, two of whom died young. The remaining are: Deborah, Elias, married Margaret Wilson; Richard, married Eleanor Ely; and Oliver, who married in 1861 Ruth Anna Ely, and whose children are: Sarah Ely, Margaret Ely, Oliver Wilson, and Caroline Ely Paxson, who at present reside at Maple Grove.

AMOS C. PAXSON, retired farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, September 17, 1805, and is a son of Eliada and Mary (Cooper) Paxson. James Paxson came from the parish of Bucks, England, in 1682, and settled in Buckingham, under which township heading is given a detailed history of the family. His son Henry, born in 1683, married Ann Plumley in 1706, by whom he had twelve children, of whom Thomas, the eleventh son, was born July 17, 1726. His son Aaron was the paternal grandfather of Amos C. Paxson. Eliada Paxson, father of the latter, was a farmer. Amos C. learned shoemaking as a trade, and followed that for ten years. In 1836 he engaged in farming, which he followed up to 1858, when he retired; and the homestead has since been carried on by his son-in-law, Robert Conrad. Mr. Paxson was twice married; first to Rachel, daughter of Mark and Hannah (Johnson) Ely, by whom he had nine children: Hannah (Mrs. A. C. Worthington), Letitia (Mrs. William A. West), Moses, Beulah, Sarah A. (Mrs. Horace Smith), Mary Ellen (Mrs. Charles M. Updike), Lewis, Martha (Mrs. Robert Conrad) and Caroline (Mrs. R. P. Price). His second wife was Rebecca S., daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Smedley, of Lancaster county, Pa., by whom he had two children, Elizabeth S. and Dora.

CHARLES S. PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Carversville, was born in Solebury township, March 8, 1836, and is a son of Howard and Mary (Small) Paxson, the latter a daughter of Jonah Small, of Philadelphia. His paternal grandfather was Elias Paxson, who married Catherine Rice. Elias was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Brown) Paxson, and Abraham a son of Thomas and Sarah (Harvey) Paxson. Thomas was a son of Henry and Ann (Plumly) Paxson, and Henry a son of James and Jane Paxson, who came from Bycot house, Oxfordshire, England, in 1682 and settled in Bucks county. Howard Paxson was a farmer, and had a family of nine children: Charles, Emeline (Mrs. William H. Walter), Watson F., Joseph A., Eugene, Wilson S., Elliott, Catherine (Mrs. J. R. Paxson) and Oscar. [See "The Paxson Family," in Buckingham township, for a detailed history of the family.] Charles S. Paxson was reared in Solebury, and was married March 12, 1863, to Sarah B., daughter of Isaiah and Esther (Good) Michener, of Solebury. They are the parents of one child, J. Howard, born September 2, 1868. Mr. Paxson is a member of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a republican.

EUGENE PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Solebury township, January 8, 1845, and is a son of Howard and Mary (Small) Paxson. [See Charles S. Paxson, above, for family ancestry.] Eugene Paxson occupies a part of the old Paxson homestead, where he was born and reared. November 23, 1869, he married Martha, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Bright) Livezey, of Solebury, and has five children living: Samuel L., Lizzie C., M. Anna, Edward M. and W. Henry. Mr. Paxson and family are members of the Hicksite Society of Friends. Politically he is a republican.

WATSON F. PAXSON, real estate and general business agent, P. O. Carversville, was born in Solebury township, August 18, 1840, and is a son of Howard and Mary (Small) Paxson. [See Charles S. Paxson, for family ancestry.] Watson F.

Paxson was reared and educated in Solebury township, and on attaining his majority embarked in the mercantile business in Carversville, which he successfully continued until 1882. Since that time he has been engaged in his present business. September 28, 1869, he married Ruth, daughter of Ephraim and Margaret (Good) Shaw, of Plumstead township. Her paternal grandfather was Ephraim Shaw, and her mother's father was John Good, both representatives of old and respected families of Plumstead township. Mr. and Mrs. Paxson have two children, Margaret S. and Mary S. Mr. Paxson was appointed postmaster of Carversville under President Grant's second administration, and held the office until 1884. He and his family are members of the Solebury Friends' meeting. Politically he is a republican.

WILSON S. PAXSON, proprietor Lumbertown mills, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Solebury township, March 14, 1847, and is a son of Howard and Mary (Small) Paxson. [See Charles S. Paxson, above, for family ancestry.] Wilson S. was reared in Solebury, and in 1868, on reaching his majority, purchased the Lumbertown mills, which he has since successfully conducted. In 1872 he married Jennie, daughter of A. Ellicote and Sarah (Kiple) Hall, of Upper Makefield township. He has three children: George S., R. Ella and Watson. Mr. Paxson is a member of the Solebury Friends' meeting. Politically he is a republican.

ELIAS E. PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Aquetong, was born in Solebury township, October 25, 1817, being a son of Thomas and Hannameil (Canby) Paxson. His grandfather was Benjamin Paxson, a tailor by trade, but who followed farming. He was a son of Thomas and a grandson of William Paxson. William Paxson was a son of James Paxson, who settled in Bucks county in 1682. The maternal grandfather of Elias E. Paxson was Thomas Canby, a son of Thomas, who was a son of Benjamin Canby. Thomas Canby came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Bucks county in 1683. Benjamin Paxson was the first of the name to occupy the farm now owned by Elias E. He had eight children, of whom Thomas, the father of our subject, was the third child. Thomas had the following children: Deborah, Elias E., Oliver, Beulah (deceased), and Richard. Elias E. married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Longstreth) Wilson, of Buckingham township, by whom he had four children: Samuel W., Sarah W., Deborah (deceased), and Hannah. Mr. Paxson and family are members of the Orthodox Society of Friends.

HOWARD H. PAXSON, retired, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, September 20, 1810, being a son of Asher and Martha (Harding) Paxson. His grandfather was Mahlon Paxson, a descendant of James and Jane Paxson, who came from the parish of Slow, Oxfordshire, England, and settled in Bucks county in 1682. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Harding. Howard H. Paxson was reared in Solebury township, where most of his life has been spent in farming. He was a natural mechanic, and was also engaged in various business enterprises. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Pownal) Ely, of Solebury, by whom he had two children, Alfred and M. Elizabeth. His second wife was Mary P., daughter of Mark and Rachel (Hambleton) Ely, of Solebury. By the second marriage he has one child, Mary Anna, who is married to Harvey Warner, and has one child, Howard.

HUGH P. PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Aquetong, was born in Solebury township, March 31, 1813, being a son of Asher and Martha (Harding) Paxson. His paternal grandfather was Mahlon Paxson, a son of Henry, who was a son of Henry Paxson. The latter was a son of James Paxson, from Bycot House, parish of Slow, Oxfordshire, England, who settled in Bucks county in 1682. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Jonathan Harding, of Southampton township, who died in 1833. Mahlon Paxson, grandfather of Hugh P., married Jane Parry, by whom he had four children: Alice, Asher, Phineas and Jane. Asher, the second of these children, had five children: John H. (deceased), Sarah H., Howard H., Alice P., Hugh P. and

Grace W. (deceased). Hugh P., with his sister Sarah, occupies the old homestead of his father and grandfather.

WILLIAM WALLACE PAXSON, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, May 11, 1829, being a son of John K. and Achsah L. (Dennis) Paxson. His paternal grandparents were Aaron and Letitia (Knowles) Paxson. Aaron was a son of Thomas and Sarah Paxson, and Thomas a son of Henry and Ann (Plumly) Paxson. Henry was a son of James Paxson, of the parish of Slow, Oxfordshire, England, who emigrated to America in 1682. Henry Paxson was born July 7, 1663, married Ann Plumly in 1706, and had twelve children, of whom Thomas was the eleventh child. He was born June 17, 1726, and took up the land now owned and occupied by our subject, in 1764, and erected the present dwelling in 1774, which is a well-preserved mansion. His son Aaron succeeded to the property, and reared a family of six children: Phineas, Letitia, Ezra, Eliada, Aaron and John K. The latter succeeded to his father's property. He was born December 27, 1794, and was married July 31, 1828. He had three children: William Wallace, John L. and Eugene. Our subject was married January 17, 1855, to Mary, daughter of John C. and Sarah (Quinn) Britton, of Holland, N. J. They are the parents of three children: Achsah (Mrs. William Hurly), Sallie and Lizzie.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, proprietor of Phillips' Mills, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, November 12, 1820, and is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Croasdale) Phillips. His grandfather was Thomas Phillips, a son of Aaron Phillips. In 1756 Aaron Phillips purchased of his half-brother, William Kitchen, an interest in the mill property now owned by Charles Phillips, and in 1779 became the sole owner. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in turn was succeeded by his son Aaron. These mills have been owned and conducted by Charles Phillips since his father's death in 1858, and for upward of a century have been known as Phillips' mills. Aaron Phillips married Sarah Croasdale, daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (Quinby) Croasdale. Her father was a descendant of Thomas Croasdale, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Middletown, Bucks county, at an early date. Aaron and Sarah Phillips had four children who grew to maturity: Anna (Mrs. Smith Trego), Mary (Mrs. Barclay Knight), Charles and Martha (Mrs. John S. Young). Charles Phillips was married in 1847 to Sarah B., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Betts) Smith, of Upper Makefield township, by whom he had five children: Fannie S. (Mrs. Martha Cunningham), Edward W., Frank A., Mary E. and Addie M. Mr. Phillips and family are members of the Hicksite Society of Friends. Politically he is a republican. He has been township auditor and school director, and is now and has been for a number of years one of the directors of the Lambertville National bank.

THOMAS T. POOL, proprietor Great Spring grist and paper-mills, P. O. New Hope, was born in Buckingham township March 10, 1848, and is a son of William and Maria (Thompson) Pool. His grandfather was William Pool, of English descent. He was a farmer, and early settler of Southampton township. His maternal grandfather was Hugh Thompson, a farmer of Wrightstown. He was a son of John Thompson, a native of Ireland, and an early settler of Northampton township. Thomas Pool has followed the occupation of milling for twenty-two years. In 1876 he purchased the Great Spring grist and paper-mills, which he has operated successfully to the present time. He married Jennie Slack, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Fell) Slack, of Buckingham, by whom he has two children: Samuel A. and Ellen D.

ISAIAH QUINBY, retired, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., September 5, 1814, and is a son of James and Margaret (Good) Quinby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Good, a pioneer of Plumstead township, Bucks county. Isaiah Quinby was reared in Hunterdon county, N. J., and located in Solebury in 1834. He learned the milling business at Lumberton with his brother-

in-law, John Kenderdine. He followed this as an occupation for twenty-five years, after which he retired. He married Ruth, a daughter of Crispin and Mary (Shaw) Scarborough, of Solebury, by whom he had three children: Wilmot, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Quinby and wife are members of the Society of Friends at Solebury meeting. He has held the office of school director of Solebury township for nine years. In politics he is a republican.

EASTBURN REEDER, farmer and dairyman, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury June 30, 1828, being a son of Joseph E. and Letitia (Betts) Reeder. Charles Reeder was born in England June 24, 1713, emigrated in 1734, and settled in Bucks county. He was one of the petitioners that Makefield be organized as a separate township in 1737. The same year he married Eleanor Merrick, by whom he had eleven children. Merrick, the seventh son, was born July 31, 1754, and in 1773 married Elizabeth Collins. In 1810 they removed to Muncy, Lycoming county. They had thirteen children, of whom Merrick, Jr., was the second son, born February 8, 1776. In 1802 he married Elizabeth Eastburn, and had three sons: Joseph E., David K. and William P. Merrick Reeder, Jr., was a prominent citizen of his day. He was a good surveyor, was a clerk of the almshouse, and a justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1851, aged 75 years. Joseph E. Reeder, eldest son of Merrick Reeder, Jr., and father of Eastburn Reeder, was born March 28, 1803. He married Letitia, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Blackfan) Betts, by whom he had two children: Eastburn and Elizabeth; the latter of whom died November 7, 1860. Eastburn Reeder, the subject of this sketch, was married December 15, 1853, to Ellen, daughter of John E. and Martha (Quinby) Kenderdine. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder are the parents of four children: Watson K., Elizabeth (Mrs. Newton E. Wood), Letitia and Martha. Mr. Reeder is a representative citizen of Solebury, and is an extensive breeder of Jersey cattle, in which he has been interested since 1872. He has been the representative of the State Board of Agriculture from Bucks county since 1876, and is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends, and politically is a republican.

WATSON K. REEDER, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township October 3, 1854, and is a son of Eastburn and Ellen (Kenderdine) Reeder. His father was a son of Joseph E. and Letitia (Betts) Reeder. His maternal grandparents were John E. and Martha (Quinby) Kenderdine. Watson K. was reared in Solebury, and was educated in the common schools, subsequently attending Swarthmore college. February 20, 1879, he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Ann (Carver) Beans, a representative family of Warminster township.

WILLIAM REEDER, D.D.S., southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets, Philadelphia, was born in Solebury township April 14, 1857, and is a son of Merrick and Rachel A. (Trego) Reeder. The ancestry of the family is given in detail, under name of Eastburn Reeder, above. David K., second son of Merrick, Jr., and Elizabeth (Eastburn) Reeder, was born in Solebury township, October 29, 1804, and married Elizabeth Reeder, daughter of Charles and Jane (Atkinson) Reeder, of Lower Makefield township. He had two children, Merrick and Sarah J. The former was born in Philadelphia September 19, 1828, and in 1856 married Rachel A., daughter of Charles T. and Anna (Smith) Trego, of Wrightstown, Bucks county. Charles T. Trego was a son of William Trego, born in 1774, and a grandson of William Trego, born in 1744. The latter was a son of John Trego, born in 1711, John, a son of Jacob Trego, born in 1687, and Jacob, a son of Peter Trego, who was born in 1655, and settled in Bucks county in 1682. Merrick and Rachel Reeder were the parents of two children, William and Mary. William Reeder was reared in Solebury township, and educated in the public schools, and at the Lambertville (N. J.) seminary. He began the study of dentistry in 1879, at the Pennsylvania Dental college at Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1881, from which date until 1885 he was demonstrator of operative dentistry in the same college. He

also began the practice of his profession in 1881, in Philadelphia, where he has built up an extensive and successful practice. April 28, 1886, he married Florence, daughter of Linford and Anna M. (Reeder) Lukens, of Philadelphia. Dr. Reeder is a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, of the Odontological Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Lying-in-Charity and Nurse school.

HAMPTON W. RICE, manufacturer, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Solebury township, March 24, 1844, being a son of Samuel H. and Ann (Livezey) Rice. His grandfather, William Rice, was a farmer, and a grandson of Edward Rice of county Tyrone, Ireland. The latter settled in Bucks county in 1736. Mr. Rice's mother was a daughter of Robert Livezey. Samuel H. Rice, father of Hampton W., was a farmer and also an auctioneer for many years. He was married twice; first to Euphemia, daughter of John Watson of Buckingham township, by whom he had one child, Mary E. (Mrs. William Wharton). His second wife was Ann Livezey, by whom he had three children: Euphemia A., Hampton W. and Sallie L. Hampton W. owns the homestead farm, and followed farming until 1886. He then embarked in the manufacture of bone-dust and fertilizers, in connection with his father-in-law, Watson Kenderdine, under the firm name of W. Kenderdine & Rice, in which business he is still engaged. His wife was Emma, daughter of Watson and Hannah (Preston) Kenderdine, of Solebury township. They have two children, Marian and J. Walter. Mr. Rice is a member of the Friends' Solebury meeting. Politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM HENRY RICE, farmer, P. O. Lahaska, was born in Solebury township, September 22, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Julia (Iden) Rice, the latter a daughter of George Iden, of Richland township. His grandfather Joseph, son of Edwin Rice, came from county Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Solebury in 1736. He brought a certificate of good character, signed by the rector and church wardens of the parish of Killaman, which certificate is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Hampton W. Rice, of this township; Joseph Rice, grandfather of William H., was a weaver by trade, and also followed farming. He had four children: William, a farmer; Joseph, Letitia and Catherine. Joseph was a farmer, and had four children: Joseph G. and William H. (farmers), and George I. and Lewis C., who were physicians. Mr. Rice has always been a resident of Solebury, and occupies a part of the family homestead. He married Phebe T., a daughter of Jacob and Anna (Passmore) Taylor, of Chester county, Pa., by whom he had six children: Alfred T., Anna P., George I., A. Lincoln, Julia I. and Joseph. His son George I. was married on October 7, 1882, to R. Amy, a daughter of Aaron Gilmore, of Buckingham township, and has three sons and one daughter, William H. and A. Lincoln, twins born April 22, 1883, James A. Garfield, born January 7, 1884, and Maude, July 25, 1886. On January 1st, 1887, his son A. Lincoln was married to Miss Sadie B., daughter of John Shepler, of Lambertville, N. J.

JOHN M. RICH, farmer, P. O. Holicong, was born in Buckingham township, February 10, 1815, and is a son of Anthony and Maria (Mann) Rich. His grandfather, Jonathan Rich, a farmer of Plumstead township, had three children: Anthony, James S. and Josiah. Jonathan Rich was a son of Joseph Rich, and a grandson of John Rich, who settled in Solebury as early as 1730. He was of English descent, and his ancestors came to America in the "Mayflower," in 1620. Mrs. Rich's grandfather was John Mann, a carpenter, and a resident of Doylestown. Anthony Rich was born in Plumstead township, but nearly all his life was a resident of Buckingham. He was a farmer, and a soldier of the war of 1812. His children were: Benjamin, Jonathan, Mary, John M., Martha, Preston, Josiah, Elizabeth A., Almira, James, Susan, A. Worthington, Emily and Sarah E. John M. was reared in Buckingham township, and in 1847 located on the farm he now owns and occupies. He married Mary M., daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Clark)

Deffebach, of Doylestown. Mrs. Rich's father was colonel of a regiment during the war of 1812, and for several years was the editor of the "Doylestown Democrat." Mr. Rich and wife have had two children: Lewis D. and Martha (deceased). The son carries on the homestead farm. He married Caroline, daughter of Henry and Emeline (Rich) Watson, of Buckingham township.

HIRAM SCARBOROUGH, collector of tolls, New Hope & Delaware Bridge company, P. O. New Hope, was born in Upper Makefield township, this county, January 19, 1806, and is a son of Enos and Meribah (Jackson) Scarborough. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Scarborough, a native of England, and a blacksmith by trade, who settled in Upper Makefield township, this county, and died there. His son Enos was also a blacksmith. In 1809 he settled in New Hope, where he died. His children were: Isaac, Joseph, William, Hiram, Susan, Hannah, Mary and John. Hiram Scarborough was also a blacksmith by trade. He always took an active part in political affairs, and served two terms as a member of the legislature, besides holding several local offices. In 1851 he lost his right arm by the accidental discharge of a gun, since which time he has been collector of tolls for the New Hope & Delaware Bridge company. His wife was Ann M., daughter of Joab and Elizabeth (Fisher) Jones, of Lambertville, N. J. They have four children living: Rutledge, Isaac, Kate and Fletcher. Mr. Scarborough is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he is a democrat.

ISAAC P. SCARBOROUGH, farmer, P. O. Aquetong, was born in Solebury township, July 24, 1846, and is a son of Isaac and Mercy (Pearson) Scarborough. His grandparents were Isaac and Amy (Pearson) Scarborough. The Isaac last mentioned was a son of John and Margaret Scarborough, who early settled in Bucks county. The maternal ancestors of our subject were Crispin and Hannah Pearson, and the great-grandparents, Crispin and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Pearson. The children of Isaac Scarborough, grandfather of our subject, were: Crispin, John, William, Asa, Cynthia, Isaac, Charles, Amy, Pearson and Elijah, all now deceased but Elijah. Isaac, son of the above, and father of our subject, had six children: Amy, Watson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Betts), Mercy E. (Mrs. Isaac C. Thomas), deceased, Isaac and Margaret (deceased). Mr. Scarborough occupies the homestead of his father and grandfather. He married Emma, daughter of Quinby and Elizabeth (Betts) Hampton, of Buckingham township, by whom he has had eight children: Charles, Mercy (deceased), William, Elizabeth, Howard, Frank (deceased), Isaac and Nellie.

WATSON SCARBOROUGH, farmer, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Solebury, April 24, 1839, and is a son of Isaac and Mercy W. (Pearson) Scarborough. He was reared in Solebury township, and has always been a farmer. He was married on January 1, 1868, to Anna M., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wismer) Stover, of Solebury. They have one son, Harry W., born July 24, 1870. Mrs. Scarborough is a member of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Scarborough is a republican.

JAMES SHAW, farmer, P. O. Carversville, was born in Plumstead township, August 13, 1821, and is a son of John and Grace (Carr) Shaw. His grandparents were James and Rachel (Bancroft) Shaw, and great-grandparents James and Mary (Fenton) Shaw, pioneers of Plumstead township. John Shaw's family consisted of five children: Eleazer C., Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Henry E. Carver), Hannah, Comley and James. The latter was reared in Plumstead township, and has always followed farming. He located in Carversville in 1883. In 1845 he married Charlotte T., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Pittenger) Smalley. They are the parents of the following: Grace Emma, Clementine G., John S., Henry C. and Albert P. Grace Emma married William Henry Palmer, and had two children: M. Alice and Lottie E. John S. married Tarilla Reading, and Henry C. married Sarah R. Watson. Albert P. married Anna L. Reading, and has two children: Frank and Bertha.

Mr. Shaw's maternal grandfather was David Carr, a farmer of Plumstead township, and a son of Jonathan and Deborah (Robinson) Carr.

SAMUEL SHUPE, blacksmith and farmer, P. O. Carversville, was born in Nockamixon township, February 19, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Meyers) Shupe. His grandfather was Jacob Shupe, and his maternal grandfather Henry Meyers, both farmers and early settlers of Tinicum township. Jacob Shupe, Sr., had six children: Solomon, Mary, Henry, Jacob, Jr., Abraham and Sarah. Jacob, Jr., was a farmer and reared a family of seven children: Elizabeth (Mrs. James Jolley), Catherine (Mrs. Silas Althouse), Joseph, John, Mary A. (Mrs. George Ely), Samuel and Sally (Mrs. William Mason). Samuel was reared in Tinicum township, and in 1859 located in Solebury, where he has followed blacksmithing and farming. He married Charlotte, daughter of George and Sarah (Ott) Mood, of Bedminster township, this county, by whom he has six children living: William, Sally (Mrs. Morris Hellyer), Edwin, John, Libbie and Mary.

JOSEPH B. SIMPSON, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Solebury township, December 4, 1828, and is a son of John and Letitia (Buckman) Simpson. His grandparents were David and Agnes (Wiggins) Simpson. David Simpson was a son of John Simpson, who was born October 23, 1739. This John was the second of five children of John Simpson, who was born in Ireland in 1712, and emigrated to this country. He married Hannah Delaplane, of French origin. They settled in this county on the verge of Buckingham monthly meeting, when their son John was an infant. In the 26th year of his age he became an able minister of the gospel. He married Ruth Whitson and had five children, of whom David was the eldest. David Simpson married Agnes Wiggins and their children were: Ruth, Sarah, John, Rachel, Hannah and Agnes. Of these John married Letitia, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Linton) Buckman, by whom he had five children: Joseph B., Benjamin W. (deceased), David, Elizabeth and Agnes. Joseph B. occupies the homestead farm owned by his father and grandfather. He was twice married; first to Macre A. Flowers. His second wife was Sarah P., daughter of Preston and Macre (Pickering) Eyre, of Upper Makefield township, by whom he has had three children: Edward, Charles and Martha. Mr. Simpson has been school director of Solebury for fourteen years and served several terms as township auditor. He is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends. Politically he is a prohibitionist.

FREDERICK M. SLAUGHTER, merchant, P. O. New Hope, was born in Frankford, Pa., October 21, 1818, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Mangold) Slaughter. He was reared in Frankford, where he served four years and four months as an indentured apprentice at the machinist's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in various sections of the country until 1855, when he located in New Hope and embarked in the mercantile business, which he has continued until the present time. In 1841 he married Mary A., daughter of John and Martha (McKeone) Bartley, of New Hope, by whom he had four children: Hiram (deceased), Peter, Frederick (deceased) and Jonathan. Mr. Slaughter served about one hundred days in the late war of the rebellion, being honorably discharged at the end of that time. He is a member of the New Hope Presbyterian chapel. Politically he is a republican.

ANDREW J. SOLOMON, proprietor Delaware house, P. O. New Hope, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., June 20, 1828, and is a son of Charles and Asenath (Kelley) Solomon. His father was a native of Bucks county and a millwright by trade. Andrew J. located in New Hope in 1851, and was employed on the Delaware division of the State canal for several years. He afterward engaged in various business enterprises, and in 1879 became owner and proprietor of the Delaware house at New Hope, which he has since conducted. His enterprise and natural fitness for this pursuit have proven him to be the right man in the right place. Mr. Solomon has always taken an active part in the political affairs of the county; he was elected county commissioner in 1875 and served three years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Politically he is a staunch democrat.

WILLIAM STAVELY was born in Shrewsbury parish, Kent county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. At his death he had in his possession the original deed for seven hundred acres of land, dated 1682, and granted by "Charles, absolute lord and proprietor of the province of Maryland and Lord Baron of Baltimore," a part of which tract is still held by the Stavely family. When 15 years of age Mr. Stavely went to Philadelphia and was apprenticed to Thomas J. Stiles, publisher of "The True American." He then entered the employ of John H. Cunningham and in 1823 purchased Mr. Cunningham's business and printed on a small scale at Third and Dock streets, until the property was purchased by Stephen Girard. He then removed to Pear street near St. Paul's church and began to extend his business. August 27, 1822, he married Margaret, daughter of George Sheed, Esq., of the old district of Southwark. In October, 1823, he began to print "The Philadelphia Recorder" (afterwards called "The Episcopal Recorder," and successively "The Episcopal Register" and "Church"), a weekly paper published by a brother of the late Bishop Potter. This brought him in contact with many of the most prominent clergy and laymen of the Episcopal church, with many of whom his business relations ripened into a life-long friendship. Shortly afterward he published and circulated throughout the United States a cheap edition of the Common Prayer Book. Just after the liberation of the Spanish American colonies, Mr. Stavely did a very large and lucrative printing trade in the Spanish language for the Mexican and Columbian governments. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Third and Dock again. He took James McCalla into partnership and then the firm assumed the name of Stavely & McCalla. A vast amount of church printing, convention journals, reports, tracts, etc., fell into the hands of the firm. In 1839 he bought Garret Bryan's estate, consisting of three hundred acres in Solebury township, near Lahaska, and afterward added to it the adjoining Brown estate, consisting of two hundred and thirty-two acres, thus making himself one of the largest landowners in Bucks county. He removed to the country and made farming his occupation, though keeping up his connection with the publishing house until 1854. He was an ardent churchman and worked faithfully and contributed generously to all the parishes that he was in any way identified with. He was for fifteen years vestryman and Sunday-School superintendent at "Old Swedes" church, and also took great interest in the "Church of the Ascension," which church, through his efforts, was greatly relieved from financial difficulties. After his removal to Bucks county he took an active part in the organization of the parishes at Doylestown and Centreville, the parsonage of the latter of which was donated by him. He was also president of the Bucks county Bible Society. His life in the country was simply a repetition of his city life. His great knowledge and tact as a business man, coupled with his remarkable energy, always assured him prominent positions. He was for a number of years president of the Bucks County Agricultural society. At the time of his death he was president of the Brownsville Horse company, United Horse companies, Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Bucks county and director of Lahaska and New Hope, Buckingham and Doylestown turnpike companies, declining the presidency of the latter on account of advanced years. He was very much interested in all farming improvements. In fact, he was the first man who used a mowing machine in this county. In politics, first a whig and later on a republican, he always took great interest, though he never sought for a public position. Eight children were the fruit of his marriage, five of whom are still living. On August 27, 1872, he celebrated his golden wedding, and the great number present, the expressions of regard and the congratulatory addresses all testified to the great esteem in which he was held. He died on the 22d of March, 1877, at the ripe age of 77 years, and was buried in Centreville.

DR. W. R. STAVELY, physician and surgeon, P. O. Lahaska, was born October 21, 1831, in Philadelphia and is a son of William and Margaret (Sheed) Stavely,

the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Philadelphia and both of English descent. Our subject's father moved to Philadelphia before he was married and established a religious paper, which he conducted as long as he lived. He also did job printing and had quite an extensive business. He died in 1878 in Solebury township. He had eight children, five of whom are living: Levina, Ermina, Dr. W. R., Margaret and Rosabelle. Our subject when seven years of age moved with his parents to Solebury township, where they had purchased a large farm. He remained at home until he was fifteen years of age and then entered the West Chester school and from there went to Princeton, N. J., to college, where he graduated in 1852. He studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1856. He then came to this place and began practice. He practised here until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Doylestown guards and served three months, during which time he was promoted to sergeant. He then came back and went to Harrisburg, where he was examined and appointed surgeon in the 103d Pennsylvania regiment and served about eighteen months and left with the Chickahominy fever. After he recruited he served in the Chestnut Hill Military hospital and the Dale hospital at Massachusetts. He witnessed nearly all the battles of the campaign. At the close of the war he came home, where he has since been in practice. He was married in 1856 to Julia Kelly, by whom he has four children: Carrie, Albert, Margaret and Sarah. Dr. Stavely is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY W. STOVER, miller, P. O. Carversville, was born in Bedminster township December 14, 1839, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wisner) Stover. His grandfather was Jacob Stover, born May 13, 1857, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war and followed farming in Bedminster township. His wife, Catharine, was born March 27, 1768. His children were: Elizabeth, Henry, Matthias, Nancy, Jonas, Jacob, Samuel, Abraham, Catharine and Isaac. The latter in early life was a tanner and teamster and before the days of railroads made several trips between this section and Pittsburg. In 1843 he purchased the Carversville mills, which he conducted until his death in 1876. His children were: Oliver (deceased), Anna M. (Mrs. Watson Scarborough), Henry W., Jacob A., Fannie E., Sarah J. (deceased), Kate M. (Mrs. S. B. Jones), Cornelia (deceased), I. Newton and Emma L. Mr. Stover's maternal grandfather was Henry Wisner, wife Barbara Ruth, a farmer and drover of Plumstead township and one of the original manufacturers of eight-day clocks in Bucks county. Jacob A. Stover is in the exchange and livery business and I. Newton in the grocery business, both in Trenton, N. J. The latter married Adelaide Opdicke and has one child, Jacob M. Henry W. Stover was reared in Solebury from the age of four years. He learned the milling business and at his father's death succeeded to the business. He married Amanda, daughter of Josiah R. and Catherine (Cress) Hellyer, of Solebury, and has four children: Helen, Warren, Ray and Miriam. Mr. Stover was postmaster of Carversville two years under President Hayes's administration. He is a member of the Christian church, the Knights of Pythias and the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a republican.

LUKENS THOMAS, retired, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., near the mouth of the Perkiomen creek, February 15, 1812, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Lukens) Thomas. He lived with his father on the farm in Upper Dublin, until 17 years of age, then went to Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pa., and served a three years' apprenticeship at the milling business. In 1833 he located in New Hope, and for two years was miller for Mordecai Thomas. He then removed to Lumberton, and started the flour mill built by John E. Kenderdine, which he rented and occupied for two years; afterward he was a partner with Mr. Kenderdine in the milling and lumber business for six years, the firm continuing in the milling business two years, when Kenderdine & Thomas dissolved

partnership. He then carried on the lumber business for four years longer. After this he purchased from the estate of William Dilworth, deceased, the property in Lumberville, where he now resides, to which he removed in 1847, and there engaged in the retail lumber trade. He also built a saw-mill, sash, door and blind factory, which he conducted up to 1867, when he retired from business. He was one of the first stockholders, and a liberal subscriber to the stock of the Lumberville & Delaware Bridge company, which, owing to his and others' efforts, was made a success. Mr. Thomas was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Conrad, of Montgomery county, by whom he had four children: Charles (deceased), Joseph, Jonathan and Reuben. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Amos and Rebecca (Huffman) Armitage of Solebury township. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the Solebury monthly meeting of Friends. Politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM TINSMAN, lumber dealer, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Warren county, N. J., January, 8, 1821, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Fine) Tinsman, who settled in Durham township in 1831. Daniel Tinsman was engaged in farming for many years in Durham township, and in the latter part of his life conducted the Monroe grist and saw mills in the same township. These mills were bought by Daniel Tinsman and William Bennett about 1840. His children were: John F., Sarah (Mrs. William Bennett), William and Philip F. William remained in Durham until 1846, when he farmed in New Jersey for five years. He also run a saw-mill for four years. In 1854 he returned to Durham and purchased his father's interest in the milling and lumber business, which was carried on by Bennett & Tinsman for twelve years. He then sold out and was afterward in the lumber business at Riegelsville, N. J., two years. In 1869 he rented the Lukens Thomas mills and lumber yards at Lumberville, this county, where he has been actively engaged in business since, under the firm name of W. Tinsman & Son. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of John and Phebe (Purcel) Gordon, of Riegelsville, N. J. They have four children: Emily (Mrs. Dr. J. R. Haney), Margaret (Mrs. James S. White), Daniel and Sallie A. (Mrs. A. B. Worman).

MICHAEL A. VAN HART, proprietor Logan House, P. O. New Hope, was born in Makefield township, December 15, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Richardson) Van Hart. His grandfather, a native of Holland, settled in Falls township prior to the revolution. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Richardson, a pioneer, who resided near Dolington, this county. Jacob Van Hart, father of Michael A., was a shoemaker, but followed farming to some extent. He reared a family of fifteen children, of whom Michael A. was the ninth. In his tenth year he went to work on a farm, and continued until he was 16 years of age. He then served an apprenticeship of five years at the tailor's trade, for his board and clothes, after which he worked for himself in various parts of Bucks county until 1863. At that time he located in New Hope, and embarked in the hotel business, which he has conducted successfully to the present time, being now proprietor of the Logan house. He married Mary, a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Conrad) Worthington, of Centreville, this county, and has three children: Frank, Kate and Minnie. Mr. Van Hart is an F. A. A. M., and in politics is a republican.

JOSEPH B. WALTER, physician, P. O. Solebury, was born in Plumstead township, August 30, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Beek) Walter. His paternal grandfather was Michael Walter, of Alsatian descent, and an early resident of Plumstead township. He was a farmer, and for some years a justice of the peace of that township. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Beek, a farmer of the same township. John Walter was born in Plumstead, and was a carpenter by trade. His family consisted of five children: Catharine, Joseph B., Levi, Silas and Emma B. Joseph B. resided with his parents in Plumstead until eight or nine years of age, when, on the death of his mother, he was taken into the family of his maternal

uncle, William Beek, residing in Doylestown. He was educated in the private schools of S. A. Thompson, Rev. Dr. S. M. Andrews and the public schools of that town, and subsequently at Kishacoquillas seminary in Mifflin county, and at the boarding school of Rev. M. S. Hafford, Beverly, N. J. In 1859 he entered upon the profession of teaching, and also began the study of medicine, under direction of Dr. I. S. Moyer, now of Quakertown. He taught in the public schools of Durham, Warrington and North and Southampton townships. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company E, One hundred and twenty-second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers (nine months' service), and was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863; taught school for a few months at Richboro, Northampton township, and then re-enlisted in the One hundred and fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, with which he served, being stationed for the most part at headquarters, Virginia and North Carolina, until mustered out at the close of the war. In this regiment he was promoted to the rank of third sergeant, and on September 1st, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant, but declined. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Appomattox, and other minor engagements. Immediately on his discharge, he resumed the study of medicine with Dr. I. S. Moyer, then of Plumsteadville, and in 1866 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in the spring of 1868, and at once began the practice of his profession with Dr. J. E. Smith at Yardley, in this county, where he remained till the spring of 1870. He then located in Solebury township, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On October 13, 1870, he married Mary T., daughter of George M. and Sarah (Wood) Child of Plumstead township. Dr. Walter is a member of the Bucks County Medical society, the Pennsylvania State medical society, the Lehigh Valley medical association, the F. and A. M. (R. A. C. and K. T.). In politics he is a republican.

JACOB A. WALTON, carpenter, P. O. Carversville, was born in Solebury township, February 22, 1837, and is a son of James and Jane (Thomas) Walton. His great-grandfather, John Walton, was a son of Jacob and Ann Walton, pioneers of Solebury township. John Walton married Hannah Carey, and had seven children: Jonathan, David, Jacob, John, Jesse, Samuel and Mary. Of these children, Jacob married Hannah Armitage, by whom he had five children: Evelina, Eliza, John, James and Martha. Of these James, who was a farmer in Solebury, married Jane, daughter of Jesse Thomas, of Plumstead township, and had eight children: Jacob A., Jesse T., Caroline, Elvira B., Charles, Albert, George R. and Mattie. Jacob A. was reared in Solebury, where, with the exception of four years, he has always resided. He married Marietta, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Holcomb) Walton, of Solebury, and has one daughter, Hannah M.

JOSHUA WHITELEY, manufacturer of cotton yarns, Spring Dale mills, P. O. New Hope, was born near Holmfirth, Yorkshire, England, January 1, 1823, and is a son of John and Anna (Broadhead) Whiteley. After receiving a common-school education, he became familiar with the manufacture of woolen cloths. On March 1st, 1853, he sailed for America, and located on Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pa.; in 1856, he and his brothers, Joseph and John, together with John Ashwath, formed a partnership under the firm of Whiteley Brothers & Co., and commenced to manufacture cotton and woolen goods at Cardington, Delaware county, Pa., and after doing a successful business for over eight years, he sold out his interest, and bought the New Hope cotton mills, and in 1865 began the manufacture of cotton warp, which he has successfully continued until the present time. Under the able management of Mr. Whiteley, the business has become one of the leading industries of New Hope, giving employment to nearly fifty people, and turning out from 4200 to 4500 pounds of yarn per week.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. New Hope, was born in Buckingham township, March 21, 1831, and is a son of Edward and Esther (Scholtfield) Williams.

His grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Williams. Samuel was a son of Benjamin and Mercy (Stevenson) Williams, and Benjamin was a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Newberry) Howland Williams, who were among the pioneers of Tincum township, this county. Jeremiah was a native of New England. The maternal grandparents of John S. were John and Agnes (Blackfan) Scholfield. John was a son of Samuel and Edith (Newlin) Marshall Scholfield, and Samuel a son of John and Ann (Lenoire) Scholfield. The latter (wife of John Scholfield last mentioned) was of French Huguenot descent, and came to Falls township, this county, from Acadia, Canada. Edward Williams was a native of Buckingham township, and a farmer. He was twice married; first to Esther Scholfield, above mentioned, by whom he had one son, John S., and two daughters (deceased). His second wife was Ellen (Scholfield) Hunter, by whom he had six children: Charles H. (deceased), Hetty (Mrs. James R. Hibbs), Mary (Mrs. T. H. Atkinson), Frank H. (physician in Trenton, N. J.), E. Marshall and Harriet (Mrs. Benjamin E. Johnson). Our subject was reared in Buckingham, and located in Solebury in 1855, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Rachel M., daughter of Jonathan P. and Mary (Watson) Magill, of Solebury township, by whom he has three children: Carroll R., attorney-at-law in Philadelphia; Agnes B. and E. Newlin.

S. HOWARD WILSON, physician, P. O. Carversville, was born in Buckingham township, December 23, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Maria (Burger) Wilson. He was reared in Buckingham, and educated in the Doylestown English and Classical seminary. He began the study of medicine in 1878 with Dr. Joseph Foulke, of Buckingham. He entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia in the fall of the same year, and was graduated in 1881. In 1882 he located in Carversville, where he has been in active practice since. He is a member of the Bucks County Medical society.

ISAAC WOOD, quarryman, P. O. Lumberville, was born in Plumstead township, November 14, 1848, and is a son of Hiucl and Sophia (Black) Wood. His grandparents were John Wood, a farmer of Plumstead township, and Catherine Ridge, his wife, by whom he had six children: John, Hiucl, Clarissa, Charlotte, Julia and Susan. Hiucl was a farmer of Plumstead township, and is now retired. He has had twelve children, of whom seven are now living: Ira C., Sally (Mrs. Shad-dinger), Jonathan, Isaac, Marshal, Ella (Mrs. Samuel Hand) and Winfield. Our subject was reared in Plumstead township and learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed several years. For the past five years he has resided in Lumberville, being in the employ of Kimball Brothers in their quarries. He married Emma, daughter of Francis S. and Mary (Myers) Rush, of Plumstead township. By her he has had seven children: Francis, Iris, Lauretta, Samuel, Stella, Alice and Kemble.

CHAPTER XLV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SOUTHAMPTON.

REVEREND PHILIP BERRY, P. O. Southampton, was born near Hackensack, Bergen county, N. J., February 16, 1837. He graduated from Rutgers college and the Theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. His first year of theological study, however, was pursued in the Union Theological seminary, New York city. In 1858 he made a trip to Europe and was homeward bound on the ill-fated steamship,

Austria, when she was burned in mid-ocean. He was one of the eighty-seven persons saved. He entered the ministry of the Dutch Reformed church. From 1863 to 1865 he and Mrs. Berry labored under the auspices of the American board. Since 1872 he has labored in connection with the Baptists. From 1878 to 1883 he was assistant editor of the "National Baptist," residing in Philadelphia. Since 1883 he has resided in Southampton as pastor of the Davisville Baptist church. Mrs. Berry was born in Bremen, Germany, and made that city her home until 1860, when she came to this country and married Mr. Berry. Her father, Gottfried Wilhelm Luce, was an eminent practicing physician in her native city.

LEWIS W. DANENHOWER, dealer in coal, lumber, feed, etc., P. O. Southampton, was born in Abington township, Montgomery county, this state, November 25, 1846. His great-grandparents were John Danenhower and Catharine Righter. His grandparents, John and Elizabeth Danenhower, had seven children: George, Charles, Jacob, John, Rex, Ann Eliza and Abram. John, the father of Lewis W., married, in January, 1842, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Shaw, and engaged in farming in Abington township, Montgomery county. They had five children: Elizabeth, born December 13, 1843, died December 31, 1879; Rachel, deceased; Lewis W., Lottie S. and Charles, born October 20, 1852, died November 6, 1876. Mrs. Danenhower and her daughter, Lottie, reside in Jenkintown. Lewis W. early in life engaged in farming, and March 22, 1874, he embarked in the coal and lumber business at Jenkintown, with Thomas Nicholson. After remaining there one year he removed to Breadysville station and followed the same business there for two years. He then engaged in farming for four years, and in 1881 rented the coal yard on the Philadelphia and New York railroad, at Southampton, where he carried on the coal, lumber, feed and fertilizer business ever since. In the spring of 1887 he purchased the yard. Mr. Danenhower started in life without capital, and by his own unaided efforts has raised himself to his present position. December 23, 1874, he was married to Ella S. Mann. They have three children: J. Albert, born March 7, 1876; Lewis S., born October 1, 1883; and R. Parker, born October 14, 1885. Mrs. Danenhower was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, April 22, 1853, and is a daughter of Albert R. and Rebecca J. Mann. Her paternal grandfather, Joel K. Mann, was a prominent democrat, and represented Montgomery county both in the state legislature and in congress. He was also a member of the constitutional convention held in Philadelphia. He was a grandson of Captain John Mann, of the revolution, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born August 1, 1781, and died August 28, 1857. He married Sarah Shelmire and had seven children. She was born March 1, 1786, and died May 1, 1856. Albert R. Mann was born in Cheltenham, Montgomery county, March 17, 1822, and was married February 18, 1852. His wife was born June 2, 1824, and was the daughter of Daniel S. and Ann W. (Johnson) Shelmire; the former was born January 29, 1795, died January 5, 1861, and the latter born January 11, 1801, and died December 10, 1886. They had eleven children. Albert R. Mann is a farmer and prominent democrat of Montgomery county, and elder in the Presbyterian church of Abington, and a strictly temperate man. He has had seven children: Ella S., Sallie E., Anna R., Albert J., Kate R., Lottie B. and Mary S. Sallie E. married George Hamel, and Anna R. married Frank S. Bockius.

ISAIAH DELANY, retired, P. O. Feasterville, is a grandson of John S. Delany, who came from Ireland about the middle of the last century, and settled first in Philadelphia county, afterwards removing to this county. He was born in 1732, and died in 1815. His son, William, the father of Isaiah, was born December 31, 1775, and died February, 1863. He learned the trade of shoemaking, and on his marriage settled in Hatboro. In 1800 he removed to Northampton township, where he stayed for eleven years, when he came to this township. His wife was Mary Brous, of Philadelphia county. She was born August 23, 1773, and died June,

1864. William Delany was a member of the old Baptist church at Southampton, of which he was for many years a deacon. They were the parents of thirteen children: Joseph, William, Henry, Uriah, Amy, Edward and Phebe, all deceased; and Ann, Charles, Eliza, Mary and Isaiah, living. The last was born August 27, 1806. For six years he was employed in a store, after which he started on his own account in Feasterville, where he stayed for fourteen years. He then bought the farm near there where he has lived ever since. On March 20, 1834, he married Susanna, daughter of John and Helena Lefferts, of this township. She was born October 28, 1810. To their union three children were born: Eliza Ann, who died in infancy; Anna M., who became the wife of Peleg A. Dyer, and died when 28 years old; and Mary Helen, wife of Lambert Cornell, a farmer at Churchville, in Northampton township. Mr. Delany has been a school director of his township for thirty-two years. In 1842 he was one of the promoters of the Mutual Beneficial Insurance company of Langhorne, of which he was director, and for some years past has been its president. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church at Churchville, of which for several years past he has been a deacon, and is also its treasurer. In his long and honorable life he has always borne the reputation of a thoroughly upright and honest man and a consistent Christian.

ISAAC P. HELLINGS, retired, P. O. Southampton, is a descendant of an old Bucks county family. His grandfather, Jonathan Hellings, was a farmer in Northampton township. He and his wife Martha had four children: Thomas, John, Elizabeth and Margaret, all now deceased. The eldest of these children, Thomas, was the father of Isaac P. He was born in 1782 and died January 25, 1844. He was a carpenter by trade, but later in life became a farmer. He was a man of irreproachable habits and character, and had the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was constable for fifteen years, when that office was an important one, being not only a process-server, but also a collector of all the taxes, township, county and state. His wife was Lucretia, daughter of Captain John Krewson, of this township. She was born December 11, 1788, and died March 31, 1863. Their children were: John K., Martha Jane, Clarissa, Jonathan and Andrew Jackson, all deceased. The last served in the Union army, and was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, in 1862, when in his thirty-eighth year. Those now surviving are: Isaac P., Rebecca V., wife of Jacob Evert, of Northampton township; and Thomas J., who is a carpenter in Philadelphia. Isaac P. was born February 2, 1813. He lived with his parents until he was 17 years old, when he began learning the painter's trade in Hatboro, Pa. Completing his trade, he removed to Philadelphia, where for twenty-three years he carried on his business in all its branches. He afterward moved to Southampton, and erected the comfortable house which has since been his home. Here he re-embarked in business, and he carried on his trade for six or seven years on a large scale, finally retiring a few years ago. On April 21, 1836, he married Katherine H., daughter of Casper Keyser, of Philadelphia. She was born January 5, 1813. To their union six children have been born: George, Ellen and Purdy, all of whom died young; and Josephine, wife of George Boileau of this township; Eliza J., wife of Allen T. Cornell, also of this township; and Anna L., wife of George W. Carr, living in Philadelphia. Mr. Hellings is one of the board of managers of the Fox Chase and Huntington Turnpike company, and has been its secretary for sixteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Hatboro National bank, of which he has been a director ever since. He has been trustee for estates, and his judgment and character are relied upon by his neighbors, among whom he is held in the highest esteem. He and his wife are members of the Southampton Old School Baptist church, of which he is clerk and trustee, having held these positions for nearly thirty years.

WILLIAM S. HOGELAND, farmer, P. O. Feasterville, is a descendant of Dirck Hanse Hogeland, captain of a vessel which came from Holland in 1655. He remained

in this country, settling in Long Island. A grandson, also named Dirck, born there in 1740, came to this township about 1788. The son of this Dirck, named Daniel, was the great-grandfather of William S. His son, Derrick P., was his grandfather. He was born April 26, 1762, and died December 10, 1837, on the farm now owned by William S. He was known as the "Old Squire," having been a justice of the peace in this township for nearly fifty years. His wife was Johanna Stevens, who died before her husband. Their children are all deceased. Their son Isaac was William's father. He was born September 16, 1792, and died September 7, 1874. He was a good citizen and industrious man, and by thrift accumulated a competence. His wife Phebe, daughter of Joseph and Mary States, was born January 18, 1795, and died January 11, 1873. Their children were: Louisa and Abraham, deceased; and Julia Ann, Alfred, Harriet, and William States, who was born October 7, 1820. Since five years old he has lived in the same place. He inherited the home farm, and has since bought his father's other farm adjoining. He never married. Mr. Hogeland has been assessor of his native township, also county auditor, his neighbors having implicit confidence in his judgment and integrity.

ALFRED JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Feasterville, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather and two brothers coming to this country many years ago, one settling on Long Island, one going to Virginia, and one, Garrett, settling in what is now Upper Makefield. His children are all deceased except one son, Garrett, living in Tinicum. His son John was Alfred's father. He was born in 1791 and died in 1863. He inherited one of his father's farms, on which he lived until late in life, went to Ohio, and died there. He was a well-known and respected citizen, and was for several years director of the poor of this county, and like his father was a member of the Presbyterian church of Newtown. His wife was Eliza Harvey, whose family were among the earliest settlers of the county. She was born in 1797 and died February 7, 1856. They had a numerous family: John, James, Joseph, Henry II., Jane and Axie, deceased; and C. Burrows, Mary, Emeline, Martha, Eliza, Ellen and Alfred living. The last was born October 9, 1829, and on his marriage came to this township, living on the "Leadmine" farm for thirteen years, when he bought and removed to his present home February 18, 1858; he was married to Harriet Hogeland, of this township. She was born July 5, 1834. They have no children. Mr. Johnson has held several township offices, and in 1864 was elected county treasurer, at a time when the responsibilities of the office were very great. He was a promoter of, and since its organization a director in the Langhorne National bank, and is universally recognized as a leading citizen of the county.

THE KNIGHT FAMILY are among the oldest residents of this part of the state. Giles and Mary (English) Knight came from England in the ship with Penn, in 1682, and settled on two hundred and fifty acres of land in Byberry. Giles had a son Joseph in England, and eleven more children were born here. Their son Daniel was the ancestor of the Knight family living in this township. He was born in Byberry, in 1697, and was three times married; first in 1719 to Elizabeth Walker, and in 1728 to the widow of Joseph Walton, and in 1777 to Mary Wilson. He died in 1782. His son, Jonathan, whose mother was Elizabeth, was born 8t hmo., 5th, 1722, was married to Grace Croasdale, and died in this township 3d mo., 30th, 1772. His wife died 3d mo., 20th, 1799. He had six sons and one daughter: John, Abraham, Absalom, Grace, Samuel, David and English. Of these children, Absalom was born 9th mo., 17th, 1754, was married to Ann, daughter of John Winder, of Lower Makefield township, and died 7th mo., 23d, 1818. Ann was born 1st mo., 4th, 1756, and died 8th mo., 30th, 1824. Their children were: Amos, Aaron, born 8th mo., 29th, 1781, married Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Larzalere, of Bensalem, and died 9th mo., 16th, 1835; Grace, born 12th mo., 30th, 1782, married Joshua Paul, of Warminster township, in 1822, died 9th mo., 13th, 1869,

(she had one daughter, Ann, who married S. Lukens Shoemaker, of Abington township); Benjamin; John, born 3d mo., 13th, 1792, married Esther Knight, of Byberry, and died without issue 9th mo., 12th, 1847; and Moses, born 8th mo., 13th, 1796, married Rhoda, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Tomlinson in 1819 (by whom he had one daughter, Sarah Ann) and died 6th mo., 30th, 1823 (after his death his widow married Joseph Walton of Chester county, Pa.). Absalom Knight lived and died on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Samuel P. Knight. He was a blacksmith, and accumulated a competence. Benjamin Knight was born 4th mo., 16th, 1785, and died 7th mo., 9th, 1862. He lived and died on the place of his birth. He was a farmer, and like all his ancestors a Friend, and was a man of excellent character. On 8th mo., 25th, 1825, he married Mercy Y., daughter of Amos and Martha, Martindale, of a very old and prominent family in Philadelphia county. She was born in Solebury township, 5th mo., 6th, 1806, and lives on the old homestead. Their children were: J. Paul, Absalom, born 1st mo., 21st, 1830, died 10th mo., 15th, 1851, Ross M., Aaron R. W., Samuel P., Rebecca W., born 4th mo., 3d, 1841; and Martha Ann, born 12th mo., 15th, 1845.

J. Paul Knight was the oldest child of Benjamin Knight, and was born 1st mo., 8th, 1828. He received a good education and afterward taught school three years, then stayed on the farm until the death of his father, when he bought that part of the farm which has since been his home. On 11th mo., 12th, 1857, he married Elizabeth R., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Vansant, of Bensalem township. She was born 7th mo., 3d, 1834. They have three children: Anna Rebecca, wife of David H. Stout, of Philadelphia; Samuel P., at home, and Harriet S., wife of Harvey E. Scott, of Northampton township. Mr. Knight has held several positions of honor and trust, and has for two years represented his county in the legislature. He is known and respected as a representative citizen. In politics he is a republican.

Ross M. Knight was born in Southampton township, 7th mo., 9th, 1832, and married Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Aden and Martha Worthington, of Southampton township, at Trenton, N. J., 11th mo., 18th, 1858. She was born in Wrightstown township 12th mo., 31st, 1836. He was a farmer in Byberry and afterward for several years a merchant in the same place. Their children were: Julia S., born in Byberry, 8th mo., 24th, 1859, married Edward S. Crippe, 10th mo., 19th, 1880; Aden B., born 8th mo., 27th, 1861, a merchant at Byberry; Martha Rebecca, born 5th mo., 8th, 1865; Sarah Evelyn, born 10th mo., 5th, 1867; and Ross M., Jr., born 9th mo., 27th, 1876.

Aaron R. W. Knight was born 6th mo., 13th, 1835. In his youth he worked at the trade of machinist, in Bristol township, then attended school near Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., and the next year at London Grove, Chester county, Pa. The following year he went into his father's mill, and in 1862 began mercantile business where he is now, removing a few years later to Langhorne. From there he went for two or three years to a farm at Somerton, and thence back to his first place of business. On 2d mo., 28th, 1865, he was married at Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., to Anna Eliza, daughter of Henry and Mary A. Stout. She was born in Montgomery county on 8th mo., 3d, 1843. Mr. Knight was drafted during the war, and put a substitute in the army. By his straightforward and honorable dealing he has required the confidence of his customers and friends.

SAMUEL P. KNIGHT is the youngest son of Benjamin Knight. He was born 11th mo., 29th, 1838, on the place where he has spent all his life. His education was completed at Langhorne, after which he worked for his father until the death of the latter. He has always been a farmer, is unmarried, and bears the repute of an upright man. His mother and sister Rebecca live with him. His mother is a woman of marked characteristics, of great industry, an excellent manager, and much of her husband's success was owing to her foresight and care. She has proved

herself a good wife, an equally good mother, and as a consequence has, in a marked degree, the respect and love of her children. During the war Samuel P. was drafted for nine months' service, and before the expiration of the term was again drafted for three years, thus having two substitutes in the army at the same time.

Martha Ann Knight was married in Trenton, N. J., 1st mo., 20th, 1876, to Franklin K. Depew, of Moreland, Montgomery county, Pa., a son of Benjamin and Sarah Depew. They have one child, Harry K., born in Moreland township, 11th mo., 19th, 1881. Mr. Depew is a farmer and ice-cream manufacturer.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, farmer, P. O. Feasterville, is a son of Amos Knight, a brother of Benjamin. He is a grandson of Absalom Knight. His father was born 7th mo., 11th, 1779, and died 5th mo., 13th, 1849. He was a blacksmith and a farmer, and stood high in the estimation of the community. He died on the place now occupied by Jonathan Knight. He was married, 4th mo., 18th, 1802, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Clayton, of Montgomery county. She died 6th mo., 10th, 1863, aged 81. Their children were: Ann and Clayton, twins, Mary, a second Ann, Rebecca, Grace and Rachel, all deceased, and Jonathan, who is the only survivor. He was born 1st mo., 3d, 1810, and was brought up to farming. On 11th mo., 13th, 1834, he married Mary, daughter of Charles Vansant, of Warminster township. She was born 4th mo., 7th, 1813. They have had nine children: William C., Jane, John, Amos, Emma, David and Mary Ann are deceased. The oldest and the youngest of the family are living: Charles G., married to Elizabeth Cornell, living in Northampton township; and Jonathan, married to Martha Tomlison (a daughter of Watson Tomlison, a Quaker preacher), living on the home farm. Mr. Knight has always been an enterprising man, coming to the front in all things for the benefit of his county. He was one of the promoters of, and heaviest stockholders in the Newtown railroad, and is held by his neighbors in high repute. In politics Mr. Knight is a republican.

CHARLES B. KNIGHT, farmer, P. O. Feasterville, is a grandson of Abraham, a brother of Absalom Knight. His wife was Annie Croasdale. Their youngest son, Phineas, was father of Charles B., and was born in the house where the latter now lives. This house was bought by Abraham Knight, and has been in the possession of the family ever since. Phineas was born 7th mo., 26th, 1793, and died 2d mo., 27th, 1868. He was a plain industrious man, of a genial, hopeful nature, universally liked. His wife, Mary Ridge, was born in Bensalem township, 3d mo., 4th, 1793, and died 4th mo., 27th, 1884, aged 91 years. Their children were: Emily, Sarah Ann, Hannah B., Rachel R., and Julia W., deceased; and Ann Eliza, widow of Abraham Hogeland, in Feasterville; and Charles B., born 8th mo., 2d, 1825. He has all of his life lived on the farm where he was born. On 10th mo., 10th, 1849, he married Rebecca Buckman, born in this township on 11th mo., 16th, 1828, who died 7th mo., 10th, 1880. They had three children: Anna Mary, who died young; Amanda B., wife of Conrad Root of Byberry; and Harry P., married to Jennie Walton, who lives on his father's farm and has one child, Raymond C. Mr. Knight is a man of influence in his native township. Inheriting his father's genial humor and upright character, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES B. MORRISON, hotel proprietor, P. O. Feasterville, is a son of Joseph and Ellen Morrison. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather was John Morrison, who came from Delaware county to Northampton township and died there, aged 92. His son Joseph, father of Charles B., was born in Delaware county, October 18, 1794, and learned the trade of a miller with Amos Addis. He subsequently married the latter's daughter Ellen. A few years later he bought a mill at Rockville, Northampton township, which he ran for fifty years, when he bought the old Anchor tavern in Wrightstown, and lived there until his death, on July 30, 1880. His wife was born December 11, 1802, and died January 8, 1870. He then married Mrs. Mary Ann Lashley, who died in 1855. He was one of the

noted men of the county, and a democrat in politics. In the days of the militia he held all the commissions from captain to brigadier-general. He was county commissioner and county treasurer, and in 1851 was elected recorder for three years. In 1863 he was elected associate judge, and by subsequent re-election served fifteen years, until the office was abolished. He died full of years and honors. His children, all by his first wife, were: John, who died in Tennessee while in the Union army, and Hannah Rebecca, also deceased. Those living are: Amos Addis, Johnson, Ruth Ann, Eliza, Mary Ellen, Andrew Jackson, and Charles B., who was born March 31, 1832. He learned his father's trade at home, following that business until 1859, when for six years he engaged in mercantile business. He then sold out and for four years lived at home, when, in 1869, he engaged in the hotel business at Jamison's Corners, Warwick township, where he stayed for five years, after which he engaged in the same business in Philadelphia for a year, subsequently returning to his old place for eight years. In 1883 he went to Richboro and kept a hotel there for a year, when he took the old stand known as the "Buck," in this township. In 1854 he married Mary A., daughter of Aaron and Eliza Feaster, who were of the well-known family from which Feasterville derived its name. To their union four children have been born: William H., Joseph, Emma E. and Alfred J. Mr. Morrison is a member of Northern Star Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., of Richboro.

GEORGE ALBERTSON PARKER, physician, P. O. Southampton. His grandfather, a resident of Trenton and captain of a boat on the Delaware, was drowned in 1819. His son, George, the father of George A., was born in Trenton, and learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed until he was appointed deputy in the state prison, which position he filled for twelve years. He was born September 23, 1818. His wife, Sarah Hepworth Thomas, was born in England. Mr. Parker is a man of strong individuality, and an earnest member of the Baptist church, in which he is a licensed preacher, and he was for many years a deacon of the First Baptist church in Trenton. He is a warm advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. His children are: Susannah T. and Ida, deceased; William Bradford and Edward Yard, both in Trenton, and George A., who was born November 2, 1853, in Trenton. After attending the public schools he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1875, afterward going into partnership with Dr. Aaron Winder in Langhorne. Soon after he removed to Churchville, from thence to Trenton, and later to Southampton to practise. On May 25, 1881, he was married to Elizabeth E. Ewing, of Philadelphia. She was born August 4, 1857. They have two children, George A., born August 31, 1882, and Harry E., born March 31, 1887. Dr. Parker and wife are members of the German Reformed church at Churchville. Since coming to Southampton Dr. Parker has built up a lucrative practice, and acquired the reputation of a well-read, skilful and successful physician.

ALBERT S. PAXSON, farmer, P. O. Langhorne, is a great-grandson of Phineas Paxson, a farmer, formerly landlord of the "Buck" hotel, at Feasterville, who died on his farm, which is now owned by William S. Hogeland. His wife was Sarah Michener. But one of their children, Charles, lived to maturity. After his father's retirement he kept the hotel for several years, then went to the "Trappe" tavern for a few years, then to Langhorne, and thence to a farm in Northampton township. This he sold and removed to Wrightstown, and six or seven years later removed to Salem, N. J., where he died in 1854, aged 76 years. His wife, Susan Michener, died a few days before him, aged 68. Their children were: Mary, Annie, Susan, Alice and Charles, deceased; and Sarah and Phineas, father of Albert S., who was born May 6, 1827. He has always been a farmer, and is now living in this township near his sons. His wife was Rebecca Tomlinson, who was born in 1829, and died in January, 1885. Their children are: Amos, Charles and Alice, all deceased; and Emily, John, Carrie, Augustus, Ella and Albert S., living. The latter was

born March 5, 1854. He was reared to farming and lived with his father until his marriage, when he rented for a year, then farmed his father's place for seven years, then bought the farm owned by his mother's father, Amos Tomlinson. On December 23, 1875, he married Josephine, daughter of John R. Bitting, of Doylestown. She was born August 22, 1853. They have had five children: Willie, Mamie, George and Wesley, living; and John, who died in infancy. Mr. Paxson is an active, enterprising man, who believes in doing thoroughly whatever he undertakes.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, retired, P. O. Davisville, is a son of Robert and Hannah T. Roberts, natives of Montgomery county. Robert Roberts was a farmer in Moreland township, where he died in 1876. He was a member of the Horsham meeting and was a good upright man. His wife was also a member of the Society of Friends and died in 1875. Their children were: Mary W., Stacy Ann, and Jonathan, who was the oldest son, and was born July 14, 1824. He was reared to farming and on his marriage took the home farm, on which he remained for four years, when he rented a farm in Moreland and stayed there nine years. At the end of that time he bought and removed to the farm in this township, which has since been his home. Six years ago he retired, building a new residence on a part of the place. He has been twice married, his first wife being Martha Walton, of Montgomery county, to whom he was married in 1846. She died in 1865, leaving one son, Edwin W. In 1869 Mr. Roberts was married to Mary A., daughter of George W. and Mary Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence was a native of Philadelphia, and a descendant of William Lawrence, one of the Friends who came here with William Penn. The family record shows the descendants to have all been consistent adherents of the faith of their ancestor. His wife came from an old Maryland family, and was a native of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had one child, Jonathan L., who died in his eighth year. They are members of the Horsham meeting, and have the respect of all who know them.

THEODORE C. SEARCH, wool manufacturer, 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is a grandson of Christopher and Ann Search, who located in Southampton township about seventy years ago. He died in 1841, aged 77, his wife dying some years afterwards in her 90th year. They had eight children, one of whom, Jacob M., the father of Theodore C., was born there in 1810. He has always lived on the homestead, which he farmed until eight years ago, when he built a house on a part of the farm in the village of Southamptonville, where he now lives. Jacob Search took a warm interest in educational matters, and was long an active member of the school board. He has for many years been a trustee of the Southamptonville Baptist church. His wife, Nancy M., is a daughter of Richard Corson, of Northampton township. She was born in 1817. Their five children are all now living, viz.: Elwood, living with his parents; Harry L., at Somerton; Erasmus, a wool merchant in Philadelphia; Annie, wife of Edwin Roberts, of Philadelphia; and Theodore C., who was the second son, and was born March 20, 1841. In 1859 he went to the Crozer Normal and High school at Chester, as student and assistant teacher, graduating three years later. He then taught for one season in Fallsington, Bucks county, when he went to Dauphin county as principal of the High school at Middleton, afterwards for two years being principal of the Academy at the same place. In 1866 he came back to Philadelphia, and for two years was an instructor in the Quaker City Business college, and one year as principal of the National Commercial Institute, resigning to accept a position in a wool store. In 1872 he was admitted to a partnership in the house of Fiss, Baner, Erbin & Co., manufacturers of worsteds and woolen yarns, and has continued in the business ever since, finally succeeding to their business under the title of Erben, Search & Co. On December 25, 1862, Mr. Search was married to Anna L., daughter of Ephraim White, of Newtown. She was born in November, 1841. They have one daughter, Ida, who lives with her parents. In addition to his duties as one of the honored merchants

of the city, wielding a large influence in business circles, Mr. Search holds many positions of honor and trust, giving largely of his valuable time to institutions designed to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. For some years he has been a director of the Bank of North America, is Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and chairman of its committee of instruction; and he has been the entire organizer of the Philadelphia Textile school connected with it, the only school of the kind in America, giving instruction to young men in the textile manufacturing trade; he is also president of the Philadelphia association of textile manufacturers; a member of the committee on Science and Art of the Franklin Institute; treasurer of the Baptist Orphanage; and president of the board of trustees of the Baptist Memorial church, of which he and his wife are members.

JOHN H. STACKHOUSE, farmer, P. O. Davisville, Pa., is a grandson of Thomas Stackhouse, who was a farmer in Warminster township, where he and his wife died. They had three sons and four daughters. The oldest son, Charles, the father of John H., was born in Warminster and married Hannah Heston of Wrightstown township. After his marriage he removed to Horsham, Montgomery county, where he bought a farm on which he lived for forty years, dying there in February, 1881. He was a member of the Friends' meeting in Horsham for many years, and was an upright man, who commanded the respect of the community. His wife, Hannah, is still living on the old homestead, and is in her eightieth year. Their children were: Thomas, who lives in Horsham; and John H., who was born on the old homestead. He was brought up to farming, and three years after his marriage removed to the farm, which has since been his home. On November 22, 1866, he married Rachel P., daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stackhouse, who were descendants of an old family of Langhorne, Middletown township. Benjamin Stackhouse is deceased, but his widow yet lives. His was a member of the Langhorne meeting of the Society of Friends, and was an upright, conscientious man, standing well among his neighbors. Mrs. Stackhouse was born in Langhorne. Her family are distant relatives of that of her husband. They have two sons: John J. and Howard, both living with their parents. Mr. Stackhouse is a member of the Horsham meeting, and is regarded by his neighbors as a man of undoubted probity.

LENDRUM L. VANSANT, farmer, P. O. Feasterville, is of Dutch descent. His great-grandfather was Captain Nathaniel Vansant, a revolutionary soldier, who was taken prisoner by the British and confined on Staten Island. After his release he came back to his home at Brownsville, in this township, where his father, Nicholas, and his grandfather, also Nicholas, had both resided. Nathaniel was born there on March 13, 1745, and died August 8, 1825. His wife was Hannah Britton, who was born January 16, 1746, and died August 19, 1818. His son Nicholas was grandfather of Lendrum L. He was born February 23, 1771, and died April 19, 1850. His wife was Mary Larzalere, who was born September 8, 1772, and died October 27, 1863. Their son Benjamin was father of Lendrum. He was born February 14, 1803, and died in June, 1869. He was a sober and industrious man, and accumulated a handsome property. He was twice married, first to Sarah Campbell, who was born March 7, 1810, and died March 10, 1853. His second wife was Jane Lukens. By his first wife he had four children: Lendrum L., Elizabeth R., Harriet P. and Charles R., deceased. His second wife had one child, Benjamin. Our subject was born October 4, 1832, and for several years after his marriage farmed the home place, afterward buying a farm in this township, on which he lived for ten years, when he removed to the adjoining farm, which has since been his home. On January 7, 1858, he was married to Amanda, daughter of Absalom Knight, of Middletown. Their children are: Laura E., wife of Elmer Ely, living in Philadelphia, and has had three sons: Harvey F., Alfred J. and Lendrum V., Elizabeth K., wife of G. Franklin Ely, of Philadelphia; George S., Jennie E. and Gertrude, living with their parents. Mr. Vansant has been for the past eight years supervisor of his township.

CHAPTER XLVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—SPRINGFIELD.

BENJAMIN F. BOYER, physician, P. O. Springtown, was born May 9, 1842, at Kreidersville, Northampton county, and is a son of Jacob and Maria Boyer. His father was a son of John and Catherine Boyer. His mother's parents were George and Elizabeth Laubach, all natives of Bucks county. Benjamin F. received a semi-collegiate education at Franklin and Marshall college, after which he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college at New York city, from which he graduated in 1868. He also attended the Long Island college and graduated there in 1867. He commenced the practice of medicine immediately after, at Allentown, and then removed to Kreidersville, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Springtown. He has a very large practice. Dr. Boyer was married, November 28, 1867, to Miss Anna C. Trumbauer, of Northampton county. Their children are Emily A., M. Elizabeth, Howard F., Calvin S., Carrie A., Nellie G., and three children who died in infancy. Dr. Boyer served in the army as second lieutenant in the two hundred and second Pennsylvania volunteers. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a republican.

JONAS T. BREISCH, manufacturer and dealer in flour, feed, grain, hardwood and lumber, P. O. Springtown, was born August 25, 1850, in Milford township, Bucks county, and is a son of Jonas and Sarah Breisch, natives of Pennsylvania, the former a son of Michael Breisch. Jonas T. spent his early life in this county, where he learned his trade, which he successfully carries on in Springtown, grinding and milling all kinds of grain. He was married April 26, 1876, to Miss Ellen Apple, of Pleasant Valley. Their children are Harry and Sallie, and two who are deceased. Mr. Breisch was commissioner of Bucks county for three years, and filled that office with credit. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics a democrat.

JAMES IRVING CAWLEY, physician, P. O. Springtown, was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, October 6, 1853. His parents were John R. and Mary Cawley, the former a native of Northampton, and the latter of Lehigh county. His great-grandfather, Thomas Cawley, was one of two brothers who came from Cheshire, England, prior to the Revolution. He settled in Lower Saucon, Northampton county, and died there August 5, 1806. His son, John Cawley, was born there September 22, 1777, and died at the same place November 19, 1858. His wife was Mary Roney, of Bucks county, who was born May 3, 1779, and died November 10, 1851. Their son, John R., father of James I., was born December 4, 1811, at the old homestead in Lower Saucon, and is still living at Allentown, Pa. James I. spent his early life in Lehigh county. He was educated in Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., and at Muhlenburg college, Allentown. He completed his professional education at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He is at present practicing at Springtown, where he has been for the past eight years. On December 31, 1878, he married Annie M., the only child of Joel Clauser, of Lehigh county. They have no children. The doctor has been a successful physician, and enjoys a good practise. He is a member of the Reformed church, is a member of Allen lodge, I. O. O. F., of Allentown, and belongs to the Bucks County

Medical society, of which he is vice-president, and the Lehigh Medical society. In politics he is an ardent republican.

HENRY A. FLUCK, general merchandise, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born August 1, 1851, in Springfield township, where he was reared and educated. His parents were Jacob and Mary Fluck, also of this county. Having been a clerk for a number of years, he entered into the dry goods and grocery business for himself in 1885, and has been most successful since. He was married July 23, 1877, to Miss Hettie J. Seifert, of Bucks county. The names of their children are Calvin, J. and Ira C. Mr. Fluck is a member of the Reformed, and Mrs. Fluck is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a democrat. Since 1885 he has been postmaster of Pleasant Valley.

SIMON FRANKINFELD, tailor, P. O. Coopersburg, Pa., is a grandson of Adam Frankinfeld, who was born on the ocean while his parents were on their way to this country. They settled in this township, where Adam lived all of his life, dying about sixty years ago. He was three times married, his second wife being the mother of Philip, who was Simon's father, and who was born on the home farm near Springfield church, removing after his marriage to the place where Simon now lives. He was a carpenter by trade, and bore a good name as a citizen. He died in 1885, aged 72. His wife was Elizabeth Rinker, who died about ten years before her husband, at the age of 52. They had eight children: Hannah is deceased; Caroline, John and Joshua live in Bethlehem; Adam and Samuel live in this township; David lives in Lehigh county, and Simon, who was born August 30, 1822, in the small house built by his father on the place where he now lives. He learned the trade of a tailor, and established himself in business in Locust Valley, whence he removed three years later to his present home, on which he has erected a new residence and shop adjoining. He was married in 1849 to Eliza Brinker, born in Lehigh county in 1828. They have eleven children, one of whom, Wesley, is deceased; Catherine is living in Berks county; Adaline, wife of Jacob Rickert, lives in Ohio; Emma is wife of Monroe Grow, of Birgen, Northampton county; William works for his father and lives near by; Alice is wife of Frederick Pfeffer, of this township; Edwin is in Lansdale; Henry, Sallie, Caroline and Emma live with their parents. Mr. Frankinfeld bears an excellent reputation in the community. He has been for ten years a licensed preacher in the Evangelical Methodist church.

HENRY S. FUNK, editor, P. O. Springtown, was born in Springtown, December 23, 1844. His father, also named Henry, was a son of Henry and Barbara Funk, natives of Bucks county. He married Susan, a daughter of Henry Schleiffer, also of this county. Our subject's early life was spent in Springtown, where he was educated, at the old yellow school-house on the hill. His early occupation was that of a lumber and flour merchant. Later he became the owner of the Springtown "Times," an eight-page paper, which has been in successful operation for two years. Mr. Funk was married on Thanksgiving day, 1868, to Miss Ella H. Horlocher, of Upper Saucon, Lehigh county, who died in March, 1884. The children born to them were Henry H. and Susie E. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, K. of P., of Philadelphia; K. of H., of Philadelphia; Peace and Union Lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., of Riegelsville; Star Encampment, No. 139, of Bethlehem; Washington Camp, No. 135, P. O. S. of A., of Springtown; Lehigh Commandery, No. 6, of Allentown, and Quakertown Lodge of A. Y. M. He was made National Vice President at Cincinnati, O., in 1864, was prominently identified with the different lodges, attended the state conventions, and held many offices of trust and honor. Mr. Funk has been universally successful in his business, and has always resided in the homestead, which is over a century old. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, and is the owner of valuable real estate and water powers. He belongs to the new Mennonite church, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Funk was at one time postmaster, and was the means of securing four daily mails to and

from Springtown, and also secured the Bankers and Merchants' telegraph here. Much credit is due him for the public spirit manifested by him in furthering public enterprises.

WILLIAM II. GROVER, farmer, P. O. Springtown, was born in Springfield township, October 1, 1827. He is the son of Tobias and Susanna (Weaver) Grover, the former born in Springfield township, December 25, 1790, and the latter in Northampton county. After they were married they settled on the farm now occupied by William H., and remained there until their death. He died in 1843, and his widow in 1872. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living. William II. was united in marriage April 14, 1850, to Hannah Adams. She was born in Durham township, this county, November 17, 1831. Her father and mother were Henry and Eliza (Bitts) Adams, natives of Bucks county, where they resided until their death. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Peter A., married to Emma Melinda Trumbower; Chancey A., married to Olivia Weder; Asher, Clara, Elias A., Samuel and John A. Tobias, the oldest of the family, who died September 18, 1873. Mr. Grover has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns about two hundred and sixty acres of land in Bucks county, and a small tract in Northampton county. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

JERE. S. HESS, lumber merchant, P. O. Hellertown, Pa., is the most distinguished representative living of one of the oldest families of Bucks county. Nicholas Hess was born in Zweibrucken, Germany, in the first quarter of the last century, and came here about twenty-five years later, settling in Springfield township, Bucks county, where he was married to Catharine Funk, and died in 1795. He had three sons, one of whom, John George, went to Lower Saucon, Northampton county, and bought the mill yet known as the Hess mill. He had six sons, none of whom are now living. The youngest, Samuel, was the father of Jere. S. He was born in Lower Saucon on December 25, 1804. He studied theology with Dr. J. C. Becker, of Kreidersville, and was ordained minister of the German Reformed church at York, Pa., in 1827, and appointed pastor of the "Blue" church in Upper Saucon township, which charge he filled until 1868, a record of forty-one years as pastor over one congregation. In that time he also had charge of the church of that denomination in Springfield township, this county; and established a congregation and had a new church built at Applebachsville, in Haycock township. He also started the congregation which worships in the Keller church in Bedminster township. Mr. Hess was active in establishing schools in Northampton county, on the enactment of the public school law. He died November 23, 1875. He was twice married, first in June, 1828, to Elizabeth Owen, who died in 1838, leaving no issue. On February 18, 1840, he was married to Lucetta Kline, who was born November 30, 1812, in Weisenberg, Lehigh county. They had two children, Milton J. living on the old homestead, and business partner of Jere. S. The latter was born December 3, 1843, and attended school in Bethlehem and Allentown, graduating at Franklin and Marshall college, at Lancaster, in 1862. He taught in Allentown seminary for two years and attended the Mercersburg Theological seminary for a year. The following two years he spent in Germany, attending lectures at the universities there. Returning home he engaged in his present business, dealing in lumber, coal, etc. From 1873 to 1877 he was cashier of the Saucon savings bank, has been school director, member of the town council, and chief Burgess of Hellertown. In 1882 he was elected to the State senate for a term of four years, serving his constituents acceptably. On June 17, 1875, he was married to Tillie Henninger, a native of Hellertown, born June 19, 1856. They have four children: Herbert, Clara, Mary and Samuel. Mr. Hess takes an active part in the affairs of the German Reformed church at Hellertown, and has been superin-

tendent of the Union Sunday school there for twenty years. He is also vice-president of the Forestry association of Pennsylvania, and while in the senate introduced a measure to promote the objects of the association, in which he takes an active interest.

EDWIN C. HOLLENBACH, wood-worker, P. O. Springtown, was born April 5, 1854, in Lehigh county, his parents being Jonas and Sarah E. Hollenbach, natives of Lehigh county. Edwin C. spent his early life in Lehigh county, and in 1884 removed to Springtown. He was married in August, 1875, to Miss Sennia Werly, of Lehigh county. They have one child, Walter F. Mr. Hollenbach is a member of the Lutheran church. He is at present township auditor, elected on the democratic ticket.

AARON LAUBACH, farmer, P. O. Springtown, was born September 16, 1827, in Durham township, Bucks county. His parents were Frederick and Catherine Laubach, natives of Northampton county. His father is a son of Adam Laubach, also of Northampton county. Mr. Laubach spent his early life in Durham. He was married October 18, 1849, to Miss Anna M. Bachman. The names of their children are: Clinton (deceased), Wilmington (deceased), and Clementine, the wife of Mr. H. S. Mill, a merchant of Springtown. Mr. Laubach is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Evangelical church, in which he takes great pride and interest. He stands very high in the community.

OLIVER H. MELCHOR, clergyman, P. O. Springtown, was born December 23, 1848, in Bedminster township, but moved to Nockamixon township when but two and a half years old. He is a son of Tobias and Susanna Melchor, natives of Pennsylvania. His early life to the age of eighteen years was spent working on a farm in Bucks county, after which he attended the select school of David W. Hess for one year; this, with a liberal education from our public schools, enabled him at the age of 19 to teach school, which he did in Nockamixon for two years, and for two years longer at Durham. He was the first to organize a Sunday school at Melchor's school-house in Nockamixon which was known as the Melchor Sunday school, and another at the Monroe school-house, which was in Durham township. After this he entered the Doylestown English and Classical seminary, where after four terms he graduated in 1872, and entered the Lafayette college the same year, where he remained two years longer. He entered college at Gettysburg in 1875, and graduated in 1876, subsequently entering the Theological seminary at that place, where he took the full three years' course, and graduated in 1879. He then entered upon his duties as pastor, his charge embracing the Lutheran churches at Durham, Nockamixon, Springfield and Springtown. Mr. Melchor preaches both in English and German. He was married October 14, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Montfort, a native of Adams county, Pa. Their children are: David M., born December 12, 1881; William T., born May 6, 1884; and Charles C., born August 14, 1885. Mrs. Melchor was a graduate of the Millersville Normal school, and was principal at the Female seminary at Gettysburg. She taught school for several years in Adams county, and one year in Bucks county. Mr. Melchor is a strong prohibitionist, and has done much to promote the cause of temperance.

HENRY S. MILL, merchant, P. O. Springtown, was born June 29, 1850, in Richland township, Bucks county. He is a son of Solomon G. and Hannah Mill, both natives of Bucks county, the former a son of George G. and Catherine Mill, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject spent his early life in Bucks county, where he was educated at the public schools, and also attended an academy. Mr. Mill in 1872 went to Philadelphia and clerked in the dry-goods house of James, Kent, Santee & Co., for three and one-half years. He embarked in general merchandise in 1876, and was appointed postmaster on February 15, 1878, and served until May 7, 1884. He was again appointed postmaster September 7, 1885, and has filled the office until the present time with entire satisfaction to his party and credit to him-

self. Mr. Mill was married December 23, 1876, to Miss Clementine Laubach, of Durham, by whom he had three children, only one of whom, Clinton L., is now living. Mr. Mill enjoys the respect of all who know him, and is a member of the Evangelical association. In politics he is a democrat.

ALBERT MILLER, carriage-maker, P. O. Springtown, was born February 14, 1844, in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, his parents being Jacob and Sarah Miller, natives of Pennsylvania. The latter was a daughter of John Mills. Mr. Miller spent his early life in Milford, N. J., and was educated in Bucks county and at Bridgeton, Pa. He located in Springtown in 1872, and was employed by the well-known firms, W. T. Helms, and H. G. Musselman, being with the latter at present, where he has been for the last 13 years. In 1884 he married Miss Eva E. Sloyer, of this county. Their children are: Stewart (deceased), Howard and Millie M. Mr. Miller is a Lutheran, and in politics is a republican.

JOHN J. OTT, physician, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born in Pleasant Valley in the year 1852, at the old homestead. His father, who died in 1884, was a native of this county; his mother is still living, and is a native of Lancaster county. His maternal grandparents were John and Leah Good. His father was a son of John and Magdalena Ott, all natives of this county. Dr. Ott received his professional education at the Lehigh University in Bethlehem, and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and holds a certificate from the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical examining board, a member of the State medical society, and vice-president of the County medical society. He is interested in telegraph lines, and is the general manager of a company in this county, and is one of the originators and directors of the Globe Mutual Live-stock insurance company, a new organization in the county, with a subscribed capital of \$250,000. He is a republican. His brother, Charles Henry Ott, is city engineer of the city of Anniston, Alabama, and engineer-in-chief of the Anniston and Atlantic railroad.

ISAAC H. SHELLEY, retired, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born April 6, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Esther (High) Shelley. His paternal grandparents were Philip and Mary (Bechtel) High. His father was a son of Michael and Elizabeth Shelley. All were natives of Pennsylvania. Isaac H. Shelley spent his early life in Bucks county and attended school there. At the age of 20 he attended boarding-school at Trappe, Montgomery county, and at the age of 21 entered Ursinus college in that county. After leaving college he embarked in the milling business at what is known as Landis's mills, in Perkiomen, Montgomery county. After that he ran several other large mills. In 1861 he went into the mercantile business at Vera Cruz, Lehigh county, with good success. In 1870 he returned to Bucks county and located in Pleasant Valley, where he carried on the mercantile business until 1885, when he retired. September 20, 1856, he was married to Susan Moyer, of Lehigh county. They have two children: James H. and Daniel W. Mr. Shelley was postmaster for fifteen years and served with credit. He has been for ten years a director of the Quakertown National bank. He stands high in the community, and is respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Mennonite church and politically is a republican.

NEWTON SLOYER, mason, P. O. Springtown, was born September 21, 1845, in Springtown, where he received his education and spent his whole life. His parents are John and Elizabeth Sloyer, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sloyer was married March 14, 1866, to Miss Sallie E. Trauger. They have no children. Mr. Sloyer is a first-class mason, and is well known and well liked in the township. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically is a democrat.

ANTHONY STROCK, a native of "De Reina Poltz," Germany, emigrated to this country in 1775, and settled at the place afterward known as Perkiomenville, Montgomery county. In the struggle for liberty with Great Britain, he espoused the American cause and became one of the sufferers of Valley Forge. After that

year he returned home, where he followed his trade of butcher, at the same time buying herds of cattle for the Philadelphia market. He was very successful, and purchased two of the best farms in the valley of the Perkiomen. The continental money, then in circulation, depreciated to such an extent that he lost his money and farms, and discouraged he returned to Germany. After the family reached Spain, they all became sick and the father died and was buried there. The mother and her three sons returned to America, and took up their abode at the old place. After the sons were grown up, Henry went to Philadelphia to learn the trade of shoemaker with a man named Hone. Daniel and the other brother went west. It is supposed by the rest of the Strock family, that the brothers, who emigrated west about the year 1800, settled in Wayne county, Ohio. The descendants of Henry, at present the fourth, fifth and sixth generations, are all living in Springfield township, in and around the pleasant village of Springtown. Samuel, father of Professor T. C. Strock, lives in the center of the town. In 1875 his barn was burned, causing a loss of about \$800, with no insurance.

TITUS C. STROCK, principal of Springtown academy, P. O. Springtown, was born February 1, 1855, at Hellertown, Northampton county, his parents being Samuel M. and Mary M. Strock, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a son of William and Catherine Strock, also natives of Pennsylvania. His mother's parents were John Casper and Catherine Judd, the former being a native of Germany, while his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. Titus C. Strock spent his early life in Bucks county, and was educated at Ursinus College in Montgomery county, where he graduated honorably in 1885. He then returned to Springtown, and in the same year opened the Springtown academy, where all branches are taught. The academy has ample room for seventy-five students, and has at present a large number of students enrolled. Mr. Strock was married, August 10, 1876, to Salome S., daughter of Peter Vogel, of Bethlehem. The children born to them are: Carrie A. and Wilmer C. In politics he is a democrat, as was his father.

HENRY T. TRUMBOWER, farmer and merchant, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born in Richland township, Bucks county, February 1, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Treichler) Trumbower. They were both natives of the county, and where they always lived. Mr. Trumbower survived his wife several years. Trumbauersville is named after this family. Henry T. is of the fifth generation and the oldest son of each generation has been named Henry. The parents of Henry T. remained in Bucks county until their death. Our subject was married, October 29, 1848, to Elizabeth Rauch. She was born in Berks county, March 29, 1830, and is a daughter of David and Sarah (Huffman) Rauch. They removed to this county, where David died. The mother is still living and resides with Mr. Trumbower. Our subject and wife are the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Milton R., born May 18, 1850, married and residing in Sterling, Illinois, and a veterinary surgeon in the United States service; Aaron R., born May 27, 1859, married and residing in Springfield township; Emma Malinda, born April 25, 1854, wife of Peter A. Grover. The deceased were: Sarah, born August 11, 1851, and died March 15, 1858; Anna, born December 22, 1865, died September 1, 1866; and Henry R., born September 9, 1856, died October 22, 1876. After his marriage Henry T. settled in Springfield township and has resided at his present home since 1854. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife of the German reformed. He was elected county auditor in 1861 and served three years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1856 and has served in that capacity ever since. He owns a farm, hotel, and store property at Fairmount, in Springfield township, where he resides, and he is also interested in the insurance business. He is a tanner by trade and has been engaged in the mercantile business in Bucks county for thirty-five years.

THE WEIERBACH FAMILY are among the oldest settlers of Springfield township. They are of German lineage. The land on which they have lived for several generations was deeded in 1754 to Nicholas Weierbach by Conrad Riezley, who

obtained it from the Penns. To this Nicholas added several other tracts, making him a large farm. He died on the old homestead, which is now owned by Aaron Kramer, and which with nearly two hundred acres of land he bequeathed to his son Isaac, who was the great-grandfather of Zeno and Josiah. Isaac Weierbach, born April 10th, 1730, died March 11th, 1805. He was married to Anna Frey, who was born February 24, 1741, and died January 15, 1838. John Henry, son of Isaac, was born there September 17, 1779; lived on the place of his birth until two years before his death. He died December 20, 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, when living with his son Daniel on a farm near by. He, like the others of the family, was prominent in the affairs of that part of the county. He held many township offices, and was a colonel in the state militia. His wife was a Johnson, and died seven years before her husband. They had twelve children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Joseph, in Haycock, now over eighty-two years old; David, in Northampton county; Mary, wife of Monroe Housekeeper, of Sellersville, and Daniel and Adam, in this township.

JOSIAH WEIERBACH, farmer, P. O. Pleasant Valley, Pa., is a great-great-grandson of the Nicholas mentioned, and grandson of Henry. His father, Jesse, was born in the old home in 1809, and on his marriage removed to the farm now owned by Josiah, known as the "Springfield central farm." The buildings which he erected there Josiah has added to and much improved. On this place Jesse Weierbach died in 1878, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a plain hardworking man who had the respect of his neighbors. His wife was Lovina, daughter of John Smith, of this township. She was born in 1822, and is now living with her son Josiah. Her father lived with her until his death in 1887, in his ninetieth year. They had three children, a daughter, Lovina, who died young, Claytus, living on a farm adjoining, and Josiah, who was born May 18, 1846. He has always lived on his birthplace, which he inherited from his father. On March 23, 1871, he was married to Amelia, daughter of Levi Frey, of this township. She was born December 13, 1850. They have had nine children, viz.: Welton, Amanda Rosa, and Laura May, deceased; and Ida A., Addie E., Harry W., John Anthony, Cora Effie and Lillie Amelia, living. Mr. Weierbach has been township auditor, and is now serving his second term as school director, and has been treasurer of Pleasant Valley Dairymen's association. He and his wife are members of the Springfield German Reformed church, of which for three years he was a deacon. He is a good representative of this old family.

ZENO W. WEIERBACH, farmer, P. O. Pleasant Valley, Pa., is a son of Adam, who was born on the old homestead in 1817, and after his marriage removed to his present home. He has been a farmer all his life. He has been school director and has taken an active interest in educational and church matters, and is noted for his liberal giving for those objects. His wife was Eliza Weierbach, a distant relative. She died in 1872, aged fifty-one. They had nine children, of whom three are deceased, viz.: Sarah, Maria and Teliza; the living are Emma, wife of Rev. J. J. Rosch, of Cohocton, N. Y.; Sabina, wife of Lewellyn Kuichel, teacher in Coopersburg, Pa.; Ralph W., in Lancaster; William, in Quakertown; Albert, in Lebanon county, and Zeno W., who was next to Emma, and was born July 15, 1845, on the farm where his father is living. When twenty-one years old he began teaching, which he followed five terms. In 1876 he began farming where he now lives, and where he has erected a house and buildings superior to those usually found on the farm. He was married May 13, 1876, to Olivia, daughter of Joseph Moyer, of this township. She was born May 2, 1847. They have had five children, of whom two, Donatus and Calvin, are deceased, and Xerxes, Telephes, and Gwinnett are living. Mr. Weierbach has held several township offices and has been assessor for five years. He is a member of Coopersburg Lodge, No. 469, A. Y. M., and of R. A. Chapter, No. 203, of Allentown. He is a member of the Springfield German Reformed church, and his wife of the Mennonite church, and he is regarded as a leading man in the community. In politics he is a democrat.

CHAPTER XLVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TINICUM.

JESSE L. ALLEM, farmer, P. O. Ottsville. His great-grandfather, Jacob Allem, emigrated from Germany, settled in Haycock township, and was married a year afterward. His oldest son, also named Jacob, when but 18 years old enlisted in the revolutionary army, serving until the close of the war. He settled in Bedminster township, where he died. He married an Ott. Their six children were all boys. The only one now living is William, in Bedminster township, and now in his 75th year. Jesse, the father of our subject, was born December 29, 1800, and died December 24, 1875. He was a farmer and lived in Bedminster township. He was a prominent member of the Tohickon Lutheran church, of which he was deacon. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Loux, who died in 1856, aged 53. His second wife was Mrs. Anna Maria Huntsberger, who had also been a Loux. The first wife had eleven children: Lucinda, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jacob and Josiah, deceased; Anna Maria, wife of Jesse Fluck, in Solebury township; Lavina, wife of Joseph Fly, of Bedminster; Leanna, wife of Samuel B. Schisler, of Plumstead; Levi, in this township; John, in Hiawatha, Kan.; and Jesse L. The second wife had two children: Ida, living in Kansas, and Abbie (deceased). Jesse L. Allem was born December 28, 1848. He attended the Carversville Normal school, and afterwards followed teaching for thirteen years. The third year after his marriage he moved to Pennsburg, Montgomery county, whence he came to the place where he now lives, which had been the property of his wife's father about forty years, and which was her birth-place. She is Susannah, daughter of Samuel S. T. Hillpot, and was born July 19, 1850. They have two children: Eva Miriam and David Oswin. Mr. and Mrs. Allem are members of the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church, of which he is deacon. He is a member of the Consistory, and has been twenty years connected with the Sabbath school as teacher and superintendent.

ANDREW J. BEAN, boot and shoe manufacturer, P. O. Ottsville, is a grandson of Moses Bean, who was a farmer in Nockamixon, where he died over sixty years ago. His son Henry was born in Richland in 1815, and died in May, 1881. He was a shoemaker, and subsequently a manufacturer. He was a sober, industrious, and intelligent man, who acquired a competence by his own exertions. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of John C. Hager, of Nockamixon township. She was born in 1814, and died in 1857. Their children were Leanna and Alfred (deceased), Mary, Henry, Emeline, Wilson B., Catherine, Julia Ann and Andrew J. Mr. Bean's second wife was Sarah, daughter of Henry Fretz. She died in April, 1878, leaving three children: Charles Harvey, Erwin and Reuben. Our subject, Andrew J., was born March 28, 1846. He learned his father's trade, which failing health compelled him to give up for a time. On his marriage he started to manufacture on his own account, combining farming with it. He has built up a good trade, and now employs ten hands. January 4, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Levi Trauger, of Durham township. She was born in 1839. They have had five children. Two are deceased: Laura and Bloomy. The survivors are L. Warren, Katie N. and Sue E. Mr. Bean is member of Peace and Union lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., of Riegelsville, in which he has passed all

the chairs. He and his wife are members of the Nockamixon Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

ISAIAH BISSEY, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, was born in the place where he has always lived. His father, Jacob Bissey, also lived here. He was born July 28, 1768, and died in April, 1833. He was a weaver as well as a farmer, and was an industrious man, highly spoken of by those who remember him. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was Mary Weisel, who was born August 19, 1780, and died October 15, 1872. Their children were Susanna, Catherine, Isaiah, Amos, Julian, Jonas, Elias, Mahlon, Charlotte and Silas. Those living are Charlotte, wife of Bauer Nonamaker, of Plumstead township; and Isaiah, who was born March 1, 1812. The others are deceased. Isaiah married Lidy, daughter of Michael Walter, who was born in Bedminster township. She died leaving three children: Hannah, widow of Jacob Long, in Doylestown; Rachel, wife of Josiah Worman, living with her father; and Catherine, also at home. Mr. Bissey married for his second wife the widow of Moses Fox, who had been a Miss Mills. To this union two children were born: Isabella, who died in infancy; and Emma, wife of Isaac R. Lear, of Plumstead. Mr. Bissey, by industry and careful habits, has acquired a well-earned competence and the esteem of his fellow-men.

ENGELHART BRIGHT, hotel proprietor, P. O. Erwinna, is a descendant of an old German family. A Bible in his possession, printed in 1743, contains a record that Johannes Brecht (as the name was then spelled) was born May 17, 1699, and his wife Margaretha December 28, 1704. They settled in Haycock township, where John, grandfather of Engelhart, was born and died. His wife was a Benner. Their son Jacob was the only one of the family who stayed in Pennsylvania. He was a teacher until about seven years before his death, which occurred when he was 65 years old. He stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, who often employed him to settle intricate business matters. He was three times married. His first wife had one child, who is deceased. His second wife left three children: Sophia, Lavina and Nancy. The third wife, Catherine Tyson, had nine children: Samuel, Jacob, Josiah, George, Jackson, Edwin, Elizabeth, Lydia Ann and Engelhart, who was born August 19, 1831. He was reared to farming, and after his marriage bought a farm in Springfield township, where he lived for twenty-seven years, when he rented the hotel in Headquarters. In 1854 he married Catherine Slifer, who was born in May, 1842. Their children are Mary Ellen, deceased, who was wife of Newton Shank; Sarah Clementina, wife of Aaron Shive, of Richland township; Annie Melinda, wife of Howard Cressman, of Quakertown; Ida Louisa, living with her parents; Albert, married to Mary Ellen Eichlin, in this township; Clinton, in Riegelsville; William Grant, who makes his home with his parents; Jacob Elmer, in Springfield township; and John Harvey, at home. Mr. Bright is a member of the Mennonite church, and is regarded as a substantial citizen.

ALEXANDER BURGSTRESSER, farmer, P. O. Erwinna, is a grandson of John Burgstresser, who lived and died in this township in 1812, and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His son, George, the father of Alexander, was a carpenter by trade, and later bought the farm now owned by his son Samuel. He died near Headquarters. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and had in a great degree the confidence of his neighbors, who entrusted him with the settlement of many estates. He was a member of the Reformed church of Nockamixon. He married Hannah Ruth, by whom he had thirteen children. Those now living are: Elizabeth, Anna, Hannah, Joshua, Samuel, Joseph, George, Jonas and Alexander, who was born September 8, 1822. On his marriage he rented the place where he now lives, which he afterward bought. December 2, 1845, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Derr) Knecht. She was born in New Jersey May 12, 1827. They have had three children: Jacob, George W. and Noah (deceased). Mr. Burgstresser has been school director and collector of school taxes. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

JAMES W. CARVER, hotel proprietor, P. O. Uhlertown. The ancestors of this gentleman came from England with Penn in 1682. James Carver, the father of James W., was born in this county and was for many years a constable in Nockamixon township. He was a boatman and was drowned in the Delaware in 1837, when but 40 years of age. His wife, Margaret Snyder, a native of this township, was of German descent. They had one son, James W. After the death of Mr. Carver she married Thomas Purdy, by whom she had one son, who died in 1887. She died in 1880, when she was 81 years old. James W. Carver was born October 3, 1836, in Nockamixon township. He followed teaching for twelve years, boating on the Delaware and Lehigh canal in the summers. After his marriage he farmed for several years in this township, when he went to Headquarters and kept hotel there for two years, and was two years in the legislature. In 1877 he removed to his present place in the hotel at the end of the Frenchtown bridge. January 26, 1862, he married Adeline, daughter of John Rufe, of this township, who died in October, 1872, leaving four children: Maggie, who died when 18 years old; Herman and Minnie, living with their father, and Ella, who died in infancy. On September 25, 1873, Mr. Carver married Mary, daughter of Franklin Laubenstein, of this township. She was born in October, 1853. They had six children: James, who died in infancy; and Addie, Harry, Clara, Minnie and Mamie, who live with their parents. Mr. Carver has filled many of the township offices, and was for five years justice of the peace, giving up that position when elected to the legislature in 1874. In 1876 he was again elected, serving four years. Since that time he has served continuously as school director. He is a member of Lodge No. 245, A. Y. M., of Doylestown; Tinicum Tribe, No. 168, I. O. R. M., Home Lodge, No. 195, K. of P., of New Jersey; and has represented the two latter bodies in the Grand Lodge. He is a stirring, energetic man, and has much influence in his township.

JACOB E. FRANKENFIELD, farmer, P. O. Erwinna, is a grandson of Michael Frankenfield, whose parents were residents of Springfield township. He was a resident of Nockamixon township, but later returned to Springfield, where he died. His son, also named Michael, was born in Nockamixon township February 25, 1809, and died January 9, 1859. He bought a farm, part of which Jacob now owns, and lived on it until his death. He was a straightforward, honest man, of strong convictions, and never feared to express his opinions. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Jacob Barron, of Springfield township, where she was born March 20, 1807. She died August 23, 1870. They had eight children: Abraham, Ezra, Henry, Aaron, Michael, Elizabeth R., Clinton and Jacob E., who was the second son and was born January 27, 1835. After his father's death he and his brother Ezra bought the home farm, which they owned jointly for thirteen years, when they divided it. On December 8, 1860, Mr. Frankenfield married Mary Ellen, daughter of William and Rebecca (Hillpot) Heaney. She was born November 24, 1835. Her father died on October 11, 1839, and her mother was again married to Samuel Yost, who died in 1873. She is now 87 years old. Mr. Frankenfield and wife are members of the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church, of which he has been for several years an elder.

EFFINGER F. HILLEGAS, merchant, P. O. Point Pleasant, is of German descent. His grandfather was a resident of Montgomery county, where his son, George W., was born in 1816. The latter was the senior member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Hillegas, Drake, Bechtel & Co., of Philadelphia. Later he engaged in real estate operations, building blocks of houses in various parts of that city. He subsequently became proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, on Third street, retiring a few years before his death, which occurred May 14, 1881. He had an inventive talent, and patented many useful articles. He married Sarah Ann Fisher, of Montgomery county, who is now living in Philadelphia. They had two children, Effinger F. and Leonore, wife of James Van Buskirk, M.D., of Philadelphia. Effinger F. was born

in Philadelphia, January 6, 1850, and became a book-keeper, being for eighteen years in the employ of Michael Uhler, of Uhlertown. May 28, 1874, he married Emma Annie, daughter of M. Uhler. She was born in Uhlerville, Northampton county. They had one son, M. Uhler, who died in infancy. While with Mr. Uhler, he and his brother-in-law had a line of boats carrying coal between Mauch Chunk and New York, which he gave up in April, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in manufacturing lime, and dealing in flour, feed, hay, straw, coal, wood, plaster and fertilizers at Point Pleasant. Mr. Hillegas is a member of Tinicum Tribe, No. 168, I. O. R. M. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been trustee. He bears the repute of an honorable merchant and good citizen. In politics he is republican.

ISAAC HILLPOT, farmer, P. O. Erwinna, is the youngest son of Frederick, and a grandson of the revolutionary soldier, George Adam Hillpot. He was one of the best known, most respected and influential citizens of the township. Born in 1774 Frederick was married to Susannah Stem, who died in April, 1857. They had nine children: Elizabeth, married Abraham Lear, and died in 1886; Peter, born in 1805; Samuel, born in 1807, died in December, 1879; Mary, widow of John Calfe, living in this township; Jonas S., also in this township; Frederick S., in Nockamixon township; Catherine, who died in 1837; Sarah, also deceased, married M. C. Lear; and Isaac, who was born February 28, 1819. He farmed for his father thirteen years after his marriage, when he bought the place. September 18, 1842, he was married to Anna, daughter of George Burgstresser. She was born January 11, 1819. They have three children: Maria, born April 17, 1844, wife of Aaron Frankenfield, of this township; Reuben, born March 31, 1847, married to Mary Ann Rittenhouse, and lives in Frenchtown, N. J.; and Amos, born February 28, 1852, living with his parents. Mr. Hillpot bought the original tract taken up by his grandfather, and yet owns a part of it. He is a good representative citizen of the township, has been jury commissioner for three years, deacon of the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church for eighteen years and a trustee for nine years.

JOHN F. HILLPOT, farmer, P. O. Erwinna. The grandfather of this gentleman came from Durham township, and settled on the farm now owned by Isaac Hillpot. He was a revolutionary soldier, and died shortly after the close of the war. His son John, father of John F., was born, lived and died in this township. He was an honest, industrious man, and for several years a deacon in the Lutheran church of Upper Tinicum. His wife was Mary, daughter of Michael Frederick, of Rockhill township. Their children were: Catherine, Elizabeth, Henry, Aaron, Angeline, Michael, Veronica, Mary Ann, and John F., who was born January 21, 1837. He worked for his father until after his marriage, after which he rented until 1873, when he moved to the place where he now lives. On December 30, 1862, he married Mary M., daughter of William F. Wyker, of this township. She was born July 26, 1845. They had one child, Alice, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hillpot are members of the Tinicum Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was for six years a deacon.

LEWIS HILLPOT, farmer, Erwinna P. O., is a son of Peter Hillpot, who is a son of Frederick, who was the youngest son of the old revolutionary soldier, George Adam Hillpot. Frederick was born in 1774, and died in 1858, when within seven days of completing his 84th year. He was a weaver and farmer, and owned the place now occupied by his son Isaac. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Susannah Stem, who was born in 1783, and died in 1857. Their children were: Elizabeth, Samuel, Catherine and Sarah, deceased; Mary Magdalena, Jonas and Isaac, living in this township; Frederick, in Nockamixon township, and Peter, father of Lewis, with whom he is living. Peter was born February 22, 1805, and on his marriage removed to Nockamixon township, where he stayed for seven years, then buying the place which has been his home for fifty-one years. In 1829 he was

married to Annie Fretz, who was born July 6, 1802, and is now in her 86th year. Their children were : Susannah, who is the wife of John Wildonger, and has six children ; Mary Ann, wife of Reading Rufe, of Nockamixon township ; and Lewis, who was the only son. He has always been a farmer, and is a plain, industrious man, of unblemished character and excellent standing in the community. He is unmarried, and like his ancestors for generations past is a member of the Lower Tinicum Lutheran church. He served in the civil war in 1862-3.

MAHLON C. LEAR, insurance manager, P. O. Erwinna, is a grandson of Joseph Lear, whose father came from Germany. Joseph Lear was born here, and was an expert gunsmith, and a noted marksman. He owned a farm and saw-mill near Erwinna. He married Sarah Garis, by whom he had eight children, all now deceased. Their son Joseph, father of Mahlon C., was born in Tinicum, March 4, 1793, and died August 7, 1870. He was a carpenter, and bought a farm near Erwinna, on which he died. He was a prominent man, and was one of the committee who built the Alexandria Delaware bridge, and was long a director in the company. His wife Sarah, daughter of Henry Calfe, was born in this township March 12, 1796, and died January 9, 1882. Their children were : Annie (deceased), Amos, Isaac, Wilson, and Mahlon C., who was the oldest, and was born October 31, 1820. He followed carpentering fifteen years, and for fifteen years was a merchant at Erwinna. He then farmed four years, when he re-engaged in carpentering and contracting. In 1870 he was elected manager of the Line Lexington Fire Insurance company, and has been re-elected successively ever since. September 6, 1846, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Rufe, of this township. She was born May 15, 1827. They have had ten children : Emeline, Sarah Ann, Francis, William H., Ann Elizabeth and an infant, all deceased. Those living are : Mary, Ellen and Ida, who make their home with their parents ; Asher, in Solebury township ; and Irving in South Amboy, N. J. Mr. Lear has held the office of school director for twenty-five years, and for sixteen years was secretary of the board. He is a member of Tinicum Tribe, No. 168, I. O. R. M., and for seven years was director of the Bridge company, succeeding his father. He and his wife are members of the Tinicum Lutheran church, of which he was one of the building committee. He was a deacon of this church for eighteen years, and an elder four years.

SAMUEL H. LEAR, farmer, P. O. Ottsville, is a grandson of Joseph Lear, whose father came from Germany. Joseph was a noted gunmaker and marksman. He owned a farm and saw-mill near Erwinna in this township. His wife was Sarah Garis. They and their eight children are all deceased. Their son, George, was the father of Samuel H. He was a carpenter and farmer, and died in 1865, aged 72. He was a great reader, an industrious, sober and upright man, and accumulated a handsome property. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of George Adam Hillpot, of this township. Their children were : John H., Joseph and Sarah, deceased ; Susan and Lydia, both of whom married Charles B. Yost, and both of whom are dead ; Eliza, wife of William Frankenfield, of Springfield township ; Selina, wife of Abraham Frankenfield, of this township ; Jonas, living in Tinicum ; and Samuel H., who was born March 27, 1825. He worked as a carpenter for twelve years, after which he bought his present home. He has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of George Swope. She was born in 1826 and died in 1866, leaving three children. The second wife was Magdalena, daughter of Martin Fretz, of Bedminster township. She was born August 25, 1833, and died May 1, 1875, leaving two children. The children of the first wife are : Eliza, wife of Joseph Hockman, of Tinicum ; Israel, who farms his father's place ; and Tobias, who is in Williamsport, Pa. The children of the second marriage are : Martha, who keeps house for her father and Abraham, who is a mason. Mr. Lear is a member of Lower Tinicum Lutheran church and is one of the substantial citizens of the township. His success in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

HOWELL MCENTIRE, merchant, P. O. Erwinna, is a son of William McIntyre, the oldest person now living in this township. His grandparents were Robert and Rebecca McIntyre, the former a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and of Scotch-Irish parentage. He came to this county and died on a farm which he owned, in April, 1828, aged 62 years. Rebecca McIntyre died in 1842, aged 72. They had a numerous family, of whom but two are now living: Eve, widow of Moses Weaver, in Frenchtown, N. J., and William, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on November 17, 1798. He was seven years old when his parents came to this county. Four years after his father's death he bought the homestead, on which he lived until 1857, when he built the house where he now lives. March 11, 1871, William McIntyre married Ann Marshall, who was born February 9, 1805, and died March 23, 1864. They had three children: one who died in infancy; Mary Jane, who is unmarried, and keeps house for her father; and Howell. William McIntyre is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the township, and is in full possession of his faculties. His son, Howell, was born in June, 1842. He followed teaching for four years. In 1866 he bought an interest in the store in Erwinna, of which he is now sole proprietor. In 1877 he married Lucinda, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca George, of this township, where she was born in 1844. They had two children: Annie, and one who died in infancy. On January 1, 1886, Mr. McIntyre was appointed postmaster of Erwinna. He is an honest, conscientious merchant.

JOHN H. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a grandson of Solomon Mills, a farmer of Haycock township, who afterward removed to Durham, where he was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree. His wife was Catherine Deemer. None of their children are now living. Solomon, father of John H., was born in Durham township in 1802. His father died when he was quite young, and in 1812, when less than ten years old, he, with his mother, threshed over three hundred bushels of buckwheat. He bought a farm in this township, where he lived until his death in 1861. He was industrious, and was especially noted for keeping fine stock. His wife was Sypra Regina Hillpot, a native of this township, who died a year before her husband, aged 58. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living: John H., Solomon Charles, Samuel P., Catherine Ann, Barbara Regina, Mary Jane and Sypra Ann. Our subject was born April 5, 1835. A couple of years before his father died he rented the home farm, afterward buying it from the estate. On January 8, 1865, he married Sarah Maria, daughter of Anthony Haney. She was born in this township in 1845. They have five children: Alice, a teacher; Belle, Carrie, Hiram and Roger, all making their home with their parents. Mr. Mills takes an active interest in politics, but never aspired to office. He is an industrious, plain, blunt and outspoken man. In politics he is a democrat.

THOMAS S. MOOD, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a grandson of John Mood, who was of German extraction and came from Lehigh county. He died about 1843, aged 85 years. His wife, who was a Miss Klinker, died before him. He had a numerous family. His son Enos, father of Thomas S., was born on the home in this township, which he bought after his father's death. He died at Red Hill about eight years ago. He was a plain, hard-working man and a member of the Reformed church at Nockamixon. His wife was Anna Sumstone. Mr. and Mrs. Mood had seven children: Uriah (deceased), Samuel, Newberry, Clinton, Catherine, Anna and Thomas S. The latter was reared to farming, which, with the exception of three years spent on the canal, has been his life-long occupation. For the past twenty-six years he has lived on the same place near Point Pleasant. In December, 1860, he married Sophia, daughter of John N. Solliday. She died in February, 1878, leaving two children: John Edward, who died in 1885, aged 22 years, and Anna, who lives with her father. Mr. Mood was again married to Catherine Tettemer, a native of this township. He is a member of the Tinicum Re-

formed church, of which he has been trustee. He is an upright man, respected by the people who know him.

HENRY F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Bedminster, is a grandson of Henry Myers, a native of Plumstead township and whose father came from Germany. Henry died forty-three years ago. His wife, Elizabeth Fretz, died in 1865. Of their children Henry F. and John F. live in Plumstead, and Reuben F., William F., Joseph F., Barbara, Catherine and Annie are deceased. The father of Henry F. was Joseph F. He was born in 1812 and died May 12, 1882. He was a mason by trade. In 1845 he removed to the farm in Bedminster township, now owned by his son, Aaron F., where he died. His wife was Barbara, a daughter of Abraham Fretz, of Bedminster township. She died January 8, 1885, in her seventy-second year. Their children were: Enos F., Mahlon F., Mary Ann, Susannah and an infant daughter, deceased; Aaron F. and Abraham F. in Bedminster township, and Henry F., who was born February 24, 1839. After his marriage he began farming in Bedminster township, removing in 1866 to the place where he now lives. October 3, 1863, he was married to Emma Selina, daughter of Philip R. Harpel. She was born September 23, 1837, and died April 4, 1886. They have five children: Livera, Erwin, Annie Barbara, Edgar and Emma Nora, all of whom live with their father. Mr. Myers is a well-known citizen, of excellent character and standing. He is a member of Plumstead lodge, No. 678, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and he and his elder children are members of the Lower Tincum Lutheran church.

HENRY H. RANDT, miller, P. O. Pipersville, is a son of John Randt, who came from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, in August, 1857. He bought a farm in Haycock township, where he died March 10, 1882, aged 61. He was a very industrious man, of excellent character and habits and was a deacon in the Keller Lutheran church. He was married in Germany to Charlotte Honzen, who is living with her daughter in Bethlehem, aged 55. Their children were: Sophia, who is the wife of Reuben Jenney, living in Bethlehem; Levi, married to Nora Weaver, living in Springfield township, and Henry H., who was the oldest and was born in Bedminster township March 4, 1858. Until he was 20 years old he worked on farms, then two years in a saw-mill, after which he went into milling, which he has followed ever since. In May, 1886, he bought the mill on the Tohickon which had long been known as the "Myers mill." December 3, 1881, he was married to Pernice, daughter of Jacob Sassaman, of Springfield township. She was born in 1861. They have two children: Albert and John. Mr. Randt is known as an honest, thorough-going young man of unimpeachable character. He is a member of the Keller Lutheran church and his wife of the Reformed church of the same place.

WILLIAM A. RIDGE, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant. The great-grandfather of this gentleman came from England and settled in Bensalem township, where his son William was born. The latter bought the farm and built the stone house on the banks of the Delaware, which is now the home of his grandson, William A. Ridge. His wife, Catherine, was a daughter of Edward Marshall, who made the historical "walk." She was a native of this township. They had six sons and five daughters, all now deceased. Their youngest son, Moses, father of William A., was born in this house December 2, 1782, and died July 22, 1860. He was a carpenter and farmer and inherited the family homestead. He also owned other property, which he divided among his children. His wife was Sarah McFarland, of Scottish ancestry, who died October 21, 1846, aged 60 years. They had seven children: Catherine, Rebecca, Edward (deceased), Sarah Ann, Thomas (deceased), James and William A., who was born October 6, 1826. After his father's death he took a part of the family property on the ridge. His father's brothers, William, Thomas and Edward, owned the homestead, but they all died and his father purchased it. On the death of the latter William bought it from the estate and has owned it over forty years. He has never married, but with his sisters, Catherine and Rebecca, lives comfortably in the old home.

ELIAS SHULL, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a son of Peter and Catherine (Strouse) Shull. The former was born in Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, in 1789, and died in 1861. His wife was born in 1797 and died July, 1859. He came to this county when a boy and lived with Philip Gruver. In 1828 he built and removed to the house in which he died and in which his sons, Elias and Joseph, now live. He was a deacon of the Tinicum Reformed church. His children were: Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth, Catherine, Peter, Tobias, Jacob, Elias and Joseph. Elias was born September 23, 1822, in the old house which formerly stood on the farm and has all his life been a farmer. His brother Joseph, who also lives in the old house, was born December 31, 1829. He is also a farmer. They live together, their sister Catherine keeping house for them. The family are highly respectable, industrious and upright people and are respected accordingly.

JOHN O. SNYDER, merchant, P. O. Ottsville, belongs to a family that has for many generations been identified with Bucks county. His great-grandfather, Michael, was a native of this township and a blacksmith by trade. His son, John, was a blacksmith and farmer, and recently died in Bedminster township, in his eighty-second year. His wife, Catherine Crouthamel, died twenty-two years ago. They had nine children, of whom eight are living. Their son, Reading, lives in Bedminster township, and is a member of the Keller Reformed church, of which he has been a deacon. His wife is Mary Overholt. They have had twelve children: Catherine, wife of Levi Hockman, of Bedminster; Elizabeth, Reed, Reuben, and Irving, with their parents; William, Samuel, Alexander, Sabilla, Mary and Sarah, deceased; and John O., who was the oldest and was born April 14, 1851. When twenty-two years old he learned the trade of a mason, which he left in 1875; was two years a merchant, in Haycock township; worked at his trade again for a year, then bought his present store at Red Hill. May 23, 1874, he was married to Malinda, daughter of Jacob Hockman. She was born May 7, 1856, and died January 24, 1887, leaving two children, Nora and Lottie. Mr. Snyder has been for the past six years postmaster of Ottsville, and is a member of the Keller Reformed church. He is a bright example of what can be accomplished by industry, honesty and pluck. Starting poor he has made for himself a good business and the name of an honorable merchant.

RALPH STOVER, retired, P. O. Point Pleasant. The ancestors of this gentleman came from Rhenish Germany, on the invitation of the great Founder, at the time of the religious troubles there, in the beginning of the 18th century. Henry Stover settled on a farm in Bedminster township, on part of which Bedminsterville now stands. He had four sons: Ralph, Ulrich, Jacob, and Henry. The latter retained the homestead; Jacob bought the mill property on Tohickon creek, near Pipersville, which is still owned by his son, Samuel, over eighty years of age; and Ulrich bought the mill property on Tohickon creek, in Haycock township, and his descendants still own it. Ralph was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He bought a farm of three hundred acres on the Tohickon, where the Easton road crosses that stream, where he died in 1811, aged fifty-two. He was a prominent and influential citizen, was a justice of the peace for many years, and represented the county in the legislature. His oldest son, Abraham F., was born on the Bedminster farm in 1786, and in 1833 sold his share of the homestead property, and removed to Fauquier county, Va., where he died in 1854. He was justice of the peace, a surveyor, and was twice elected to the Pennsylvania legislature. He married Rachel Fretz, who was born in 1787, and died in 1870. They had three sons who lived to maturity: Charles and Albert, both of whom died in Virginia, and Ralph, who was born September 28, 1811. He went to Virginia with his parents, and in 1841 returned to Bucks county. He bought from his wife's father the house in which he now lives and the mill and farm adjoining. In October, 1838, he married Eliza, daughter of Henry S. and Barbara Stover. She was born in

1815. They have had twelve children. Those deceased are: John Henry, a Union soldier, who was wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., in 1864, and died in Washington; and Emeline, Rachel and Horace, who died young. Those living are: Robert C. and Mary G. (wife of Charles E. Keyser), both in Virginia; Eliza B., wife of F. W. Troemner; Ella, wife of John B. Lequear, in Germantown; Adelaide, wife of A. L. Thomson, living at Avon, N. Y.; R. Chester, married and living in his father's house; Annie, wife of Albert Stover, of Kintnersville; and Albert, married and living in his father's house in Point Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Stover have nineteen grandchildren living. He has passed a busy and successful life. He was one of the projectors of the Delaware river bridge at Point Pleasant, and also of the Danborough and Point Pleasant turnpike. He and his wife are members of the Point Pleasant church.

JACOB STOVER, flour merchant, P. O. Erwinna, is a great-grandson of an emigrant from Rhenish Germany, who settled near Skipback, Montgomery county. His son, Jacob, joined the revolutionary army when quite young, driving a four-horse team belonging to his father, with stores for General Sullivan. He stayed until the close of the war. After his marriage he settled on the farm in Plumstead township, where he died, in the house now owned by his son Samuel, near the mill which he built. He was twice married. His second wife, Catherine, was the mother of Henry S. Stover, who was born October 17, 1786, and died in the house now occupied by his son, Jordan II., in 1873. He was a miller by trade, and built the grist and saw-mill at Point Pleasant, now owned by Ralph Stover. In 1831 he bought a property with mill site at Erwinna, from Thomas G. Kennedy, which property was formerly owned by William Erwin, Esq. The following year he moved with his family upon the property, and erected extensive flour and saw-mills upon the same. He was an enterprising man and good manager, and accumulated a handsome property, which he divided between his four sons. He married Barbara, daughter of Isaac Stout, of Williams township, Northampton county. She died in 1862, aged 73. Their children were: Salome (deceased), Ann (Mrs. Philip K. Fretz), Eliza (Mrs. Ralph Stover), Catherine (Mrs. John L. Jones), Emeline (Mrs. Dr. Isaac Stewart), and Jacob, Isaac, Henry, and Jordan H. Jacob is the eldest son, and was born at Point Pleasant, October 14, 1817. When very young he was taken into his father's business, staying with him until he was thirty-three years of age, when he with his brother Isaac rented the saw-mill of their father, and engaged extensively in supplying hard wood lumber for the California trade. In 1860 he went on his farm, but four years later again went into the lumber business with his brother, continuing in the same until 1879. In 1886 he bought from his brothers, Henry and Jordan II., "The Erwinna flour mills," which were built by Henry S. Stover, their father, at which place he is now carrying on an extensive business in the manufacturing of flour and feed. In June, 1854, he married Mary E., daughter of Hugh and Matilda Capner, of Flemington, N. J. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Hugh C., the eldest son, a graduate of Yale college, in the department of law, and now a practising lawyer of Philadelphia. John J., the other son, is now attending academical studies at Philadelphia. Like his father, Jacob Stover is an enterprising man. He is a heavy stockholder in the Alexandria Delaware Bridge company, and is its present president. He is recognized as one of the leading men in this part of the county.

ISAAC S. STOVER, lumberman, P. O. Erwinna, is the second son of Henry S. Stover. He was born at Point Pleasant, March 1, 1820, and became a miller. He was with his father until he and his brother Jacob rented the saw-mill, and for a short time was also engaged in milling. On the retirement of Jacob in 1860 he carried on the business alone for four years, when he again formed a partnership with Jacob, which continued until 1879, since which date he has been alone. His wife, Ellen A. Capner, is a sister of his brother Jacob's wife. She was born March 19,

1827. They have had six children: Henry C., now living in Virginia; Charles (deceased), and George C., Louis C., Eleanor M. and I. Francis, who live with their parents. Mr. Stover has been successful in business, devoting himself to it with energy and perseverance. His whole life has been passed in Tinicum township, where he is much respected. He and his wife and family are members of the Presbyterian church, at Frenchtown, N. J.

JORDAN H. STOVER, farmer, P. O. Erwinna, is the youngest son of Henry S. Stover, and was born May 1, 1833, in the old homestead, which has been his life-long home. He learned the miller's trade in his father's mill, and carried on that business until 1886, at the same time cultivating a small farm attached to the homestead. He was educated in Freeland seminary, at Perkiomen, Montgomery county. In 1869 he bought an interest in his father's mill. He remodelled and partially rebuilt the old home, making it an elegant and commodious residence. June 17, 1858, he married Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Pickel, of Hunterdon county, N. J. She was born June 30, 1838. They have three children: Hannah P., the wife of J. C. Lambrite, of Doylestown; Edward C., married to Elizabeth Coane, living in Trenton, N. J.; and Lizzie P., who lives with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stover are members of the Presbyterian church at Frenchtown, N. J., of which he is a trustee. He has always been an active, enterprising business man, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

LEWIS STOVER, lawyer, 522 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is a son of Jacob, brother of Henry, who was the father of Jacob Stover, before mentioned. The father of Lewis was a farmer in Nockamixon township, where he lived all of his life after his marriage, dying about fifteen years ago. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Jacob Treichler, of Springfield township. She died several years after her husband. They had seven children, of whom four now survive: Owen, who lives on the home farm; Albert, engaged in lumber business at Kintnersville; Clara, who lives with her brother Owen; and Lewis, who was born October 13, 1835. He finished his education at Princeton college, N. J., and studied law in Philadelphia, graduating from the law department of the Pennsylvania university, and since then has been continuously engaged in practice in Philadelphia. He engages in all branches of civil practice, but gives especial attention to the real estate department of law. He has a good reputation among the legal fraternity of the city.

ELIAS STROUSE, farmer, P. O. Ottsville, is a grandson of Henry and Ann Maria (Pyle) Strouse. The former was born in Nockamixon township, was a farmer, and died there in 1835, as did his wife, who was a native of Germany. Their son, Jacob, father of Elias, was born in 1790, and on his marriage in 1826 came to Tinicum, and bought the farm, where he died in 1874. He was a man of excellent character, and more than ordinary intelligence. From comparatively nothing he became well off, leaving a fine estate. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Samuel Herwick, of Springfield township. She died in 1881, in her eighty-second year. Their children were Hannah, widow of Peter Bean, living in Quakertown; Susanna, wife of Elias Gruver, of this township; Franie, wife of Tobias Mitman, in Quakertown; and Elias, who was the only son, and was born August 28, 1828. He lived on the home farm until fourteen years after his marriage, when he bought his present elegant home near Red Hill. October 3, 1850, he was married to Anna Mary, daughter of Henry Kruger, of Nockamixon. She was born in 1826. To their union nine children have been born, four of whom died young, and a daughter, Franie, after her marriage. The survivors are Amanda, wife of Clinton S. Lerch, of this township; Reed C., married to Jennie Jeffries, and living in Quakertown; Annie, wife of George W. Lerch, of Bedminster; and Jacob M., who lives with his parents. Mr. Strouse is a prominent citizen, and has held several offices in the township. He and his wife are members of the Nockamixon church, of which he was for several years deacon.

TOBIAS SWOPE, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a son of George Swope, who was born in this township about 1796, and died in 1862. He was a man of great industry, and of excellent character, and was a member of the Tinicum Lutheran church. His wife was Mary Magdalena Maust. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and was a good wife and mother. She died in 1876, aged 81. Their children were Tobias, Mary, Susanna, Elizabeth, Catherine, Peter and George M., who was born in January, 1831, and in 1857 married Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob Kilmer, of this township. They have had ten children: Clayton, Mary, Jacob, Samuel, Alfred, Sarah, Emma, Rosa, Minna, and Tobias (deceased). George M. Swope has been for twelve years an elder and member of the Tinicum Lutheran church. Tobias Swope, oldest son of George and Mary Magdalena Swope, was born July 7, 1819. He has always been a farmer, and three years before his father's death rented the home farm, which he subsequently bought from the estate. He was one of the projectors and builders of the Tinicum Co-operative Dairymen's association creamery, and is the treasurer and superintendent, having sole charge of the creamery. He is a member of the Tinicum Lutheran church, and is a man whose word can always be relied on. He is not married, and makes his home with his brother, George M.

MICHAEL UHLER, merchant, P. O. Uhlerstown. The ancestors of this gentleman were for several generations residents of Northampton county. His father, Jacob, was born there, and removed to Durham township, where he died when 42 years old. He was an enterprising man, and after building the stone house and barn on his farm in Durham, which are yet standing, he bought another farm in Northampton county, on which Uhlersville now stands. He was a prominent churchman, and one of the committee to build the Durham Lutheran and Reformed church, of which he was long a trustee. His wife was Margaret Messinger, of Northampton county, who survived her husband nearly 40 years. Their children were: Phebe (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Mary (deceased), Peter, who died at Easton, and was the founder of Uhlersville, where he had extensive interest; John, who is in the lime business at Easton; and Michael, who was born February 6, 1822, in Durham township. He was reared to mercantile pursuits, beginning for himself in a general store in Allentown, Pa., in 1843, where he remained six years. His store was burned out in 1849, entailing a heavy loss, after which he went to Uhlersville, and was for two years in the mercantile and lime business, having purchased thirty acres of the finest limestone property in Northampton county within one-half mile of Easton. Eight large kilns for the manufacture of lime were at once erected along the canal bank, whose annual output is 250,000 bushels. The lime is loaded in boats (about twenty of which are owned solely by Mr. Uhler), and farmers along the Delaware division, Morris, and Delaware and Raritan canals, as well as throughout the lower end of Bucks county and southern New Jersey, get their supply from the above kilns. In 1853 he came to Uhlerstown, then called Mexico, and was subsequently appointed postmaster of the place. He is engaged in general merchandising, dealing in coal, lime, lumber, hay, etc., and also in boat building; in fact, it may truthfully be said that Uhlerstown owes its existence and prosperity to Mr. Uhler, as upwards of one hundred men are kept busy the year round. In 1872 he built a grist-mill in the place, which is noted for the excellent quality of roller process flour and different brands of choice feed produced, and which is run both by water and steam power. August 16, 1847, he married Hannah S., daughter of John V. R. and Annie Hunter, of Allentown. She was born December 6, 1830. To their union four children have been born: Taylor Milton, now in Philadelphia; Emma Annie, wife of E. F. Hillegas, of Point Pleasant; Mary Margaret, widow of John Mayberry, living with her parents; and Michael Van Reed, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., in February, 1887, aged nearly 32. Mr. Uhler is a member of Peace and Union lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., of

Riegelsville ; of Tinicum Tribe, No. 168, I. O. R. M. He is trustee of the Frenchtown Union cemetery, and for the past twenty-five years has been a director of the Union National bank of Frenchtown. He is a member of the Upper Tinicum Lutheran church, and his wife of the Baptist church of Frenchtown. An enterprising, pushing man, Mr. Uhler's place in the community could hardly be filled by another, and his multifarious enterprises give employment to many men.

JOHN D. WALTER, merchant, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a grandson of Michael Walter, who died in Plumstead about fifty years ago, leaving a numerous family, of whom four are now living : John, father of Dr. J. B. Walter, of Solebury ; Tobias, living in Plumstead ; Elizabeth, living with her son, Dr. A. G. B. Hinkle, of Philadelphia ; and Mary, widow of Jordan Cope, also in Philadelphia. Ephraim, father of John B., was born in Plumstead in 1804, and died in this township in 1880. His wife was Elizabeth Detweiler, of Bedminster, who is now living, and is 78 years old. They had eight children : Rebecca (deceased), Lewis D. and Samuel, in Plumstead ; Catherine, wife of Henry Hinkle ; Hannah, George W. and Reuben D., in this township ; and John D., who was born April 25, 1838. He attended the Millersville Normal school, in Lancaster county, on leaving which he taught school for three years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pa. Vols., and was in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and at the latter place was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. While there his term expired, and he engaged in mercantile business at Point Pleasant. His present partner is his brother-in-law, Andrew Shaddinger, the firm being J. D. Walter & Co. November 2, 1865, he married Susanna Shaddinger, who was born November 16, 1844. They have three children : J. Willis, Ella and Charles A. Mr. Walter is a leading merchant and prominent citizen of the township. He and his wife and son, J. Willis, are members of the Point Pleasant Baptist church, of which he has been for many years deacon and trustee, and actively engaged as superintendent and teacher of its Sabbath school. He is also identified with the educational interests of his community, acting for a number of years as secretary of its school branch.

EBRA T. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Erwinna. The great-grandparents of this gentleman came from Germany and settled in Tinicum township. Their son, Bryce M., died in February, 1883, when nearly 70 years of age. His wife was Annie Trollinger, who died some years previous to her husband. Their children were : Christopher F., William, Samuel, Jordan, Martha, Clara and Elizabeth. Christopher was born in February, 1835, and is a tailor in Frenchtown, N. J. He married Salome, daughter of Henry Tettemer, of this township. She was born in 1832. Their children are : Horace, Erville, Clara and Ebra, who was the oldest son, and was born November 15, 1853. He has always been a farmer, beginning for himself in 1880, on the place which has since been his home. On April 15, 1880, he married Annie, daughter of Conard Killian Wyker. She was born April 1, 1862. They have had four children : Mabel, born October 3, 1880 ; Iona, born May 5, 1883, who died August 7th, of the same year ; Myron, born February 26, 1886, and Myrtle, born April 12, 1887. Mr. Weaver and wife are members of the Upper Tinicum Lutheran church, and though but a young man, he has already acquired an enviable record for sterling worth and integrity.

BARZILLA WILLIAMS, retired, P. O. Erwinna, was born on the home farm in this township, July 4, 1814, and has all of his life been a farmer until he retired. In 1840 he rented a part of the home farm, subsequently buying it, and still owns it. On November 14, 1839, he married Mary C., daughter of Judge Azariah Davis, of Sussex county, N. J., where she was born February 4, 1820. She died January 14, 1844, leaving one child, Annie, who is wife of William Stahr, of Philadelphia. September 15, 1847, Mr. Williams married Sarah, daughter of William L. King, of Hunterdon county, N. J., where she was born October 4, 1818. She

died January 25, 1856, leaving two children : Josephine, wife of Stacy B. Purcell, of Northampton county ; and Sarah, wife of Evan Worthington, of Buckingham township. On June 1, 1875, Mr. Williams was again married, his wife being Mrs. Hannah Johnson, who was a Miss Harrison. She was born in this township in 1818. They have one son, Silvey S., who is in Chicago. He has acquired a competence and the respect of his fellow-men by an honorable life, and strict attention to his own business.

JAMES WILLIAMS, retired, P. O. Erwinna, is a great-grandson of Benjamin Williams, who came to this country from Wales and settled on Long Island. Thence he came to Quakertown, N. J., and from there to Pennsylvania, where he purchased land in Tinicum, Nockamixon and Buckingham, whereon his children settled. He was a shipwright by trade. His youngest son, Samuel, settled in Buckingham, and he lived with him until his death, and is buried at the Friends' meeting house there. His son Jeremiah, father of John, lived in this township until his death, which occurred in February, 1834. He and his wife were buried in the Friends' burying ground at Quakertown. He married Mary Blacklidge, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters, all now deceased. Their oldest son, John, was born in 1780 and died in 1858. He was a boatman and farmer, and owned three hundred and twelve acres of land, on part of which Erwinna now stands. He married Christiana Moore, of Bridgeton, Pa., who was born in 1781, and died in 1876. They had six children, Mary (deceased), Newberry D. (deceased), Ann Eliza, Barzilla, Caroline M. and James, who was born August 23, 1809. He followed boating for fifteen years, mercantile business for about the same time, and for two years was in the milling business, when he retired. In 1835 he married Phebe, daughter of David and Ann Treichler, of Kintnersville. She was born in 1815, and died May 29, 1884. They had five children : Emeline (deceased), who was the wife of Hugh E. Marford ; Isabel, wife of John Z. Rufe, of Quakertown ; Charles T., also in Quakertown ; Clayton, a merchant in Erwinna ; and Mary E., wife of Francis Kern, of Quakertown. James Williams was appointed postmaster at Erwinna by President Lincoln and served twenty-five years, until January 1, 1886. He was poor director for three years, and for two years was almshouse visitor, by appointment of the court. He has always borne an honorable repute.

AARON WORMAN, farmer, P. O. Point Pleasant, is a grandson of Michael Worman, who came from Germany and settled in what is now Wormansville, which was named after him. His son Henry spent his whole life here. He was born in 1778 and died in 1850. He was a farmer and tanner, and an elder of the Tinicum Reformed church. His wife was Mary Hartzell, of Hilltown township, who was born in 1777 and died in 1845. Their children were : Michael, living in Frenchtown, N. J., aged 85 ; Catherine, Jonas, Elias and Hannah, deceased ; Tobias, Lewis and Aaron, who was born April 13, 1811. He learned the cigarmaker's trade, farmed four years for his father, and in 1847 bought and removed to his present home. On June 5, 1843, he married Henrietta, daughter of John and Margaret Rufe. She was born December 4, 1822. To their union eight children were born : Catherine A. and Clara, deceased ; Josiah, married to Rachel Bissey, of this township ; Jefferson, in Wilkesbarre ; Marietta, wife of Stacey Weaver, in Doylestown ; Wilhelmina, wife of John Shaddinger, of Plumstead ; John, Henry and Ida, living with their parents. Mrs. Worman is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Worman and the children belong to the Reformed church. He is one of the oldest citizens of the township, and has all his life been a hard-working, industrious man, and bears an excellent reputation.

SAMUEL WYKER, farmer, P. O. Erwinna, is the oldest of this family in the county, and is a descendant of the earliest settlers here. His grandmother's father, Henry Killian, took up five hundred acres of land in this township from the London company for the consideration of twenty-five pounds sterling. Of this tract Samuel

now owns one hundred and ninety-eight acres. His grandfather was Nicholas Wyker, who married Susanna, daughter of Henry Killian, who had given this property to a son-in-law, John Overholt, but he becoming a Tory, the property was confiscated and was bought by Arthur Erwin. It was re-purchased by Samuel's father, George Wyker, who lived on it from 1796 until his death, April 1, 1850. He was born November 30, 1766. His wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob George. She was born May 20, 1782, and died April 8, 1843. They had eight children: Annie, Susanna, Abraham, Conrad Killian, Elizabeth (now living with Samuel), Mary Ann, William F. and Samuel, who was born August 6, 1803. He has never removed, except to the stone house built by his father in 1811. After his father's decease he and his brother Conrad bought the home farm, but he soon bought his brother's interest. He is a liberal contributor to the churches of the township, and helped to build both the Upper and Lower Tinicum churches. Now in his 85th year, he is in possession of all his faculties, and bids fair to outlive many younger men. He has always been noted for integrity and straightforward conduct. He has never married.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—UPPER MAKEFIELD.

R. L. BALDERSTON, merchant and postmaster, Dolington, P. O., was born in Falls township, Bucks county, in 1850. He is a son of David and Hannah (Margerum) Balderston, natives of Bucks county, and of English and German descent. The Balderston family came from England several generations back and settled in the lower part of this county. The grandfather, John, was a farmer of Upper Makefield township. Mr. Balderston's father also followed farming for most of his life. He now resides in Newtown, retired. He is the father of nine children: Rebecca, Phebe, Sarah, Elizabeth M., David J., Franklin, Robert L. and Ellen, living; and Mary A., deceased. Ellen and Mary A. are children by a second marriage. Robert L. Balderston was reared on a farm until 21 years of age, when he engaged as clerk in a store at Dolington for five years. In 1876 he engaged in the mercantile business at Brownsburg, continuing for five years. In 1881 he established a mercantile business at Dolington, and has since carried it on here. He carries a general line of merchandise and is enjoying a good trade. In the fall of 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Dolington and still holds that office. He was married in February, 1879, to Josephine A. Matthews, by whom he has one child, W. Ernest.

JAMES BRIGGS, retired, P. O. Dolington, was born in Middletown township, Bucks county, October 29, 1807, and is a son of Phineas and Sarah (Taylor) Briggs, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The grandfather settled in Wrightstown township and died there. He was a farmer by occupation. His son Phineas was a carpenter, and followed his trade during his early life, but afterward drifted into farming, which he carried on in Middletown township. He was the father of eight children, all now deceased except James. Those deceased were: William, Susan, Samuel Yardley, Sarah A., Theodore, and Mary. At the age of 16 years James Briggs began to learn the coachmaker's trade and served an apprenticeship of four and a half years in Newtown. In 1832 he came to Dolington and carried on business for himself for eight years, when he sold out and purchased a

farm in Solebury township and engaged in farming until the spring of 1885, when he moved back to Dolington and has since lived retired. By industry and economy he acquired a competence for the remainder of his days. In 1832 Mr. Briggs married Tacie Croasdale, by whom he had four children: Phineas and Jonathan T., living; and Caroline and Robert C., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are members of the Friends' meeting. He held the office of supervisor for one year. Mr. Briggs is an old and respected citizen of the community in which he resides.

SAMUEL C. CADWALLADER, retired farmer, P. O. Dolington, was born November 7, 1815, in Upper Makefield township, on the old homestead on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Jacob and Ann (Taylor) Cadwallader, natives of this county and of Welsh descent. The Cadwallader family is of Welsh origin, having emigrated to this country in the seventeenth century. There were four brothers who left Wales to come to this country, one of whom, Lambert, settled where Lambertville, N. J., now stands, and it is supposed that that town was named after him. Two of the others settled near Bucks and Montgomery counties, and the fourth settled in the western part of the state, and of his descendants we know nothing. Jacob Cadwallader was a farmer, and moved to the place where his son Samuel now lives in the year 1800, and spent the remainder of his days there. He died in 1843. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom are deceased except Samuel C. The latter has always lived on the farm he now owns, and has made farming his principal occupation. He has been quite successful, and by industry and economy in his younger days is now enabled to enjoy a well-earned competence. In 1844 he married Hannah C., daughter of Jonathan Carr, of Plumstead township, by whom he has had six children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Macre Ann, Mary, Julia and James L. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader are members of the Society of Friends. He has been school director for a term of twenty-three years, and supervisor and overseer of the poor six years. He has been guardian and trustee for twelve orphans, and executor and administrator for several estates. The Cadwallader family have been identified with the county for over a century and a half, and there are but few of them now left. Samuel C. is now in his seventy-second year, and although retired from active business is quite active and well-read, and still possesses the enterprise of his younger days.

GEORGE DAVIS, hotel keeper, P. O. Brownsburg, was born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1834, and is a son of Ashton J. and Sarah Davis. The father of George Davis was engaged in the shoemaking business all his life. George Davis was married, in 1857, to Adeline Wiggins, and by her is the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Sarah E., George M., Harriet, Charles W., Thomas W., Amanda A., Anna, Charlotte, Laurin and Lilla. During the civil war Mr. Davis enlisted in the 104th Pennsylvania regiment for three years, but received his discharge on account of a diffused aneurism, after serving his country for seven months. He is a republican, and is at present engaged in keeping a hotel.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS, engraver, P. O. Buckmanville, was born in the old Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and is a son of David and Martha (Brown) Ellis. The latter was a daughter of George and Susan Brown, and was born in Falls township, this county, August 8, 1780. David Ellis, father of William H., was born in London, England, and came to Philadelphia and lived there until his death. He was the father of four children: David, George B., and Edwin M., all deceased; and William H., who was the youngest. In his youth he learned the engraver's trade with his brother, George B. Ellis. He worked at his trade in Philadelphia about five years, and then moved to Upper Makefield township, where he has since lived. He owns a farm in the township, and still works at his trade occasionally. William H. Ellis married Ann M. Corson. His son, George W. Ellis, was born in Newtown, this county, February 22, 1839. William Godey Ellis, also his son, was born in Upper Makefield township, in November, 1844.

ANDREW J. GIBSON, farmer, P. O. Brownsburg, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, June 15, 1836, and is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Ruckman) Gibson, natives of Bucks county and of Irish and English descent. The ancestors of the Gibson family came from Ireland in the seventeenth century and settled in Plumstead township, Bucks county, where they took up a large tract of land. The grandfather, James Gibson, lived and died in Plumstead township, his occupation being that of a farmer. The father of Andrew J. was also a resident of Plumstead township and a farmer. He had seven children, four of whom are still living: Andrew J., William H., Nancy R. and Isabella. Andrew J. was reared on a farm, receiving a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He has always followed farming, with the exception of a few years during which he was engaged as a travelling salesman for a publishing house, at which occupation he was quite successful. He was a resident of Plumstead township until 1876, when he sold out and removed to Newtown, where he resided one year. He removed to his present residence in 1881, and purchased the farm. In 1876 he married Jennie M. Vanartsdalen, by whom he has two children, Nellie and Mary J. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gibson is intelligent and progressive, and possesses good business qualities.

THOMAS H. GRAY, travelling car agent for the Lehigh Valley railroad, P. O. Brownsburg, was born in Buckingham township, April 22, 1838. He is a grandson of Abraham Gray and a son of Dean and Sarah (Stockdale) Gray, the former born in this county. The Gray family came from Scotland and were early emigrants to this country. Dean Gray was a blacksmith by trade. He was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church and was active as a temperance reformer. He owned a farm, which his sons carried on while he worked at his trade. He was the father of five children: Napoleon B. (deceased), William W., Rhoda A., Joseph N. (deceased), and Thomas W., who was the youngest, and who was brought up on the farm until he had acquired a knowledge of that business, but having higher aspirations, he sought other employment, and in 1856 went to Philadelphia and obtained a position as clerk in a store. After clerking a few years in different positions, it becoming necessary that he should look after the old home, he returned to it and carried on farming for eight years, or until 1867, at which time the property was advantageously sold. He then went to New Jersey with his parents and carried on farming there for four years. His mother died in 1869, and his father in 1871. In 1873 he engaged as clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania railroad company, at Lambertville, N. J., which position he held for eight years, when his health began to fail, and he found it necessary to change his business, and was given a position on the Lehigh Valley railroad company as car agent, which he still holds, with perfect satisfaction to the company. He was married in 1869 to Louisa Vanartsdalen, granddaughter of Adrian Cornell, Sr., and daughter of Francis Vanartsdalen, by whom he had two children, Mary (deceased) and William W. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL F. GWINNER, justice of the peace, P. O. Taylorsville, was born in Easton, Northampton county, September 10, 1828. Thomas Gwinner, his father, was born in Easton. He was a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and carried on the drug business in Philadelphia, and also in Easton. In October, 1836, he removed to Nockamixon township, this county, and resided there until his death. Samuel F. Gwinner was married in 1850 to Clarissa A. Spear. They have had four children: John A., Clara A. (deceased), Edwin C. and Leila G. Mr. Gwinner, in 1847, when between 18 and 19 years old, engaged in boating paving-stones to Philadelphia, on the Delaware Division canal; his business was buying paving-stones and selling them to the city of Philadelphia. He continued in that business until 1856, boating himself during part of the time. In the spring of 1854 he was elected auditor of Nockamixon township, and in October of the same year was elected to

the legislature. In the early part of 1856 he quit the paving-stone business and sold all his property with the object of going to Kansas to assist in keeping it a free state, but was prevented from going by sickness of himself and family. Being out of business he began reading law with J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., and in 1858 moved to Philadelphia to complete his studies. He was admitted to the bar in this county November 2, 1865, having previously been admitted in Philadelphia. In April, 1859, he was appointed by the mayor of Philadelphia measurer of paving-stones, which position he held by reappointment until December, 1867. In October of the latter year he was elected to the common council in the Eighteenth ward for two years. He was twice appointed notary public for Philadelphia by Governor Geary, and held the office six years. In May, 1869, he was appointed by Honorable Henry D. Moore collector of the port, measurer, and held that office until August, 1876. In March, 1873, he moved back to Bucks county and settled at Taylorsville. In 1876 he was a candidate for senator against Honorable Harmon Yerkes, but was defeated with his party's ticket. In March, 1880, he was appointed by the governor to the office of justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. In January, 1882, he was appointed to a clerkship under Honorable Edward McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, and held that position during the 47th congress. He was elected justice of the peace in 1884 for a period of five years, and is now filling that position. While in Philadelphia he was engaged in the foundry business for one year, and was also elected three terms as a school director in the eighteenth section, and was secretary of the school board when he moved from Philadelphia. In political affairs he has been very active. In 1854 and in 1855, he was a delegate to the state convention of the American party. He was active in the secret branch of that party, and was a prominent member of its county, state, and national organizations. In the spring of 1856 he was a delegate to the state convention that elected delegates to the national convention that nominated John C. Fremont for president, and in the fall of the same year was a delegate to the state convention that formed the Fillmore and Fremont union electoral ticket, supported that year. In 1876 he was a delegate to the republican state convention and was appointed the member of the state central committee for this county. He was, for many years, a member of the county committee of the whig and republican parties, and in 1874, 1875, 1883, and 1884, was chairman of the republican county committee. In 1876, 1882, and 1884, he was a delegate to the congressional convention in this district, and was secretary of the former and president of the latter two conventions. While a resident of Philadelphia, he was secretary of the state council of the Union League of America for many years, and was active in organizing councils of that organization throughout the state; he was also for many years one of the secretaries of the National council. He has been in every county but five, and in every county town but seven in this state on political business. In 1868 he was private secretary for Honorable Galusha A. Grow, then chairman of the republican state central committee, and in 1869 he was one of the secretaries of that committee. He was a delegate to every convention of his party to nominate candidates for judges, and to every convention held to form rules for the government of his party, held while he was a resident in Philadelphia. He has been an active Odd Fellow for many years, having been initiated into that order April 20, 1850. In September, 1857, he was elected representative to the Grand lodge by Nockamixon lodge, No. 536, located at Bridgeton, in Nockamixon township, and has been continuously re-elected until the present time. Prior to that time he was a member of the Grand lodge of New Jersey, having been admitted there in August, 1853. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, in 1869. In 1876 he was elected by the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand lodge I. O. O. F., and held that position for ten years.

REVEREND DWIGHT C. HANNA, P. O. Brownsburg, was born near Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, December 7, 1859, and is a son of T. Wilson and Amanda M. Hanna. His early life was passed upon a farm in an isolated locality, there being no neighbors within a considerable distance, and neither store, post-office nor church within a radius of five miles. Mr. Hanna entered Savannah academy at the age of sixteen, and three years later became a freshman at the Wooster university, where he graduated in 1883. He entered Princeton Theological seminary in the autumn of the same year, and completed the usual course in May, 1886. His connection with Thompson Memorial church began during the summer of 1885, and has continued to this time, the regular installation and ordination having occurred June 1, 1886. The vacation of 1884 was spent at Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pa., as a tutor. It was meant that the quiet seclusion of that retired locality should be remembered only as such, but the event proved otherwise. Here Mr. Hanna formed the acquaintance of Miss Laura B. Typer, with whom he was united in marriage September 1, 1886.

WILLIAM HARVEY, farmer, P. O. Makefield, was born in Upper Makefield township June 16, 1839, and is a son of Kinsey and Evaline (Doan) Harvey, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. His great-grandfather came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Upper Makefield township, where he lived and died. All of the family since then have been born in this township. The male members are all farmers by occupation. Mr. Harvey's father was twice married. By the first marriage he had ten children: Edward, Benjamin, William, Harrison, who was taken prisoner while in the Union army in Virginia and died there; Sarah J. (deceased), Matthias, Theodore, Kinsey and two who died in infancy; David and Emeline. The parents of these children are both deceased. By the second marriage there were three children: Frank, Wilson and Elmer. The mother of these three children is yet living. William Harvey was reared to farming and has always followed that occupation. In 1863 he married Sarah A. Vanzant, who is now deceased. Mr. Harvey is the father of three children: Adam R. and Andrew, living; and Harry, deceased. In 1862 Mr. Harvey enlisted in company C, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and marched from Doylestown under Colonel Croasdale. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and was wounded in the first day's fight by a gunshot in the left shoulder, which disabled him from duty. He was taken to the hospital, where he lay several weeks before he was sufficiently recovered to go home, when he was discharged. Mr. Harvey has been school director of his township. He comes from one of the old pioneer families of Bucks county.

JOHN S. KEITH, farmer, P. O. Makefield, was born in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, on the Delaware river, January 23, 1812. His father was born on the same place December 10, 1780. This place was Washington's headquarters in the revolution, just before the battle of Trenton. The farm was bought by Wm. Keith from an English land company. Mr. Keith left it to his son John, and he to his grand-nephew, John Keith Slack, he to take the name of Keith. It has been in the Keith family name for more than one hundred and twenty-five years. The original ancestors from whom they are descended came to this country from Scotland. Mr. Keith was married in 1837 and had two children: Isaac S. and Mary Jane. In 1844 he again married and had three children: Mattie S., James T. and John S. He has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a republican.

CHAPMAN KIRK, farmer, P. O. Brownsburg, was born in Buckingham township July 12, 1846, and is a son of Chapman and Letta A. (Betts) Kirk, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The grandfather, Amos, was a resident of Buckingham township, and was a farmer by occupation. His son Chapman was the father of two sons: Theodore and Chapman. The latter was reared in Bucking-

ham township, where he lived until he was 22 years of age, when he married and removed to Upper Makefield township, where he has since resided. He was married November 19, 1869, to Anna, daughter of William S. Large. They are the parents of two children: Letta M. and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are members of the Presbyterian church.

FRANCIS VANARTSDALEN, deceased, was born December 20, 1813, and was a son of Colonel John and Jane (Krusen) Vanartsdalen, natives of this county, and of German descent. Colonel Vanartsdalen was an officer in the war of 1812. Francis Vanartsdalen was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church. He was a successful farmer; a man of enterprise and integrity. On January 10, 1839, he married Mary J., daughter of Adrian and Lena Cornell. They have five daughters: Jane M., the wife of A. J. Gibson; Louisa, wife of Thomas H. Gray; Mary E., wife of Edward Merrick; Alice E., deceased, and Harriet, also deceased. Mr. Vanartsdalen died in 1854. His widow married James R. Boileau on January 26, 1871. He died September 19, 1875. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mrs. Boileau. The widow still owns the farm which she inherited from her father. Mr. Boileau was a very prominent man, having held some very important offices. He was a member of the House of Representatives for three terms, justice of the peace for a great many years, and held the office of county treasurer for one term. He was a staunch democrat, took an active part in politics, and had many friends.

CHARLES B. VANIHART, farmer, P. O. Brownsburg, was born October 9, 1821. His father was Jacob Vanhart, and was of German descent. Charles B. was married in 1848 to Eliza Thomelson. From this marriage six children were born: Jacob, Mary, Alfred T., Eliza, John and Kate. His first wife died, and Mr. Vanhart was again married to Jane Jackson. In politics he is a democrat.

WATSON VAN HORN, commission dealer and farmer, P. O. Makefield, was born in Upper Makefield township January 13, 1853, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Feaster) Van Horn, natives of Bucks county. The family originated from England, and were among the early settlers of this county. The father of Watson had nine children, five of whom are living. They are: Pemberton, David, Watson, Joseph, and Martha. The father is deceased, and the mother is still living. Watson Van Horn was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until 26 years of age. In the year 1884 he was engaged with T. D. Harvey, of Philadelphia, in the cider business. In 1885 he engaged in the commission business, and has continued in it since. He also carried on farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of Newtown.

MARGERY F. WALTON, P. O. Taylorsville, was born in Chester county, Pa., September 20, 1827. She was married October 17, 1849, to Rodman Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Walton were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Louis F., Edward E., Amos S., Emily B., Joseph H., Hiram, George T., Albert H., and Lydia R. Mr. Walton from early life always followed farming as a business. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a republican.

HENRY WYNKOOP, retired, P. O. Brownsburg, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, January 16, 1809, and is a son of David and Ann (McNair) Wynkoop, the former a native of Northampton township, and the latter of Upper Makefield. Peter Wynkoop was the first of the name to emigrate to America. He was born in 1616, and came from Holland to New York in 1640, and settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1644. He was commissioned by the Patron to purchase land about the Catskills from the natives, and in connection with the commissary, General Curler, to recover land and other property which were alleged to have been purchased and misappropriated by Adrian Van der Donck, a former agent. Judge Henry Wynkoop, a descendant of the above, was born March 2, 1737. He was a lieutenant of the revolutionary war, and was associate judge of the common pleas court of Bucks county. He resigned the eldership of his church in Northampton and South-

ampton townships because of his absence while in congress. He died March 25, 1816. Gerardus, the grandfather of the present Henry Wynkoop, made a settlement in Northampton township in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and there lived until his death. He was a farmer by occupation. His son, David, father of Henry, was also a farmer. He represented Bucks county in the legislature six successive years, and in 1836 emigrated to Licking county, O., where he died in 1842. He was the father of seven children: Elizabeth (deceased), James, Martha, who resides in Ohio and is now in her eighty-fifth year; Stephen R. (deceased), who was a clergyman and a missionary to Africa for some time, and died in Princeton, N. J.; Henry, Charles, Mary A. (deceased), and Henry, who was reared on the homestead of his father and worked on the farm. He has been a resident of Upper Makefield township since 1813. In 1870 he moved to where he now lives. He owns this and another very fine farm in the same township, both places being finely improved. He was married October 9, 1833, to Lydia, daughter of Adrian and Lena (Craven) Cornell. Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop are the parents of seven children: Louisa A., wife of James Jamison; Ellen, Mary, Henry, and Harriet, wife of Abraham Quick, living; and Stephen R. and David, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been an elder in the Thompson Memorial church, Solebury township, for forty-five years. He is an intelligent old gentleman, and a man of enterprise and integrity.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WARMINSTER.

JOSEPH BARNESLEY, farmer, P. O. Hartsville, is of English descent, his grandfather, John Barnesley, having emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1760. He accompanied his uncle, Thomas Barnesley, who was a major in the British army in the "60th Royal American regiment," and had fought in the French war under Lord Loudon in 1756. After the war he resigned his commission, and went back to England, whence he returned with his wife and nephew, and bought an estate of five hundred acres on the Neshaminy creek in what is now Bensalem township. Here he built a mansion, the bricks for which were brought from England. This house is yet standing, and is owned and occupied by Dr. Dingee. Major Barnesley died in 1771, his wife surviving him several years. They had no children, and the executors being tories, who were expatriated, the estate was not settled for several years, although the property had been sold in 1772. On final settlement the proceeds were divided among four heirs. John Barnesley received his portion in continental money, and not investing it at once, it became worthless. He was manager of the estate until the death of his aunt. He was married about the time of his uncle's death, and on the breaking out of the revolution, he became one of a committee in Bensalem to drive off the cattle to keep them from the British. In January, 1777, he was with Washington's army in the night march from Trenton to Princeton. His team was impressed to haul ammunition, and in the battle of Princeton he was ordered by Washington in person to drive along the line to supply the soldiers. His time expiring shortly after, he came home, and suffered great hardships on the way. He followed farming in Bensalem

for several years, finally buying property in Newtown, where he lived until his death, February 2, 1796. His wife was Elizabeth Van Court, whose ancestors were French Huguenots, originally called De Court. She was born in Huntington Valley, Montgomery county, in 1751 and died in 1824. Their son William, the father of our subject, was born in Bensalem township, November 8, 1775. He was reared to farming, and lived with his father at Newtown until his marriage, January 21, 1808. He lived in Newtown until 1831, when he bought a farm in Huntington Valley, where he remained until his death in 1848, aged 72 years. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and accumulated a competence, leaving a farm to each of his three sons, besides other property. His wife was Jane Van Horn, born in Lower Makefield, in 1783, who died in 1861. Their children were: Mary, John, Thomas C., and Joseph. His brother John remained on the homestead farm in Newtown, where he lived until his decease, January 11, 1880. He followed surveying and held the office of magistrate for thirty-five years. In September, 1835, he was married to Mary Hough, a cousin to General Grant; she still survives him. He left seven children, two sons and five daughters. Thomas C. Barnsley lived on the Huntington farm until his death, September 6, 1866. He left five children, three sons and two daughters. Mary never married, and is still living. Joseph was born June 9, 1820, and lived on the farm which he inherited in Warminster township, from 1845 to 1868, when he was made U. S. Revenue collector, and removed to Doylestown, and on the expiration of his term removed to the place where he now lives. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 he was elected to the state legislature. He was the only republican ever elected in this county for three successive terms. On January 16, 1847, he was married to Lydia H. Walton, of this township, who was born November 28, 1826. They had no issue. Mr. Barnsley is one of the best known citizens of the township.

JOHN BETTS, P. O. Horsham, Pa. This gentleman's ancestors on both sides were of English origin, coming here about the time of Penn. For several generations they were residents of Solebury and Buckingham townships, where Thomas Betts, the great-grandfather of our subject, lived. He died in Newtown in 1747. His son Thomas was grandfather of John. He was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Rebecca Smith, who was a descendant of William Smith, formerly of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in 1690. Thomas Betts died in Buckingham in 1783, and his wife Sarah died in the same place, in 1804. They had eleven children, all now deceased, one of whom, Stephen, was father of our subject. He was born 5th mo., 31st, 1758. He learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until middle age, when he bought a farm in Solebury township, on which he lived till his death, on 11th mo., 19th, 1834. He was an industrious man, and brought his family up in the same way. Like his ancestors, he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a diligent attendant at meeting. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Crispin and Martha Blackfan, who were likewise Friends, and also of English descent. She was born 12th mo., 20th, 1765, and died 5th mo., 31st, 1843. They had nine children, all but two of whom are now deceased, viz: Letitia, wife of Joseph Reeder, living near New Hope, Solebury township, and John (the subject of this sketch), who was born 8th mo., 10th, 1804. He was reared a farmer, and though he never learned a trade, was by instinct a natural mechanic, and could turn his hand to almost any branch of mechanical industry. He lived on his father's farm until 1836, when he bought the farm in Warminster, which has since been his home. Here he carried on his farm until twenty years ago, when he retired, and is now living in a new house which he built for himself on a part of his land. Mr. Betts has been twice married, first to Sarah C., daughter of John and Rachel Malone, born 5th mo., 20th, 1810, who died 1st mo., 27th, 1858. To this marriage five children were born: Mary M. and Rachel L., deceased; Charles M., who is now in the lumber business in Philadelphia, and who served all

through the civil war, enlisting as a private, and being promoted through the several grades to lieutenant-colonel in command of his regiment at the close of the war; Edward T., who is also in the lumber business in Buffalo, N. Y.; and B. Frank, who is a physician in Philadelphia. Having been elected a professor in the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia early in his professional career, he still remains connected with that institution as professor of diseases of women and children, to which branch of medical practice he devotes his time and attention almost exclusively. On 10th mo., 16th, 1862, Mr. Betts was married to Beulah, daughter of Hannah and Benjamin Walker. She was born in Solebury township, 10th mo., 15th, 1815. Mr. Betts has never aspired to office other than those forced on him by his neighbors. Like all his relatives, he is a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and was for many years an overseer of the Horsham meeting. A long life of industry, honesty and uprightness has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, and has entitled him to the well-earned rest and comfort he now enjoys. With a sufficiency of this world's goods, a family well settled in life, and an affectionate wife, the evening of his life is passing peacefully away.

WILMER W. CARR, merchant, P. O. Breadysville, is a grandson of Simeon Carr, and on his mother's side of Miles Carver, both of whom were residents of Bucks county, and are buried in the burying-ground attached to the Wrightstown Friends' meeting-house. Simeon Carr was a farmer, owning a place in Solebury township. He died March 3, 1885, at Center Hill, in that township, at the extreme age of 94. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Montgomery. His second wife was Margaret Randall, who died eighteen years prior to her husband. The children were all the issue of the first marriage, the eldest son being Joseph Montgomery Carr, who was born in Buckingham township in 1823. He was reared a farmer, and at his marriage began for himself on a place in Buckingham belonging to his father, and a few years later bought a farm near Forest Grove, where he lived for about twelve years, when he sold it and bought another in Warrington township, staying there three years, when he bought the store property at Warrington Square. Later he left there and bought the property where his son, Wilmer W., now carries on business. In 1886 he opened a store in Philadelphia. His wife is Beulah Carver, who was born in Buckingham township in 1825. To their union seven children have been born: Jennie C., Anna Rebecca, Mary Emma, Ella, Charles and Lindfield, and Wilmer W., the oldest, who was born January 18, 1850, in Buckingham township. He received his education at the public schools, and at the Tennent school in Warwick township, where he graduated in 1867. After leaving school he went into his father's store, and worked for him until 1883, when, in connection with Newton Ely, he bought the business, and two years later bought his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business himself. On December 4, 1872, he was married to Sarah, daughter of James McKinstry, of Warrington township. She was born January 18, 1849. To their union four children have been born: Irving, Joseph Monroe, Wilmer W., and Spencer G. Mr. Carr belongs to the Neshaminy Tribe of Red Men, No. 160, of Ivyland, and he and his wife are members of the Neshaminy church of Warwick. Among those who know him he bears an irreproachable character for integrity and uprightness.

CORNELIUS CARROLL, retired farmer, P. O. Warminster, is not only himself one of the oldest residents of the county, but is the representative of one of the oldest families in the county. The family are of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent, and believed to be connections of Carroll of Carrollton. The first of the name to come to this township was James Carroll, who in 1748 purchased from John Baldwin the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, whose great-grandfather he was. He died about the close of the last century. His son was Bernard Carroll, who inherited the farm and lived there all his life, dying there about 1815. His son, Isaac, father of our subject, was born June 30, 1763, in the house where all his

life he made his home, and died there on October 26, 1850. He was a temperate, moral man, especially noted for a kind disposition and equable temper. His wife was Elizabeth Lefferts, born June 30, 1773, who died on the anniversary of her birth in 1863. They had eight children, the only survivors being Elizabeth and Cornelius, who was born January 9, 1810. He was brought up to farming, and on the death of his father bought the home farm from the estate, and has ever since lived on it. He has always been an active, industrious man, until afflicted with blindness, about five years ago. He held the office of school director for many years, and was supervisor of his native township. On December 27, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Magee, who was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, August 15, 1812, and is still an active, energetic woman. To their union three children have been born: Annie Maria, Matilde and George W., all residing with their parents. The son was educated in Freeland seminary, and afterward graduated at Eastman's Commercial college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The daughters received their education at Roseland Female seminary at Hartsville. The family is one of the oldest, best known, and most respected in the county.

R. HENDERSON DARRAH, farmer, P. O. Hartsville, is a descendant of Thomas and Mary Darrah, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, first settling in Montgomery county, and finally in 1743 in Bedminster township, this county, where they died. Henry Darrah, the son of Thomas, lived in that part of New Britain now included in Warrington township, some time before the revolutionary war, in which he took part, being a captain of a company of militia in this county. His company seems to have been what were then known as "minute men," who were liable to be called on in any emergency. His son James was the grandfather of R. H. He was born in New Britain township, and lived and died on the farm, in this township, now owned by John M. Darrah, his grandson. He died February 17, 1842, aged 78 years. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachel Henderson, and his second wife Rebecca McCrea. His children, both by his first wife, were Robert and Henry. The latter was married to Martha Stinson, and lived where our subject now lives, but removed to Addisville, in this county, several years before his death, and died there on August 10, 1849, aged 58 years. His wife died September 3, 1877, aged 86 years. Robert Darrah, father of R. H., was born February 8, 1789, and died August 5, 1860. He was always a farmer, who stood high in the community and acquired a competence. He was married on November 4, 1819, to Catherine Galt, who was born in Lancaster county, January 25, 1799, and who still lives in the house which her husband built in 1850, and where he died. To their union nine children have been born: James A., who was a Presbyterian minister, died in Zanesville, Ohio, February 24, 1882, aged 61; Rachel H., who was the wife of Reverend D. K. Turner, and is deceased; Eliza M., wife of Dr. Freeland, of Lancaster county; Emily, widow of Joseph Nichols, now living with her mother; Rebecca, now wife of Reverend D. K. Turner; Mary A., who died unmarried; John M., living in Warwick township; Kate, who is wife of Theodore R. Graham, living in Philadelphia; and R. Henderson, who was born on the homestead in this township, on February 18, 1842. He was but 8 years old when his father retired, and he thereafter attended school in the neighborhood until he was 16 years of age, when he entered the Washington institute, at Columbia, Lancaster county, and on his return was engaged in farming until 1862, when, at the age of 20, he enlisted in Captain Samuel Croasdale's company, which was made company C of the 128th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was appointed first sergeant. He was afterward promoted to second lieutenant and subsequently to first lieutenant. Returning at the end of nine months, when his time expired, he resumed farming, and in 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he joined George Hart's company of emergency men, serving for about two months. Again coming home, he resumed work on his mother's place until 1866, when he

removed to the farm inherited from his father, where he has since made his home. January 15, 1868, he married Miss Lizzie W. Dyer, who was born at Dyerstown, near Doylestown. To their union three children have been born: Anna, Catherine and Archibald. Mr. Darrah is a member of Doylestown lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M. He and his wife are members of the Neshaminy church, of Warwick, of which he is an elder. His fellow-citizens speak of his character for probity and trustworthiness in the highest terms.

SAMUEL E. FETTER, retired, P. O. Breadyville, is of German descent. His grandfather, Casper Fetter, was a farmer in Moreland township, Montgomery county, where he died, and where his son, George C., father of our subject was born, in 1789. He bought a farm in this township, near Johnsville, but his father dying the same year, he bought the old homestead in Montgomery county and removed there, owning it until his death, which occurred in Northampton township in 1864, while on a visit there. He was a good moral man, and was respected by his neighbors. His wife was Cornelia Montanye, who was born about 1804, and died in 1859. They had twelve children, of whom seven are now living. Samuel was born March 12, 1823, in Moreland township. He was reared a farmer, and on his marriage rented a farm in Southampton township, where he stayed seven years, and then bought the farm in Warminster township, where he lived for thirty-four years, retiring in the spring of 1887 to a place in Ivyland, where he expects to pass the remainder of his days. On November 20, 1845, he was married to Jane Elizabeth Twining, who was born in Southampton township, August 2, 1828. To their union six children have been born: Newton Cromwell, who is pastor of the Baptist church at New Britain; George Campbell, who is a merchant in Chicago; Isaac Comly, who is a practising lawyer in Reading, Pa.; Caroline Lewars and Eugene Chalmer, residing with their parents, and Janette Cornell, who died in 1872, when sixteen years old. Mr. Fetter has always been an industrious, hard-working man, and has been well aided and assisted by his wife. Together they have reared and educated an excellent family. Beginning life with no advantages, he determined to give his children every facility for education, and the result has been a gratifying one. The family are members of the Dutch Reformed church at Churchville.

COMLY HAMPTON, retired, P. O. Johnsville, is the descendant of early settlers, the pioneer of the family coming here from England in the early part of the last century, and settling near Wrightstown, where he built the old "Anchor tavern," which is yet in existence. He was noted as having planted the first grafted orchard in the county. His son Benjamin, born in that place, was grandfather of our subject. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was all his lifetime a farmer. His son, Joseph, father of Comly, was born at Wrightstown, September 1, 1794. He was also a farmer, locating after his marriage at Byberry in Philadelphia county. A few years later he bought a farm in Buckingham township, where he lived until his death. Like his father he was a Friend, and was an active and consistent member of the society. His wife was Rebecca Quimby, a daughter of Joab Quimby. She was born in 1793, and died in 1880. Their children were: Levi, Joseph, Simeon, and Edward, deceased; and Sarah, Quimby, Martha, Comly, Elizabeth, Anna, and Mary, living. Comly was born January 8, 1828, in Buckingham. In 1849 he moved to the farm which then belonged to his father. At the death of the latter, which occurred September 13, 1875, he hired the farm by paying out a certain portion to the other heirs. Here he continued to live until 1883, when he retired and moved into Johnsville. On November 9, 1848, he married Caroline M. Watson, daughter of Stacy and Elizabeth Watson, of Middletown township. She was born in Falls township, January 30, 1825. To their union eight children were born: Maria L., living in Warrington township; Rebecca H., living with her parents; S. Watson, married to Mary Heaton, and living on his father's farm; Elizabeth W., deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Carrell, of Warrington town-

ship; Alwida A., married Levi Stratton, Jr., of Philadelphia, where she now resides; Anson B., who died in infancy; Charles J., who is a resident of California, and Anson B., who lives in Philadelphia. Mr. Hampton is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a director of the Hatboro National bank, has held several township offices, and is regarded as a solid substantial citizen in the township. In politics he is a republican.

JOSEPH HART, retired, P. O. Davisville, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the township. The first of the family to come to this country was John Hart, who was born in Whitney, Oxfordshire, England, in 1651, and came to this country with William Penn, from whom he purchased one thousand acres of land, which was partly located in Byberry township and partly in this township, both then being in Philadelphia county. He was a member of the first general assembly of the colony. He married Susannah Rush. He subsequently removed to Warminster, where he died in 1714. His grandson, Joseph, born September 1, 1715, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was a resident of Warminster township, where he owned a farm of about three hundred and fifty acres. The stone house in which he lived is now occupied by Comly Walker. October 9, 1740, he married Elizabeth Collet. He entered into public life in 1749. For several years he had been a leading member of the Southampton Baptist church, frequently writing the annual letter. In 1746 he was ordained deacon. In 1749 Governor Hamilton commissioned him sheriff of Bucks county. In 1747 he was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1764 was commissioned justice of the quarter sessions and common pleas. He was one of the founders of the Union library of Hatboro. Mr. Hart was probably the foremost man in Bucks county in moulding public opinion and sustaining his country during the revolutionary contest. He was appointed chairman of the committee of safety, and in 1776 he took command of a regiment of Bucks county militia serving in New Jersey. July 26th of that year he was elected colonel of the second battalion. Colonel Hart was elected a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania for Bucks county, and he was also register of Bucks county. The battle of the Crooked Billet in 1778 was partly fought on his plantation. He died at his residence in Warminster, February 25, 1788. His wife died February 19, 1788. Colonel Joseph Hart had a son, John, who had quite a taste for poetry. Joseph, sixth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, married Ann Folwell, Christmas, 1783. His wife survived him thirty years. He was a member of the senate of Pennsylvania as early as 1804. It was through his efforts that the county-seat was removed from Newtown to Doylestown. His son, John, father of our subject, was born in Warminster, April 9, 1787, and married Mary Horner, March 10, 1810. They had eight children: Joseph, William, Ann Eliza, James (entered the army in the 1st New Jersey cavalry, rising to the rank of major, and serving with great distinction. He was killed March 31, 1865, near Dinwiddie Court House, Va., while leading his men. His commanding officer says: "Hart led his men as he always did, with signal courage, great skill, and telling effect"), George, Benjamin F., and Thompson Darrah, deceased, and Mary Darrah, deceased. Joseph was born January 21, 1811. He was early in life crippled by palsy, and was educated for a teacher, being three years in Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, Pa. On his return he was engaged in teaching for over thirty years. March 18, 1847, he was married to Jane, daughter of William and Ellen Van Sant. She died in 1882. Their children are: George W., Mary Ellen (died in infancy), Charles Howard, and Ella Sickel. George W. was born October 25, 1843, and died September 14, 1879, his death being caused by a kick from a horse. Charles Howard died November 7, 1881. He was a young man of remarkable intellect, being a close reader and a deep thinker. He was a regular correspondent of several leading newspapers. Like his father he was a teacher, and at the time of his death, which resulted from typhoid fever, was teaching the Fox Chase school, Philadelphia county. Ella

Sickel was also engaged in teaching, serving seven years in Horsham township, Montgomery county. On giving up teaching Mr. Hart bought a small farm in this township, which he cultivates. Notwithstanding his early afflictions, he has preserved a good degree of health, and is with his daughter very comfortably situated, the latter devoting her time to her father.

CHARLES KIRK, retired, P. O. Johnsville, is the oldest male resident in the township, as well as one of the best known citizens. His ancestors were of English origin, his great-great-grandfather, John Kirk, coming here in 1686 from Derbyshire, England, settling in Upper Darby, then Chester county, now Delaware county. In 1687 he married Joan Ellet and had eleven children. He died in 1705 and his wife remarried and lived thirty years later. His second son, John, was the great-grandfather of Charles. He settled in Abington township in 1712, where he purchased two hundred acres of land for \$260, subsequently buying five hundred acres more adjoining on which Dreshertown now stands. In 1722 he married Sarah, daughter of Rynear Tyson, one of the German Friends. He was a mason and built the Park house for Governor Keith. He also built in 1735 a large stone house, remodelled in 1832, and yet in possession of the family. His son Jacob was grandfather of Charles. He and his twin brother, Isaac, lived on adjoining farms and each passed the age of 90 years, Jacob being 93 and dying in the house in which he had been born in 1735. His death occurred in 1829. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Cleaver, of Bristol township, who died several years prior to her husband. Their children were: Jesse, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jacob, Isaac and John, all deceased. Jacob, the father of Charles, was born in Abington township on the original homestead 9th mo., 23d, 1769. He married Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Phebe Iredell, of Horsham township, in 1792. She was born 10th mo., 19th, 1772. Jacob Kirk died in 1830. His wife died 9th mo., 6th, 1816. Their children were: Phebe, Sarah, Ruth, Rebecca, Aaron, Samuel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Abraham and Rachel, all deceased. The only survivor is Charles, who was born 12th mo., 10th, 1800, on the part of the old homestead inherited by his father. His occupation has been that of a farmer. On his marriage he began farming for himself in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, and in 1841 he bought and removed to the farm in this township, which has since been his home. He has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Conard, of Horsham, Montgomery county, to whom he was married on 12th mo., 13th, 1827. She was born 3d mo., 6th, 1798, and died 10th mo., 6th, 1871. To their union two children were born. Mr. Kirk's second wife is Harriet E., daughter of Nehemiah and Eliza Boisdard Stockly, of Accomac county, Va. She was born 3d mo., 16th, 1818. They have no issue. Mr. Kirk's two children are: William J., who was born 5th mo., 5th, 1832, and is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Watson and Margaret H. Twining, of this township, and Hannah C., who was born 11th mo., 21st, 1838, and is the wife of Samuel Davis, of this township. Mr. Kirk is emphatically a self-made man, who, by perseverance and industry, has accumulated a competence. In the neighborhood in which so many of his years have been spent many true stories have been told of his self-sacrifice, generosity and disinterestedness. Of unblemished honesty and integrity he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He has been guardian, executor and administrator of many estates, his neighbors insisting on his accepting the trusts. Like his ancestors Mr. Kirk is a consistent and intelligent member of the Society of Friends, crossing the mountains six times on religious duties. He was for many years an overseer and has long been an elder of the Horsham monthly meeting. The fruits of such a life as Mr. Kirk has spent are not alone gathered in this world. On the 5th of 12th month, 1853, Mr. Kirk took his horses and carriage and accompanied Elizabeth Newport and her companion on a mission of gospel love to the slaveholders. With the exception of Harper's Ferry and Charlestown they held religious meetings in every

town and village from the northern part of Baltimore county, Md., through Western Virginia and into Kentucky as far as Greenupsburg. At Maysville, Kentucky, he was relieved by others from further service and he proceeded by steamboat to Pittsburg and from there to his home in his own conveyance. It was a noble feeling that caused Mr. Kirk to visit the southern part of our country and plead for the poor and oppressed and endeavor in the peaceable spirit of the gospel to convince those who held their fellow-men in bondage of the wrong they were committing. Mr. Kirk says: "Had it not been that we had continued evidence of divine care and that the Good Spirit was ever near to aid us it would have been impossible for us to have endured either physically or spiritually the trials through which we had to pass."

JOSEPH LUFF, deceased, was born in Tinicum township April 15, 1826, and died in Northampton April 3, 1871. His father was David Luff, who married Sarah Garriss and who died in Philadelphia in July, 1874. Their children were: Catherine, Anna, Rebecca, Elmira and Samuel, now living, and Alfred, Sarah and Joseph, deceased. In 1859 he bought a farm in Northampton township, on which he lived until his death. He was an intelligent, shrewd man, who in his later years endeavored by studious application to make up for his early disadvantages. On October 17, 1861, he married Alice McDowell, who was born in West Philadelphia November 24, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Luff had four children: Susannah, Sallie, Lizzie and Samuel. After her husband's death Mrs. Luff sold the farm in Northampton township and bought the one which is now her home. With rare energy and good judgment she has carried on her farm and brought her family up.

JESSE R. MCKINSTRY, farmer, P. O. Neshaminy, Pa., is a son of James McKinstry, who was a native of New Britain. James McKinstry was born in 1798, and died in 1877. He learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked in New Britain, but about the time of his marriage bought a farm in Warrington township, now owned by Nathan Wiser. This farm he subsequently sold, and bought another on the Doylestown turnpike, where he lived until his death. He was a member of the Neshaminy church, of Warwick, of which he was a trustee. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Jesse Rubencamp, of Warrington township. They had eight children: Robert, Mary Jane, William R., John, Catherine L., Sarah R., James and Jesse, the second son, who was born October 5, 1832, in Warrington township. He lived with his father until his marriage, when he rented farms in various places until 1868, when he bought and removed to the farm where he now lives. September 9, 1856, he was married to Annie, daughter of Samuel Robinson, who came from England when a boy, and at the time of his daughter's marriage was a resident of Warrington. He died in Doylestown in February, 1884, and his wife, Mary, in October, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. McKinstry have five children: James B., who is married to Miss Tillie Shively, daughter of Solomon Shively, of Tinicum, and lives in Trenton, N. J.; Samuel R., living in Philadelphia; Carrie Jane, Horace R. and Ella Gertrude, living with their parents. Mr. McKinstry has never held any office, but has given his entire attention to his farm. He is a member of Warrington lodge, No. 447, I. O. O. F. Mrs. McKinstry is a member of the Neshaminy church.

HENRY R. W. MCCLUSKEY, farmer, P. O. Hartsville, is a grandson of William McCluskey, who emigrated from Ireland about the time of the revolution. He lived in a place called Octorara, in Lancaster county, afterward removing to Washington county, where he died. His son, John, was the father of our subject, and was born in Octorara, June 27, 1795. After attending the schools of the neighborhood, he entered Jefferson college, in Cannonsburg, Washington county, from which he graduated. He studied divinity at Princeton Theological seminary, and under Dr. Ely, a celebrated divine of Philadelphia, and was ordained to the ministry in 1827. He was soon called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at West Alexander, and also opened a school for boys and one for girls there. Here he

remained for twenty-six years, when he was appointed agent for the board of education of the Presbyterian church at Steubenville, O., and a year later removed to Warwick township, where he had bought a farm. At this time he was also co-pastor with Rev. Jacob Belleville, of the Neshaminy church of Warminster. Three years later he removed to Smyrna, Del., being in charge of a church there for a year, when he opened a school for young ladies in West Philadelphia, which he kept for several years, when he retired on account of advancing age, dying in Philadelphia, March 31, 1880. Rev. John McCluskey, D.D., was a man of great force of character, and exercised a wonderful influence in the communities where he resided. He was especially interested in educational affairs, and was at one time offered the presidency of Washington college, which he declined, though he served on its board for years. On July 6, 1828, he was married to Miss Lydia Hall, of Lewes, Del., who was born September 27, 1800, and died May 25, 1885. Their children were: Mary E., wife of James Bateman, wool broker, of Phila.; Carrie, wife of Rev. S. S. Shriver, of Baltimore, Md.; Clement L. B., deceased, who was a lawyer in Phila.; Julia, wife of Rev. J. W. Lupton, of Clarksville, Tenn.; John, deceased; and Henry, who was born February 8, 1838, in West Alexander, Pa. He has always been a farmer, and on February 6, 1862, was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Sarah Engart, who was born at Hartsville, July 10, 1841. Their only child was a daughter, Maggie S., who died in infancy. Mr. McCluskey and his wife are attendants at the Neshaminy church of Warminster. He stands high in the estimation of the community as a good citizen. In politics he is a republican.

FRANCIS E. MATLACK, retired, P. O. Warminster, is a grandson of Caleb Matlack, who was a resident of Holmesburg, Philadelphia county, where he died in 1793. His son Abraham, the father of our subject, was born at Holmesburg, and died in Petersburg, Va., in 1825. He was a carpenter by trade, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a man of excellent character. His wife was Elizabeth Elliot, of Philadelphia, who died before her husband, in Richmond, Va. She was buried in an old churchyard, which has since been deeded to the city of Richmond, and greatly improved and beautified. Their children were: Caroline, Mary Wiley, Caleb, and Francis E., who was born August 27, 1812, in Philadelphia. Being left an orphan at a very early age, he returned to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked till 1866, when he bought the farm in Warminster township, which has since been his home. In April, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Titus, whose parents were residents of Bristol. She was born near Doylestown in 1814, and died in July, 1881. To their union six children were born: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, unmarried, living with her father; Horace and Francis, both deceased; Caroline, married to Horace G. Phillips, Jr., living on her father's farm; and Francis second, who died in infancy. Mr. Matlack has always been an industrious, careful man, and is now enjoying the fruits of a life well spent. He is an attendant of the Neshaminy church of Warminster, and bears the repute of an upright man and a good neighbor.

JOSIAH ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Breadyville, is of Scotch and German extraction, the first of the name who came to this country being Joseph Roberts, who settled in Wrightstown township. He brought up a family of ten children: Joseph, Israel, Stacy, Phineas, Jonathan, Sarah, Lettisha, John, James and Jane. He was a farmer, and lived there until his death, nearly seventy years ago. His son Phineas, now deceased, was the father of our subject, and was born in Wrightstown township in 1780, and died in 1852. He worked on the farm in his youth, and afterward learned the trade of a wheelwright, at which he worked for many years, when he purchased a farm in Newtown township, on which he lived until his death. He was a thorough business man, and bore an excellent character among all who knew him, and by industry he had accumulated a competence. His wife was Jane

Slack, who was born in Lower Makefield township in 1787, and died in March, 1875. Her grandfather was one of three brothers who came from Germany, and settled in this county. She was a worthy mate of her husband, a good wife and mother. They had five children: Joseph and Lewis were the oldest, and both are deceased; and Ephraim, born 2d mo., 14th, 1828; Edward, born 8th mo., 20th, 1830; and Josiah was born 7th mo., 27th, 1835, and was brought up to farming, and after leaving the public schools attended the Newtown classical academy, the Strasburg classical academy in Lancaster county, and other institutions, receiving a good education, which for a short time he utilized by teaching school in this state and in Ohio. In 1862 he began farming for himself on the homestead farm, which he sold five years later and bought a farm in Northampton township, on which he lived eight years. He sold this place and removed to Pineville, in Wrightstown township, selling there at the end of the year, when he bought a farm in Northampton township, on which he stayed nine years, and then bought the place at Breadyville, where he now lives, and on which he has erected a fine substantial house, with all improvements, and is there enjoying the fruits of a life of industry and care. On December 1, 1864, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina T. Worthington, who was born in Buckingham township, February 13, 1837. To their union two children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The survivor is Anna S., who lives with her parents. Mr. Roberts has always given all his attention to his business, never entering into public affairs. He and his wife, like their ancestors, are Friends.

SAMUEL E. ROBINSON, hotel-keeper, P. O. Warminster, is a son of Samuel and Mary L. Robinson, both of whom came from England, the former in 1816. The family settled in Warrington township, but subsequently returned to England, with the exception of three sons and one daughter. All are now deceased but the daughter. The father of our subject was a farmer, and after his marriage bought a farm in Warrington township, on which he lived until late in life, when he removed to Doylestown, where he died in February, 1884. His wife was Mary L. Sutton, who came from England with her parents, who settled in Buckingham township. She was born in 1800, and died in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had five children, all living: Jane, Emma, Anna, Edmund and Samuel E., who was born March 2, 1838, in Warrington township. He lived with his father until he was 29 years old, and for four years thereafter farmed the home place for himself. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he was in a hotel for four years, and in 1875 bought the hotel property in Warminster, with the farm adjoining. Mr. Robinson has been twice married, his first wife being Ellen G., daughter of Jacob Titus, of Warrington, to whom he was married in 1866. She died in 1869, leaving a daughter, Laura E., now living with her father. Mr. Robinson's second wife is Mary A., daughter of Andrew Dudbridge, of Warwick township. They had one child, Mary Blanche. Mr. Robinson is a member of Neshaminy Tribe, No. 160, Improved Order of Red Men, of Ivyland, and of the A. O. U. W., of Hatboro.

DOUGLAS K. TURNER, clergyman, P. O. Hartsville, is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated about 1630, settling in New Haven, Conn. Captain Nathaniel Turner was a sea captain before emigrating. His descendant, Jabez Turner, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Haven. He removed to Monticello, Ill., where he died, aged 92. His son Bela was father of Douglas K. He was born in New Haven, April 16, 1788, and died at Jackson, Mich., in 1879. In middle life he was steward for the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, holding that position for eleven years. His wife was Mary Nash, a descendant of an old family in New Haven. She was born in Stockbridge, Mass., May 4, 1794, and died in 1863, at Jackson, Mich. They had eight children, of whom Douglas K. was the fifth. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., December 17, 1823. He attended the Hartford Grammar school until his sixteenth year, when he went to Yale college, where he graduated in 1843. For a year he taught school at Hart-

ford, and then studied theology in the Theological seminaries of Andover, Mass., and New Haven, Conn. He was licensed to preach by the Hampden East Congregational association, of Massachusetts, in 1846, and in the same year came to Harts-ville to teach a classical and select school. Afterward he was elected to the pastorate of the Neshaminy church at Warwick, filling the pulpit for twenty-five years with zeal and success, two hundred and seventy-two new members uniting with it while he was pastor. Mr. Turner has been twice married, first on May 14th, 1856, to Rachel H., daughter of Robert and Catherine Darrah, of this township, where she was born December 14, 1822. She died August 13, 1863. On May 28, 1868, Mr. Turner was married to Rebecca, a sister of his first wife, who was born March 7, 1833. They have no children. On April 20, 1873, he retired from the pastorate of the Neshaminy church, since which time he has been engaged in classical teaching. He is corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Historical society, and is universally respected, not only for his long and useful Christian life, but for the excellent qualities which have gained him the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE WARNER, farmer, P. O. Warminster, is a grandson of Amos Warner, who was a farmer in this township. His wife was Susanna Buckman, their only surviving child being Susanna, who is the wife of Ralph Smith, of Wrightstown. Those deceased are : Thomas, George, Silas and Croasdale, the father of our subject, who was born in 1804, and died at Wrightstown in 1871. He was reared to farming, and lived in Upper Makefield until late in life, when he retired to Wrightstown and died there. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an upright man. His wife was Ann Wiggins. They had eight children : Mary Ellen, Susanna B., Ruth Ann, Jacob B., Joseph W., Emeline, Edward H. and George, who was born in Upper Makefield, January 30, 1841. He attended the Concordville seminary in Delaware county, and the Fairville institute. He taught school several years, but on his marriage began farming in Warminster township, where he has since lived. On January 29, 1880, he married Sallie J., daughter of Isaiah B. Ferry, who was formerly in business in Philadelphia, but is now retired. Mr. Warner formerly took an active interest in public affairs, but has never sought office. Among his neighbors he has the reputation of being an upright, honorable man.

HUTCHINSON WALKER, farmer, P. O. Hatboro, Pa. This gentleman's ancestors came from England at the same time as William Penn. There were three brothers, one settling in Chester county, one going to Maryland, and the third buying three hundred acres of land in what is now Solesbury township. On this tract his descendants have lived for many years. The great-grandfather of Hutchinson was Robert Walker. He was born August 5, 1731, and was married to Mary Linton January 8, 1761, and afterward to Asenath Beans. He died October 22, 1806, his wife surviving until 1831. His son, Benjamin, the grandfather of our subject, was born March 12, 1779, his son Robert being the father of Hutchinson. He was born February 9, 1810, on the old homestead which his father had inherited. Three years after his marriage he removed to a farm he had bought in Buckingham township, and stayed there nine years, when he sold it and rented a farm for two years in Northampton, then removing to the farm in this township where his family now lives. He died February 5, 1878. Like his ancestors he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the overseers of the meeting at Warminster. On March 11, 1841, he was married to Rebecca C. Hutchinson, daughter of Thomas T. and Esther Hutchinson, of Northampton township. She was born June 8, 1818, and is now living. To their union six children were born : Esther, Hutchinson, Sarah Ann, Mary, David and Hannah. Our subject was born March 14, 1844. He has always made farming his occupation, and worked for his father until the latter's death, since which time he has carried on the home farm in this township. On January 10, 1878, he married Catherine S., daughter

of Cyrus and Margaret Cadwallader, of Newtown township. She was born November 28, 1847, and they have had six children: Margaret R., Arthur M. and Thomas C., living; and Robert M., Maud and Mabel, deceased. He is a member of the Neshaminy lodge, No. 160, Improved Order of Red Men, and of Hatboro lodge, No. 206, A. O. U. W., and belongs to the Society of Friends.

ANTHONY YERKES, or *Yerkhas*, the progenitor of the Yerkes family in America, was one of the first settlers of Germantown. He came from Germany between the years 1683 and 1700. December 28, 1703, he became one of the three burgesses of Germantown, but it was not until 1729 that he and Herman (a son) were declared by the assembly entitled to the rights and privileges of subjects of the king, although the act recites they then held land. Herman, the son of Anthony, was married in Christ church, Philadelphia, February 8, 1711, to Elizabeth Watts, and soon after moved to the region of the Pennypack creek, in Moreland township, Montgomery county. From this marriage eight sons were born, of whom the fourth, Herman, born January 18, 1721, was the progenitor of the Bucks county or Warminster branch. He married Mary Stroud, a Quaker lady from Chester county, and himself joined the Society of Friends. Their children became entitled by birth to the full right of membership in the Friends' meeting. He purchased a large tract of land situated in Warminster township, Bucks county, principally from the Noble family, and settled there. These lands are nearly all now occupied by his descendants. The issue of their marriage was nine children born between 1750 and 1769, as follows: William (1st), Elizabeth, Catherine (intermarried with Reading Howell), Edward, Sarah (intermarried with John Huplit), Stephen, Harman and William (2d). Their descendants are quite numerous, but none of them excepting those coming through Harman the younger are now residents of Bucks county. This Harman, born July 25, 1769, married Margaret, the daughter of Andrew Long, Esq., and in time became the purchaser of the real estate of his father, together with other lands in Warminster township. His children born in Warminster township were: Mary, William, Andrew, Edward, Elizabeth, Clarissa, Edwin, Harman and Stephen, nine in number. Of these, Mary and Edward were unmarried. All are deceased except Harman, aged 80. He has a large family, all of whom reside in Montgomery county. Elizabeth married John C. Beans, a prominent citizen of Warminster township. Clarissa married Samuel Montanye, a son of Rev. Thomas B. Montanye. They left surviving them large and influential families, who still reside in the county, and upon the lands acquired by their grandfather. Andrew became the father of a large family, all of whom, excepting Doctor H. P. Yerkes, of Doylestown, have moved to Chester county and Philadelphia. Edwin left no children surviving him, and Stephen, the youngest, left six children, three of whom, Stephen, Harman and Alfred, reside in Bucks county. Of the children of John C. Beans and Elizabeth Beans, Anna Beans, Catherine Beans, Margaret Carrell, J. Johnson Beans, Esq., and Stacy B. Beans live in Bucks county. And of the children of Samuel Montanye and Clarissa (Yerkes), Thomas B. and Harman Y. Montanye, and Mary Kirk and Henry Y. Carrell reside in the county, all in Warminster township.

SILAS R. YERKES, conductor, P. O. Breadyville, is a grandson of Jonathan Yerkes, who was a farmer in Moreland township, Montgomery county. The first of the family who came here located in Montgomery county, along the Pennypack creek, and a part of this land is yet in the hands of the family. Jonathan Yerkes and his wife both died in the homestead in Moreland township, the former about thirty years ago, and the latter several years later. His family were: Edward, Charles, Eliza, deceased, George and Israel, the father of our subject, who was born on the old homestead in 1813, and died in 1885. He was an industrious man, of moral and religious principles, who was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him. His wife was Margaret Clayton, of Moreland township, who was born

in June, 1813, and died December, 1865. Their children were: Mary, Charles, Jonathan, Hannah and Silas, who was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, in September, 1848. He lived on the farm until 16 years of age, and for five years thereafter worked at milling; after which he went into the employ of the Reading railroad company as brakeman, being successively made baggageman and conductor of a first-class train, which position he now occupies. On October 14, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Ella, daughter of Preston and Ann Price, of Doylestown. She was born in that place September 28, 1851. To their union five children were born: Maud, deceased; Anna G., Willis M., Silas B. and Elizabeth S. Mr. Yerkes is regarded as an upright young man of excellent character.

CHAPTER L.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WARRINGTON.

CHARLES M. CADWALLADER, farmer, P. O. Warrington, is a descendant of an old Welsh family, the pioneer of which came to this country many years ago. His grandfather, Benjamin Cadwallader, was born in Montgomery county, and was a resident of Horsham township, afterward removing to Buckingham township, in this county, where he lived until shortly before his death, at Byberry, Philadelphia county, when he was about 80 years of age. This was about fifty years ago. He was married to Miss Hannah Bradfield, a native of Horsham, who died before her husband. They had nine children: Uree, Eli, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Yarley, Peter, Cyrus, David and John; all deceased. Yarley was the father of Charles M. He was born in Horsham, was married in Buckingham township, and lived in Byberry and Upper Dublin, where he owned farms, but five years before his death removed to the farm of Charles M., in this township, where he died in September, 1872, aged 80 years. He was a farmer all his life; a member of the Society of Friends, and was an upright, conscientious man. His wife was Christiana Moore, a native of New Jersey. She died in November, 1879, aged nearly 85. They had eleven children, of whom five died young, and one son, Peter, after reaching maturity. Five now survive: Mary, wife of Thomas Lightwood, living near Three Tons, Montgomery county; Howard in Norristown; Elizabeth, wife of Francis Diamant, of Philadelphia; Sarah A., wife of Samuel Ely, living near Kansas City; and Charles M., who was born in Byberry, November 6, 1830. He was reared on a farm, but when 18 years old learned the trade of miller, at which he worked for nine years, when he bought the farm, which has since been his home. February 16, 1855, he married Anna, daughter of Charles Conard. She was born February 16, 1830, in that part of Warwick township, now included in Buckingham. To their union four children were born, one of whom died in childhood. The others are: Elizabeth, wife of George Corson, a farmer and lime burner, in Plymouth township, Montgomery county; Martha A. and Howard M., both of whom live with their parents. Mr. Cadwallader and his family are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican.

ELI CADWALLADER, farmer, P. O. Warrington, Pa., is a son of Eli Cadwallader, who was born at Horsham and married Rachel, daughter of James Morris, of Doylestown township. Eli learned the trade of a tanner at Horsham, and was of

age when his parents went to Buckingham township. He lived with his father until his marriage, when he rented farms, and after his father's death bought the old homestead, on which he lived until his death in 1863, in his eighty-first year. His wife died about two years before her husband, when 71 years of age. They had five children, all now living: James M., living on part of the old homestead in Buckingham township; Uree, widow of Haslett Gibson, living in Danborough, Plumstead township; Ann, widow of Samuel Trumbauer, living with a daughter in Philadelphia; Grace, wife of Moses Haldeman, of Plumstead township; and Eli, born January 19, 1834, in Buckingham township. He lived with his father until he died, and after that bought the farm in this township which has since been his home. He has never engaged in any occupation but farming, and has a large, well-cultivated farm. He was married, September 8, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of George Knipe, of Pocona township, Monroe county. She was born November 12, 1847. They have five children, all living with their parents. Their names are: Washington, Mary, Ruberta, Sarah and Grant. Mr. Cadwallader and his family are members of the Society of Friends. His neighbors give him a high character. In politics he is a republican.

ENOS G. DETWILER, P. O. New Britain, is of German extraction, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany many years ago, and settled in this state, of which his grandfather, Jacob, was a native. Jacob settled in his latter years in New Britain township, where he had a farm and saw-mill. There he died, about thirty years ago. His son John, the father of Enos G., was born in New Britain township, and was a farmer in New Britain and Doylestown townships until a short time before his death, which occurred in New Britain in 1872. His wife was Annie Godshalk, who died some years before her husband. Their children were: John, living in Missouri; William, who died when about thirty years old; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of Cornelius Bergy; Maria, deceased, who was married to Henry Benner; Sarah, wife of Joseph Angy, living in Doylestown township; Magdalena, wife of Henry Detwiler, living in Ill.; and Enos G., the oldest of the sons, who was born January 5, 1834. He was brought up to farming, and in 1865 bought the farm where his son William H. now lives, on which he stayed for thirteen years, then removing to the place where he now lives. He was married October 16, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of John Sherm, of New Britain township. She was born August 27, 1841. They had twelve children, of whom six died young, some in infancy. The survivors are: William H., John F. on his father's home place; Anna Barbara married Levi L. Moyer, and lives in New Britain township; Irwin S., Alfred S., and Sarah Elizabeth, who live with their parents. Mr. Detwiler has never held any public office. Beginning life without much educational advantage, and without capital, he has, by care, industry and honesty acquired a competence. He and his wife belong to the Mennonite church.

JOSEPH K. DOBBINS, farmer, P. O. Neshaminy, Pa., is a grandson of John Dobbins, a native of Mount Holly, N. J., where he owned a farm. His son Joseph was father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in the same place and died there in 1859, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was also a farmer. His wife, Mary Hilyard, came of a prominent English family. Her father was the builder of the old historic fort, Castle William, on Governor's island, in New York harbor. Another of the ancestors was Sir Richard Summers, from whom the Sandwich islands derived the name by which they were first known, as the Summers islands. Mary Hilyard was born at Fort Columbus, and died in 1872 in her sixty-first year. John Dobbins was vice-president of the first meeting organized to aid in building the first railroad projected in this country. Joseph Dobbins' children were: Eber H., John J., Richard J., Joseph K., Edward T., Murrell, and Mary A., all now living; and Susan and Sarah, deceased. Joseph K. was born in Pemberton, N. J., December 27, 1838, and learned the trade of iron moulding, at which he

worked four years, and in 1861 went to Washington, where he superintended the building of many of the forts for the defense of the capital, having thousands of men under him, he being in charge of one of three divisions into which the defensive works were organized. He discharged his duties in a way to win commendation from the government, and on the completion of the chain of works, he did other government work, but on the approach of the rebels to the capital in 1863 he was again placed in charge and remained until the close of the war. Returning home, he bought the farm in Bucks county, which he occupied for two years, when he sold it and removed to a farm near Philadelphia, and two years later went to Orange county, Va., staying there eight years, when he returned to Philadelphia and repurchased the farm in Bucks county, which has since been his home. In 1862 he was married in Washington to Sarah Malvina, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, a native of Maryland, where she was born. Her ancestors were well known in Maryland and the District of Columbia, where they resided many years. Both of Mrs. Dobbins' grandparents had been in the war of 1812, and her mother's ancestors had been in the revolutionary army. A granduncle of Mrs. Dobbins was one of the defenders of Baltimore, and fell in the successful defense of the city against the British in 1814. His name is inscribed on the monument erected to their memory in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins have nine children: Joseph T., who is in New Jersey; Florence A., Susan C., Clara M., Sallie L., Mary H., Edward J., Merrill F., and Gertrude V., all making their home with their parents. Mr. Dobbins is a member of A. Y. M., and is regarded by his neighbors as one of the substantial citizens of the town. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES B. DOYLE, bank president, Philadelphia, is a native of Bucks county, born in Warrington township about fifty years ago. He lived on a farm until he was 15 years of age, and then began learning the trade of a carpenter. When master of his trade he went west, but later returned to Bucks county and shortly after went to Philadelphia. This was in the early days of the war, and an opportunity offering he engaged in the building business on his own account, and by hard work and strict attention to business he became one of the leading builders of the city. One of the best monuments of Mr. Doyle's skill as a builder is the elegant and substantial court-house at Doylestown, in his native county, of which a very complete description is given elsewhere in this work. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Doyle concluded that the objects which in early life he had set out to accomplish were attained, and he determined to retire from active business life and spend the rest of his days in well-earned ease and comfort. No sooner had he made this determination, however, than he was called to the presidency of the Northwestern National bank, then just starting. He accepted the office, and under his supervision the bank is prospering. Mr. Doyle's successful career shows what can be accomplished by young men of fair intelligence and honest and steadfast purpose, though possessed of but little of this world's goods as capital.

GEORGE M. GARNER, farmer, P. O. Tradesville, Pa., is a grandson of Samuel Garner, who was a resident of that part of New Britain township which has since been added to this township, where his son John, father of our subject, was born. He owned a large tract there, which is now divided into three separate farms. He died on his farm, now owned by his son Levi M. in 1872, in his eightieth year. He was a prominent and influential citizen of the township, and one of the five who organized the Pleasantville Reformed church, of which he was an elder until the time of his death. He was married first to Sarah Markley, who died in May, 1863, aged 69. His second wife was Rebecca Ryner, who lived six years after her husband's decease. His children, all by the first wife, were Eliza, widow of Joseph Beidelman, of Washington, N. J.; George M.; Joseph, in Doylestown township; Maria, wife of Tilghman Hoover, of this township; Sarah Anna, wife of Peter Landis, of New Britain; Priscilla, wife of John Nash, of this township; Samuel

and John, who died young; Levi M., farmer, of this township. George M. was born May 11, 1821, in this township, and until his marriage resided with his parents. With the exception of two years spent with his son in the store at Tradesville, he has never followed any business but farming, from which he retired eight years ago. He was married December 24, 1847, to Sarah A., daughter of John Shutt, of Doylestown township. She was born November 18, 1827. To their union three children have been born, all living. Their names are Ann Amelia, wife of Henry S. Scholl, of Juniata county; Frank S., married to Adeline Geil, and living on his father's farm, in the house where his father was born; and Sylvester, married to Laura Fesmire, and is agent and telegraph operator at West Point station, on the stony Creek railroad in Montgomery county. George M. Garner has filled the office of supervisor of this township for two terms, of five years each. He is one of the solid, substantial men of the township, who is respected by those who know him. In politics he is a republican.

LEVI M. GARNER, farmer, P. O. Tradesville, Pa., is the youngest son of John Garner, who inherited the farm on which his father died. He was born at this place August 9, 1837, and on his marriage rented the farm until his father's death, when it was bequeathed to him at an appraisement, and he has since resided there. On December 25, 1862, he was married to Miss Emma Wahl, daughter of John L. Wahl, formerly of Philadelphia, who was at that time a storekeeper and farmer at Tradesville, and subsequently returned to Philadelphia, where he died. Mrs. Garner was born November 7, 1842, and lived with her parents until her marriage. To their union four children have been born: Edward L., born September 19, 1868, now in a hardware store in Philadelphia; Herbert W., born July 23, 1875; Harry C., born October 11, 1879; and Christie Ida, who died in infancy. Mr. Garner has always been a farmer, and his house and buildings show him to be one of the progressive sort. He and his wife are members of the Pleasantville German Reformed church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a republican.

ENOS HALDEMAN, farmer, P. O. New Britain, is of German extraction, his grandfather being John Haldeman, who lived on the place now occupied by Henry Haldeman. He died there about seventy years ago. His wife, Mary, survived him several years. They had five sons: Joseph, John, Jacob, Abraham and Christian; and four daughters: Susan, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret, all now deceased. John, the father of Enos, was born in 1782, and died in 1834. At his marriage he removed to a farm which he bought from his father, near the old home, where he lived until his death. He was highly respected, and was supervisor of this township for fourteen years in succession, and after a short interval, for several years more. His wife was Catherine Buzzard, of Hilltown township, this county, whose father was a noted gunsmith. She was born in 1785, and died in August, 1868. They had seven daughters: Sarah, Eliza, Ann, Rachel, Mary, Catherine and Priscilla. They had but one son, Enos, who was born January 22, 1811, and lived at home until his father died. In 1867 he bought part of the original farm, which was then owned by his uncle Abraham. On March 28, 1844, he married Eliza, daughter of Henry Kohlman, of this township. She was born January 1, 1819. To their union thirteen children were born. Five of them died young, and one son, Henry H., died October 21, 1871, when 21 years old. The survivors are Catherine, wife of Fenton Kephart, of Doylestown township; Elmira, wife of Charles B. Smith, now in Duluth, Minn.; Harvey, married to Angerine Terry, and living in New Britain township; Deborah, wife of John R. Rowland, in Doylestown township; John T., married to Hannah Fry, and living in Doylestown township; Annie, wife of Eli Haldeman, in Doylestown borough; and Wilhelmina, wife of Joseph G. Hart, who, with her family, lives with her parents. Mr. Haldeman and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in New Britain, and have all of their lives been very industrious people, who have brought up a numerous family, now all happily settled, and they have the esteem of all who know them.

MAHLON KELLER, hotel-keeper, P. O. Neshaminy, is a grandson of Peter Keller, of Haycock township, this county, who died there about 1830, aged 90 years. He was a blacksmith by trade, but owned a farm, to which his sons attended. He was twice married, his first wife having three children, and his last twelve. A son of the first wife, named George, was the father of Mahlon. He was born in Haycock, learned his father's trade, and lived and died there. He worked at his trade until he was past 85, dying when nearly 95 years old. He is buried in Bedminster township, at Keller's church, which was named after the family, one of whom donated the ground on which the church was built. His wife was Elizabeth Keichline, a daughter of Abraham Keichline, of Rockhill, who were among the earliest settlers in that part of the county. Her father was a soldier of the revolution, who, after the war, returned to Haycock, where he died in 1836, at the age of 85. Mrs. Keller died fifteen years before her husband, when about 76 years old. They had eight children: Francis, who was married to Mary Yost, and was a blacksmith by trade, died in December, 1886, at Paradise Valley, near Scranton; William, deceased; Josiah, who was a carpenter, and died at Honesdale, Wayne county, in 1880; Samuel, a carpenter, married to Catherine Fox, who lives in Plumstead township; and Mahlon, the youngest son. The daughters were: Catherine, widow of Isaac Hartzell, lives in Rockhill; Elizabeth, who has been twice married, and is now the widow of Jacob Kramer, and lives in Philadelphia; and Hannah, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Walter. Mahlon was born January 1, 1827, in Haycock township, and learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for seventeen years. He was also a farmer and a butcher, and for a time carried the United States mail, and was for two years in the milk business in Philadelphia. In 1876 he bought the hotel at Neshaminy, where he has since lived. November 1, 1856, he married Rebecca, daughter of Henry Wolfinger, of Tinicum township. To their union two daughters were born: Emma, wife of Joseph Paul, of Neshaminy, and Amanda, at home. Mr. Keller is a member of Warrington lodge, No. 245, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Lutheran church. His wife is a member of the Reformed church.

BENJAMIN LARZELERE, farmer, P. O. Eureka, is the great-grandson of Nicholas Larzelere, who emigrated from France to Long Island about 1690. His son Nicholas removed to Lower Makefield, in this county, in 1741, and his descendants now live in this and Montgomery county. His son Benjamin, born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, was the grandfather of our subject. He died in 1851, in his eighty-fourth year, on a farm he owned in Bristol township, part of which extended into the borough of Bristol. His son Nicholas was the father of Benjamin. He was born at Bristol in 1797. After his marriage, he removed to Montgomery county, and subsequently bought a farm in Moreland township, that county, where he died in 1857, in his sixty-first year. His wife was Esther Berrell, of Abington, a daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Berrell, who was colonel of one of the state militia regiments, and descendant of an old Montgomery county family. She is still living, and is now in her eighty-fourth year. They had twelve children, all living except a son, Joseph, who was burned to death at the time when his parents' house was totally destroyed by fire in 1841. The survivors are: Samuel, a farmer in Doylestown township; Jeremiah B., on the old homestead farm; William, engaged in the foreign fruit business, in Philadelphia; Mary, wife of Albert Shively, of Jenkintown, Montgomery county; Henry B., a machinist in Muncy, Lehigh county; John B., farmer and drover in Montgomery county; Sarah Ann, wife of Robert Kirby, in Philadelphia; Amanda, unmarried, living with her mother; Hannah, wife of Israel Mather, of Montgomery county; James H., also in the fruit business in Philadelphia; and Benjamin, the second son, born January 14, 1826, in Abington township. He has always been a farmer, and on his marriage removed to Moreland township. A year later he came to Warminster township, in this county, buying a farm which he sold six years later, and in 1855 bought the farm which has

since been his home. March 2, 1848, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Maxwell, of Moreland township. Mrs. Larzalere, who was born in Moreland, January 2, 1827, is of Irish and Dutch extraction. They have nine children: Esther Ann, wife of Timothy B. Ely, a farmer of Upper Dublin, Montgomery county; Nicholas H., married to Ida Locke, daughter of Dr. John Locke, of Norristown, where they live, and where he is a practising attorney; Mary Emma, wife of J. Wesley Carwithen, a farmer in Doylestown township; Alice B., wife of Granville Sellers, a farmer in New Britain township; Miriam, wife of B. Franklin Wright, a farmer in Montgomery county; B. Franklin, married to Ida Elizabeth Walter, on a farm adjoining his father's place; Sarah Ann, wife of John M. Krout, a farmer of Plumstead township; Hannah H., wife of Charles O. Wiser, of this township; and Adele D., living with her parents. Mr. Larzelere is an energetic, enterprising farmer. His house was built in 1865, on the site of one of the oldest houses in the county, which was built in 1749 by James Dunlap. Mr. Larzelere's farm, which he has greatly improved, extends five-eighths of a mile along the county line, and is half a mile wide.

HOWELL E. McNAIR, P. O. Neshaminy, is the great-grandson of Samuel McNair, who settled in Horsham, Montgomery county, where he owned a farm, and where he died. His son, Samuel, the grandfather of Howell E., lived with his father until his marriage, when he removed to Upper Dublin in the same county, living on a farm of his father's. In 1819 he bought and removed to a farm in Warminster township, where he died in 1847, aged 76. His wife was Cornelia Van Artsdalen, who died four years before her husband, in her sixty-fifth year. Their children were: Simon, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel and William, all deceased. Two of the family survive: Ann, who never married, and is now living in Philadelphia, and John, the father of Howell E. He was born in Upper Dublin, September 30, 1804. He has always been a farmer, and after his marriage took charge of the home farm in Warminster township, where he remained for seven years, and then removed to a farm which he had bought and still owns, and on which he lived for twenty-seven years, when he removed to his present home in Warminster township. December 22, 1836, he was married to Rachel C., daughter of Robert Service. She was born in July, 1814, and December 22, 1886, she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding. They had eight children: Hannah S., deceased; Samuel W., living in this township; Mary and Martha, who died young; Robert S., a teacher, who lives in Warrington; Emily, who died in childhood; William H., who lives in Warminster; and Howell E., who was born September 12, 1848, on the farm adjoining where he now lives. He is a farmer, but in his youth was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, at Mauch Chunk, and also taught school for two years. After his marriage, he bought the farm where he now lives. March 25, 1874, he was married to Hannah M., daughter of Frederick Hoover, of this township. She was born June 5, 1846. They had eight children; the eldest, Walter H., and the youngest Emma L., are deceased. The survivors are: Maria F., Helen G., Charles R., Arthur S., Addie W. and Irving L. Mr. McNair has been three times assessor of the township, and in 1879 was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1884. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., of Hatboro. He is an elder in the Neshaminy Presbyterian church of Warwick. His wife is a member of the Reformed church of Pleasantville.

JOSEPH PAUL, farmer, P. O. Neshaminy, was born October 8, 1835. His paternal ancestors were of Welsh extraction. His great-great-grandfather was Thomas Lloyd, a resident of Moreland, Montgomery county. The next in descent was John Lloyd, whose son Benjamin was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The father of Joseph Paul was John Lloyd, born in Moreland in 1796, and who died in 1878. He was married to Sydnea Paul, a daughter of Joshua Paul, of this township. Joshua P. Lloyd, our subject, remained with his parents until January,

1858. His uncle, Joseph Paul, had bequeathed him the farm on which he now lives on condition that he assume his name—Joseph Paul—which he did by authority of the court of Montgomery county. Here he has a fine residence and is one of the most substantial citizens of the township. He was married in 1887 to Emma, daughter of Mahlon Keller, of this township. Mr. Paul belongs to the Society of Friends. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM PENROSE, P. O. Neshaminy, is the great-grandson of Samuel Penrose, and grandson of William Penrose, natives of Quakertown, in this county. His parents were Jarrett and Tacy S. (Kirk) Penrose. William was born July 31, 1847. He was reared a farmer and until his marriage resided with his parents, after which he removed to the farm which his wife inherited in this township and which has since been their home. December 14, 1871, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Morris Paul, who was born May 26, 1850. They had four children: J. Howard, born May 10, 1873; Morris Paul, November 8, 1875; William, October 16, 1877, and Lydia H., April 28, 1880. Mr. Penrose and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM H. STUCKERT, farmer, P. O. Warrington, Pa., is a son of Henry Stuckert, who came from Germany in the last century, and about 1812 bought a farm of two hundred and thirty acres. He died in 1836, in his seventieth year. His wife was Elizabeth Bennett, a native of England. She died seven years after her husband. Before coming here, Henry Stuckert was a baker in Philadelphia. His children were: George and John, who died in Philadelphia; Jacob, who died in Trenton, N. J.; Louisa, widow of George Jamison, now living in Hatboro: Anna Maria, wife of Jackson Beaumont, of Solebury township; and William H., the third son, born October 2, 1816. His father died before he was of age, and he had charge of the estate for seven years, when, on its division, he became the owner of a part of the farm, the other part going to his brother Jacob, who sold it several years later. It was subsequently purchased by Mr. Stuckert. In 1841 Mr. Stuckert was married to Rachel, daughter of Amos Scarborough, of this township. She was born September 18, 1819, and died February 14, 1880. To their union six children were born: Henry Clay, who lives on part of the home farm; Sarah E., wife of Dr. Abraham H. Clayton, of Richboro, Northampton township; Amos, who resides with his father; William, a lawyer in Doylestown; John C., an attorney in Bristol, in this county; and Frederick A., deceased. Mr. Stuckert has been a farmer all his life, and until 1874 lived on the place where he was born, but at that time rented the farm to his son, and removed to a farm which he had bought in Doylestown township. After the death of his wife he returned to his old home, living there with his son Amos. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Warrington township.

SAMUEL WEISEL, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Chalfont, is of German lineage, his great-great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany, when 12 years of age. He settled in Bedminster township, where his son Michael was born and lived until his death. His son, George, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Bedminster, March 11, 1773, and removed to Montgomery county, where he bought a farm, where he lived until he came to the farm now occupied by Samuel, on which he died, April 23, 1862, in his ninetieth year. On April 19, 1796, he was married to Margaret Scheib, who was born June 8, 1775, and died May 27, 1858, in her eighty-third year. Their children were: Mary Magdalena, George and Michael, all deceased. George, the father of Samuel, was born November 8, 1799, and died February 23, 1881, aged 82. He lived with his father until the latter's death, and in 1833 removed from Montgomery county to the place now occupied by his descendants in this township, which he and his brother Michael owned in partnership. Later they dissolved, and George took the entire property, which he deeded to his son Samuel on the latter's marriage. On September 15, 1822, he was married to

Catherine, daughter of John Scheib, of New Britain township, where she was born, August 22, 1802. She is still living with her son, and is now in her eighty-sixth year. To this union four children were born: Henry, born September 21, 1823, and died June 3, 1884; Mary Ann, born October 3, 1825, who died February 20, 1878; Aaron, born February 25, 1831, now living in New Britain township; and Samuel, born April 12, 1828. He was five years of age when his parents came to this township, and since then has always lived on the same place. On his marriage he took possession of the farm, his parents removing to the new house they had built on the property where his father died, and where Samuel had also removed a few months previously. The farm then comprised sixty-four acres, but subsequent purchases by Mr. Samuel Weisel have increased it to two hundred and seventy-three acres, making him the largest landowner in the township. Seven years ago he gave up the active management of the farm to his son, Franklin P., and has since attended to the saw-mill, which adjoins the place. On November 2, 1851, he was married to Catherine A., daughter of John M. Kober, who was born in New Britain township, September 15, 1829. Their union was blessed with six children: Franklin P., A. Amanda, Mary A., Catherine Ann, Henry Phares, living; and Sallie E., deceased. Mr. Weisel has an interest in educational matters, and for sixteen years has been school director. He and his wife are members of St. Peter's Reformed church at Hilltown, of which he has been a deacon. He is an energetic citizen, whose well-directed labors have entitled him to the competence he is enjoying. In politics he is a democrat.

NATHAN M. WISER, P. O. Eureka, is a grandson of Valentine Wiser, who was of German extraction, and a resident of New Jersey. He afterward removed to Chester county, where he followed the trade of blacksmith, and died there. His wife died before he left New Jersey. Mr. Wiser's maternal ancestors are the Marples, a numerous family, who are residents of Montgomery, Philadelphia and Bucks counties. The son of Valentine Wiser, named Jacob, was father of our subject. He was born January 18, 1806. He had two brothers who lived to maturity, Michael and Valentine; both now deceased. Jacob was born in Mullica Hill, N. J., and his mother dying when he was 9 years old, he was sent to work in a mill owned by Mr. Neisel, with whom he lived until he was 21, and then worked in a mill in Hatboro for over twenty years. In 1839 he removed to a farm in Harts-ville, Warminster township, this county, owned by his wife's father, where he lived six years. Four years later he bought a farm in Hilltown township, on which he lived twenty-two years, when he retired, and died in New Britain township, August 7, 1877, in his seventy-second year. In 1830 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Marple, of this county. This family had long been residents of this county. Mrs. Wiser was born in Warminster township, June 2, 1808, and now lives with her son. To their union five children were born: Thomas M., in Montgomery county; Edith Anna, who died in infancy; Jacob, who died in Manayunk, in 1881; Martha Louisa, wife of Isaac Rutherford, of Philadelphia; and Nathan M., the second son, who was born September 30, 1833. He remained with his father until his marriage, when he rented a farm in Hilltown township, and a year later rented his father-in-law's farm in the same township, where he stayed eight years, and in 1866 bought the place where he now lives. Two years ago he erected a fine residence, where he lives in comfort. On November 12, 1856, he was married to Wilhelmina, daughter of John Snyder, of Hilltown. She was born October 7, 1834. They have six children, the first dying in infancy. Elizabeth H. died on April 7, 1863, aged 4; Alfred S. died when six months old; and Walter B. when nine years old. The survivors are: Charles Oscar, born January 17, 1861, who is married to Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Larzelere, of this township, and lives with his father; and Emma Matilda, born November 30, 1864, who is a teacher. Mr. Wiser has been a school director for many years. He is a member of Doyles-

town lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F. He and his wife and children are all members of the Reformed church at Pleasantville, of which he is both treasurer and trustee. In politics he is a democrat.

WALTER S. WORTHINGTON, merchant and postmaster, P. O. Neshaminy, is the descendant of old residents of the state. His father, Israel Worthington, was a resident of Doylestown township, where he owned a farm, on which he died in 1883, aged 62. He was a man of quiet, retiring disposition, and a member of the Society of Friends. His wife was Mary Leah Townsend. She died two years previously to her husband, at the age of 56 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church at Doylestown. They had five children: Edward, a merchant in Carversville, this county; Townsend, a miller at Edison, this county; Walson, deceased, also a miller; John, deceased; and Walter S., who was born May 3, 1855, in Doylestown township. On leaving school he began clerking at Edison, staying there eight years, and in 1883 bought the store in Warrington Square, where he now is. On February 28, 1883, he married Lizzie D., daughter of David S. Fetter, of Northampton township, this county. She was born August 3, 1864, and to their union two children have been born: David F. and W. Raymond. Mr. Worthington is an enterprising man, and is spoken of in the highest terms by his neighbors. In politics he is a republican.

CHAPTER LI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WARWICK.

JOSEPH HART, deceased, son of Colonel William Hart, was born in 1792, in the village of Hartsville, which derived its name from the Hart family. He married Miss Mary Carr, of Hartsville. He was for a time engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia, but at length permanently returned to his residence in Hartsville, and superintended the cultivation of his farm. He died November 4, 1872. His son Byron Hart was born in Hartsville in 1826, received his preparatory education at a classical school at Hartsville, entered Yale College in 1847, and was graduated in 1851. He studied medicine under Professor John H. Mitchell, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical college, whence he graduated in 1854. He engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Philadelphia, and married Miss Ella Levine, of that city. He died in New York, at the house of his brother-in-law, October 7, 1864. He was a kind, faithful, intelligent and skilful physician, and was much loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

SAMUEL H. HOUGH, miller, P. O. Hatboro, was born at Newville, in Warrington township, on March 8, 1839, his parents being Benjamin and Maria (Wentz) Hough. Samuel H. received his education in the schools of the county, finishing at Tuscarora, Juniata county, Pa., together with his twin brother Simpson. He worked at farming until he was 20 years of age, and then went to learn the trade of milling at Horsham, Montgomery county. After three years' apprenticeship he worked there one year, then came back to Warrington township and rented Long's mill, where he carried on business for twelve years. He then came to the Hartsville mills, which he operated until April 1, 1887, when he moved to the Hatboro roller mill, Montgomery county. He was married in Montgomery county, January 28, 1864, to Miss Angeline Doron, of Horsham, daughter of John and Catharine (Land)

Doron. On her father's side her ancestors were Welsh, and on her mother's side they were German. Her father's parents came from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. Her father died in December, 1846, and her mother, March 3, 1876. They are buried at the Friends' burying-ground, Horsham. Mr. and Mrs. Hough are the parents of one child, Clara. Mr. Hough is a republican. His parents were members of the Baptist church.

B. TAYLOR JAMISON, farmer, P. O. Jamison, was born in Warwick township, December 13, 1824. In his early boyhood days he attended school in an ancient building which stood on the present site of the famous Old Neshaminy cemetery. His teacher was the well-known Mahlon Long, now a resident of Philadelphia. It was under Mr. Long that he first learned to read and write. In later years he attended school under the able instruction of the late Honorable George Lear, at the Dark Hollow school in Warwick township. Here he made rapid progress and laid the foundation for a more advanced education. He completed his school days at Hatboro academy. Among his friends and classmates were a Mr. Yerkes, afterward a distinguished judge of Philadelphia, and now deceased; Rev. David Yerkes, a brother of the judge, now stationed at Plainfield, N. J.; and Alfred Thomas, a reputable lumber dealer at Eddington, Pa. At the close of his school career he engaged in farming for his father until he was 24 years old, when he rented seventy-five acres of his father, and in seven years purchased the same, and has remained there ever since. He has brought the farm into a high state of cultivation. In 1862 he was married to Annie E., the estimable daughter of Horace G. and Emily (Shippes) Phillips, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of Northampton township, and the parents of six children: Annie E., Caroline S., Horace G., David S., and two who died young. He has been averse to office-seeking, preferring to attend strictly to his farm duties, and has been successful in his chosen business. He has been trustee of the Hartsville Presbyterian church, and is a director of the Hartsville and Centerville turnpike. He has always acted harmoniously with the democratic party, and has never failed to vote at any general election. He has two daughters: Emily P. and Mary T.

MAJOR GEORGE JAMISON (deceased), son of John Jamison, was born in Warwick, Bucks county, Pa., March 27, 1807. He was a descendant of Henry Jamison, of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated to America, and settled in 1724 on a tract of five hundred acres in the center of this township, including the ground on which the village and post-office of Jamison now stand. George, when a boy, attended the common schools of the vicinity and the classical academy of Rev. R. B. Bellville, pastor of Neshaminy Presbyterian church, under whose instruction he pursued the study of Latin and other branches of an academical education. Having married Miss Louisa Stuckert, of Warrington, he devoted himself to agriculture, in which he was very successful. He was interested in military affairs and was major in the state militia. Having an active, inquiring mind, he employed his leisure hours in reading, and was very familiar with books and periodicals. For many years he owned a share in the Hatboro public library, and was repeatedly chosen one of its directors. A regular attendant for a long time of Neshaminy Presbyterian church, he was for years one of the trustees and secretary of the board. He was interested in the education of youth, and in company with his relative, William Jamison, before the adoption of the present school system, he built a school-house in the neighborhood of his residence, which for a generation bore the name of "Jamison's school-house." He had four children, two sons and two daughters: John and George W.; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Yerkes, of Warminster; and Jane, who became the wife of William Conard, of Philadelphia. In the latter part of his life he transferred his business to his sons, and resided in Hatboro, where he died, universally respected, January 31, 1886, nearly 79 years of age.

WILLIAM M. JAMISON, farmer, P. O. Hartsville, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, June 11, 1831, his parents being William and Ann (Taylor) Jamison. The Jamisons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the first one who came to the country was Henry Jamison, who came with his family and located at Southampton township. Henry Jamison was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. He returned to the old country, while his son Henry started to Florida on a sailing vessel, and was never heard of again, and it is supposed the vessel was lost. His wife is buried on the site of the old Neshaminy church. He had a son Robert, grandfather of our subject, and three other sons, who afterward removed to Washington and Green counties. He also had five daughters. Robert married Sarah Mearns, and they lived and died on the farm where our subject now resides. The former died about 1826, and his wife about 1804. They are buried in the old Neshaminy cemetery. William, our subject's father, was born in 1788, and was reared on the farm, which has been in the family since 1728. He had ten children, of whom two died young. The remaining children were: Phebe, Sarah A. (Thompson), died in 1871; Maria, B. T., Rachel F., William M., Emma and Robert, deceased. William, father of the above, died in 1864, aged 76. His wife died in 1883, aged 84. They are buried at Hartsville. William M. has always resided where he now lives. He was married March 13, 1867, to Elizabeth Meredith, of Bucks county, a daughter of James Meredith. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison are the parents of two children, Henry and Sarah. His grandfather had six children: Mary, wife of Marshall Means, moved to Franklin county; Hugh; Henry had four children, one living, Henry, now in Warrington township; Rachel, wife of James Flack, moved to Baltimore; and William.

D. K. LEWIS, farmer, painter, etc., P. O. Bridge Valley, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, May 16, 1816, his parents being Jehu and Mercy (Kitchen) Lewis. The Lewis family are of Welsh descent. Jehu Lewis, father of D. K., came to Bucks county from Catawissa, Columbia county. At the age of 17 years D. K. commenced the trade of chair-making in Buckingham township, with Amos Jones. He served an apprenticeship of four years, and afterward started a shop in Buckingham township, which he conducted three years, when he went to New Hope, and there conducted a shop three years, and then went back to Buckingham township. In 1845 he came to Warwick township, and has carried on his trade ever since. He has also carried on painting. He was married in Solesbury township, November 26, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth L. Goucher, a native of that township, and a daughter of John and Mary (Lukens) Goucher. Her mother was of Welsh descent. Her father died in Solebury township, and her mother in Warwick. The former is buried in the Quaker cemetery in Solebury township, and the latter at the Carversville cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of nine children; seven living: Thomas Elwood lives at Forrestville; John lives with his parents; George H. lives in Buckingham township; William J. lives in Warwick township; Mary Anna, deceased, was the wife of Frank Carver; Emily H., wife of William Rockafeller; Edward F., school teacher; Ida A., deceased; Allen T., school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Christian church at Carversville.

JOHN B. OPDYKE, farmer, P. O. Bridge Valley, was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 16, 1824, his parents being George and Amy (Reading) Opdyke. The Opdyke family are originally from Holland, and Gyspret Opdyke, the progenitor of the family in this country, was commissary of the government in New York from 1635 to 1664. George Opdyke, grandfather of John B., was a resident of Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, N. J. He married Zerviah Baker. A daughter of George Opdyke, named Rachel, married Elijah, a second cousin, and they removed to Bucks county, Warwick township, in 1806. He died in Doylestown township, and his wife in Warwick township. Both are

buried at Doylestown. They have two sons and a daughter buried there. They have a son named Adam K., born in 1805, who lives at the "Turk," in Doylestown township. George Opdyke, the father of our subject, was born in Kingwood township, where he followed farming. He married Amy Reading, a native of Kingwood township. They had nine children: George, Lucy and Nancy, deceased; Sophia B., wife of Asa Ent, died in Warren Co., Ill. (she had a son George, who was in the 104th Pa. Vols., and afterward in the regular army, being in the service eighteen years, and dying in it. He was hospital steward); Lucy Emily, wife of Daniel Poulson, lived in Delaware township, Hunterdon county; Joseph Reading, died at Morris, Ill.; Theodosia R., lives at the "Turk," Doylestown township; John B., our subject; George W., lives in Buckingham township. George Opdyke, father of the above, died in December, 1831. His widow died August, 1858. They are buried at the Reading burying ground, in Kingwood township. In 1836, when 12 years old, John B. came to Bucks county, to live with his uncle Elijah and was reared by him. In 1859 Elijah removed to the Turk village, and John B., and his brother George farmed the place seven years. George then married and moved away the following spring, and John B. has resided here ever since. John B. was married in this county, March 15, 1860, to Miss Ann Conard, of Warwick township, daughter of Abraham and Euphemia (Flack) Conard. The Conards are of German origin. Mrs. Opdyke's parents are both deceased, and are buried at the Neshaminy cemetery, in Warwick township. Mr. and Mrs. Opdyke are the parents of five children, of whom three are living: George W.; Marion C., deceased; Amy F.; Jonathan, deceased; and John B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Opdyke attend the Neshaminy Presbyterian church. He was auditor of the township for seven years. He is a republican politically.

WILLIAM K. PRESTON, pastor Presbyterian church of Hartsville, or Neshaminy church, P. O. Hartsville, was born in Washington county, Ill., near Nashville, on the 27th of October, 1852, his parents being John T. and Sarah A. (Kent) Preston. He is of English descent. John Preston, the progenitor of the family in America, came from England to Virginia in 1741, and there the succeeding generations of the line of our subject resided until his grandfather and his family removed to southern Indiana. From there John T., with three brothers, removed to Louisiana, and thence to Natchez, Miss., where he carried on the mercantile business and from there removed on account of ill health to southern Illinois in 1852 and commenced farming, which he followed until his death in 1861. His widow resides in Waldo, Florida. William K. spent his early life on the farm and began his education in the Washington seminary, Ill., where he prepared for college. In 1872 he commenced teaching, which he continued four successive terms. In the fall of 1876 he entered Wabash college, Ind., from which he graduated in 1880. He then became principal of the academy at Newtown, Ind., which position he held one year. In 1881 he went to Princeton Theological seminary, from which he graduated in the class of 1884. He was then settled over a church in Fort Penn, Delaware, where he commenced in January, 1884, as supply, continuing until May, 1885, when he began his pastoral duties in the Neshaminy church, where he was installed June 4, 1885. He was examined, licensed and ordained by the Newcastle presbytery April 15, 1884, and was installed in his pastorate at Fort Penn, Del., June 5, 1884. He was married October 14, 1884, to Miss Mary G. Ferguson, of Princeton, N. J., daughter of William G. and Sarah B. Ferguson. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity. The trustees of Wabash college, at their annual meeting June 14, 1887, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, the second degree in course.

ALBERT E. RAMSEY, hotel-keeper, P. O. Jamison, was born in Philadelphia February 7, 1842, his parents being James M. and Sarah J. (Dungan) Ramsey. The Ramsey family were originally from Scotland, and William, the grandfather of

our subject, was the only one who settled in Bucks county, his brothers going farther west. William was a farmer. He is buried at the Neshaminy graveyard. James M. Ramsey was born in Bucks county. He began life as a farmer and afterward kept store at Johnsville with his brother. He afterward went to Fox Chase, where he kept hotel for a number of years. He then removed to Philadelphia and kept the Farmers' hay market at Seventh and Oxford streets until his death, which occurred in September, 1870. His widow is still living. They had ten children, of whom nine are living and eight of them in Philadelphia. Albert, our subject, was the second child. After leaving school he was engaged in his father's hotel until his marriage, then went to Fox Chase and ran the hotel there until 1871, when he engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia. Three years later he went to Bustleton and clerked and travelled on the road for J. P. Varee & Co. for two years. March 1, 1876, he went to Breadysville, Bucks county, and kept a temperance hotel for thirteen months. He then went to Ivyland and opened the big temperance house there, which he kept one year. He then went to Centerville and kept hotel three years, then to Hartsville two years and in April, 1883, bought the Jamison Corners hotel, which he has conducted ever since. He was married in Philadelphia February 5, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Baker, daughter of Frederick (Weaver) Baker. Her parents are both deceased, her father having died in 1885 and her mother many years previously to that time. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of five children, three living: Frederick C., Walter E. and Clarence. Deceased: Julia O. and Byron. Mr. Ramsey is a member of Rising Star lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., at Bustleton, also Improved Order of Red Men, at Ivyland, Knights of Golden Eagle at Jamison's Corners, and the Order of Sparta at Philadelphia.

JOHN L. WIDDIFIELD, farmer, P. O. Hartsville, was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1826, his parents being John and Christiana (Singer) Widdifield. His maternal ancestors were German, and were settlers of Lancaster county. The Widdifields were among the early Friend settlers of Pennsylvania, their first location being probably at Philadelphia. John Widdifield, the father of our subject, was reared in Philadelphia, and was there engaged in mercantile business. After the panic of 1839 he removed to Bucks county, and located in Doylestown township, along the Neshaminy, and was engaged in farming. He was presiding elder of the Presbyterian church at Doylestown for many years, and up to the time of his death. He died and was buried at Doylestown. His widow, who removed to Hartsville, survived her husband many years. She is also buried at Doylestown. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Anna, John L., our subject; Mary, wife of Charles W. Hare, son of Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia; William, lives in Cincinnati; Harry, resides in Philadelphia. When John L. was 14 years old, he removed with his parents to Bucks county. He received his education in Philadelphia. He remained on the farm until the age of 34, when he went to Illinois and remained two years. He then returned to Hartsville, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of his term of service in the army. He was married in January, 1860, to Miss Frances Hart, of Bucks county, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Carr) Hart. The Hart family were of Scotch descent. Her father died in 1870, and her mother November 10, 1866. Mrs. Widdifield had two sisters, one of whom, Mary, died at the age of 14 years, and the other, Eliza, wife of Thomas H. Buckman, resides in Solebury township. She had one brother, Byron. Mr. and Mrs. Widdifield are members of the Warwick Neshaminy church. Mr. Widdifield entered the service of the Union in the nine months' call for volunteers in company C., one hundred and twenty-eighth regiment, in 1862. He participated in the engagements at South Mountain and Antietam, in the latter of which he was so disabled that he was discharged in December, 1862, at Washington. He had returned home in September, and had gone back to his regiment, but his unfitness for service in consequence of his wound brought him his discharge at the time mentioned.

Mr. Widdifield had three brothers in the service, his brother Harry being the only one of the three who came out alive. He entered the one hundred and fourth when a boy, and served throughout the war. Caspar, who was assistant surgeon in the eighty-first, died in the service, of fever contracted in South Carolina. He is buried in the Doylestown cemetery. Thomas B., who was in the one hundred and fourth, was wounded at Fair Oaks, and died at Harrisburg in 1863. He is buried at Doylestown in the churchyard.

CHAPTER LII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WRIGHTSTOWN.

EDWARD ATKINSON, president of Newtown National bank, P. O. Wrightstown, was born in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, July 24, 1823, and is a son of Jonathan and Esther (Smith) Atkinson, both natives of this county and of English descent. The Atkinson family came from Yorkshire, England, at an early day, and settled in the lower end of Bucks county. John Atkinson was the first of the name to come from England. He and his wife both died at sea, leaving three children: William, born 1687; Mary, born 1689; and John, born 1695. Of these children, John married Mary Smith at the house of Stephen Twining in Newtown, under the care of Middletown meeting, on 8th month, 13th, 1717. The grandfather, Thomas Atkinson, was a resident of Wrightstown township most of his life. He was born and died here, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Sarah Smith, by whom he had seven children: Mary, Jonathan, Timothy, Thomas, Mahlon, Sarah and Joseph. Jonathan married Esther, a daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Buckingham township, in 1807. They had eight children: Phebe S., Benjamin S., Thomas, Josiah, Stephen, Jonathan, Edward and Sarah. The father of these children died November 7, 1852, his wife, Esther, having died January 28, 1832. He was a farmer all his life, and led a straightforward, honest and quiet life, never taking an active part in public affairs. Edward Atkinson was reared on the farm in Wrightstown township, and has always resided there. He owns a valuable farm, which is well improved. He lived on the old homestead until 1857, when he moved to where he now lives, and has since occupied the place. In 1871 he was elected president of the Newtown National bank, which position he has occupied to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was school director of Wrightstown township for fifteen years, and is a prominent and influential citizen. He was married February 12, 1857, to Elizabeth H., daughter of David and Hannah (Taylor) Twining. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are members of the Society of Friends.

DOCTOR WILLIAM B. BRODIE, P. O. Pineville, was born July 6, 1855, and is a son of Robert C. and Sarah B. (Bradford) Brodie, natives of Philadelphia, and of Scotch descent on the father's side, and Swedish on the mother's side. Our subject's grandparents on his father's side were at one time residents of Warminster township. His father has been engaged in the drug business for the past forty years at Twentieth and Callowhill streets. Our subject attended both public and private schools until he had reached the age of seventeen, when he entered his father's drug store as an apprentice, and served seven years. He then began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of

1879. He remained one year in Philadelphia in practice. In May, 1880, he came to Pineville, where he has since been located, and has built up a good practice. He was married July 30, 1879, to Emma C., daughter of C. B. and Christine (Berg) Krause. She has borne him three children: Emma K., Carl B. and Christine S. Dr. Brodie is a member of the Masonic lodge at Newtown, and of the I. O. O. F.

ASA CAREY (deceased) was a resident of Buckingham township, where he followed farming during the early part of his life. He had seven children, of whom four lived to maturity: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, I. Warner, Susanna, T. Yardley and Samuel. Only two of these are living, Elizabeth and Susanna, wife of Albert Thompson. Mr. Carey was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Warner, who died leaving a large family of young children. Mr. Carey also died while his children were yet young, Elizabeth, the oldest, being only 11 years old. She and the rest of the children went to live with their grandfather Warner. She remained with her grandparents until their death. In 1869 she moved to where she now lives. At that time two of her brothers were living: I. Warner and Samuel, and they remained with her until their death, when the property fell to her. She owns a nice farm, well improved, which is worked by hired help. Miss Carey is a very intelligent lady.

JOHN COOPER, real estate agent and justice of the peace, P. O. Pineville, was born in Philadelphia county, at Holmesburg, July 1, 1823, being a son of Jacob and Ann (Johnson) Cooper, the former a native of Bucks county, and the latter a native of Philadelphia county. The Cooper family emigrated from Scotland at an early day and settled in the lower end of Bucks county. The grandfather, John Cooper, was a farmer and resided in Northampton township. He was noted as a marksman. He owned and conducted a mill and a farm. Jacob Cooper, his son, travelled a great deal in his early life. He was a miller by trade and also carried on farming. He located in Philadelphia county, where he followed milling. He moved back to Bucks county, and afterward settled in Northampton township, where he followed milling and farming many years, and where he died in his eighty-first year. John Cooper was reared in Philadelphia county until about nine years of age, when he came to Northampton township with his parents and remained until he was about 26 years of age, when he was married and settled in Wrightstown township in 1849. He then carried on the carpenter's trade for ten years, employing from six to ten hands. When he came to Wrightstown he had but \$100, which his grandfather left him. He borrowed \$800, \$500 of it without security, to pay \$900. He has pushed ahead until now he is in a comfortable position financially, and can enjoy the fruits of his industry. He was elected justice of the peace in 1885 for the fourth successive term. He was married in 1848 to Mary Doan, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Doan, of Upper Makefield township. They have but one child living, Stephen K., who married Nellie T., daughter of C. B. and Sallie M. Twining.

HOWARD A. HELLYER, physician and surgeon, P. O. Penn's Park, was born in Wrightstown township, October 22, 1845, and is a son of William and Lydia (Twining) Hellyer, natives of Bucks county. The Hellyer family came from England in the 17th century, and settled in the lower end of this county. The grandfather, William, was a farmer. His son, William, moved to Upper Makefield township in 1846, and followed farming until 1880. He had three grown children: Harrison, deceased; Hannah, wife of Krusen Harvey, and Dr. Howard, who was reared on a farm until he had attained the age of 18 years, when he entered the Carversville Excelsior Normal institute, where he remained two years. He then studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin N. Collins for two years. In 1866 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in March, 1868, in the one hundredth commencement class of that institution. He commenced practice the same year at Forest Grove, and remained there two years. In 1870 he came to Penn's Park. During his seventeen years' practice

in this place he has built up a good business, and has the patronage of over two hundred good families. He has bought property in the village of Penn's Park, and is living in quite comfortable circumstances. In June, 1868, he married Fannie E. Olmstead, by whom he has eight children, of whom six are living: Edwin F., Grace E., Mabel F., Arthur, Harold and George. Those deceased are Willie and Eugene. The doctor is a member of Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F., and Encampment No. 77. Mrs. Hellyer is a member of the Episcopal church.

EDWIN LACEY, farmer, P. O. Wrightstown, was born in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, and is a son of Isaac and Ruth (Twining) Lacey, both natives of Bucks county, and of English Quaker descent. William Lacey was the pioneer of the family in America. He came from the Isle of Wight and settled in Wrightstown. His son John married Rachel Heston in 1718, and had two sons that married: John, to Jane Chapman, in 1746, and Joseph, to Esther Warner, in 1749. John Lacey and Jane Chapman had eight children, one of whom John (afterward General Lacey), became a noted man in his day, serving in the revolutionary war under General Washington. According to the church record kept by the Friends at Wrightstown, he was born December 4, 1752. He married Anatasia Reynolds, daughter of Colonel Reynolds, of Burlington county, N. J. The Lacey family was quite numerous at one time in this section of the country. The great-grandparents of Edwin Lacey were Joseph and Esther (Warner) Lacey (mentioned above), who were residents of Buckingham township at one time. His grandparents were John and Rachel (Wiggins) Lacey, the former born February 19, 1765, and the latter June 6, 1761. They were married March 20, 1792, and had four children: Warner, Benjamin, Isaac and Esther. John Lacey died August 17, 1825. His wife died December 16, 1839. Isaac Lacey was a carpenter by trade, also cabinet-maker and undertaker, and at one time a farmer. He was born and died in the house in which Edwin resides, his death occurring July 15, 1881. The mother was born November 30, 1797, and died July 4, 1867. They had five children: John and Silas, deceased; Rachel, wife of William H. Birdsall, residing in Clinton county, Ohio; Edwin and Elizabeth T., who reside together. Edwin was reared to farming, and has always lived in Wrightstown township. He takes an interest in politics, and possesses a pioneer spirit. He attended and took part in the first republican meeting held in the county. He attended the first national republican convention held in Philadelphia; also the second at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln. He served over six years as school director, and was the first to advocate the rebuilding of its school-houses. He is the founder of the town of Iryland, probably the first regularly laid-out town in the county. August 12, 1873, he began to dig the first cellar, and completed the first house the following winter near the corner of Lincoln street and DuBois avenue. He erected several other buildings. He started the project of building a large temperance hotel there by a stock company in 1875. The company not furnishing enough money to finish it, Edwin, in his zeal to complete the building, indorsed for the necessary material and labor. When it was done it could neither be sold nor rented to advantage, and his remaining lots were sold to pay his indorsements. In 1868 he visited Omaha and bought thirty acres of land in its suburbs for \$1350. The growth of the city in the last five years has been so rapid, that in 1887 he was offered and refused \$25,000 for it. The value of this land, with the results of persistent toil on the farm, assumes the settlement of all claims against him, with a surplus of over \$20,000. Edwin has been a lifelong total abstainer from the use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco, and never indulges in profanity. He favors a constitutional amendment, with a party to enforce it, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

REVEREND MAHLON LONG was born in Warrington township March 6, 1809, and is the son of Hugh and Mary Long. Receiving a good education he engaged in teaching, and after leaving that vocation was clerk in the Bucks county bank. Later

he entered Princeton college, N. J., and graduated in 1839 with the degree of B. A. For two years he studied in the Theological seminary of Yale, and in 1845 was licensed to preach by the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1847 he became principal of the academy at Harrisburg, and there became widely known as a teacher and gentleman of much culture. With his brother, Professor Charles Long, he, in 1850, began the conduct of the well-known "Tennent" school in Warwick township, which acquired a reputation as an educational institution, which extended far. Many of its graduates have distinguished themselves in literature, politics and finance. In 1857 Mr. Long purchased and presented to the Neshaminy church a plot of ground for an addition to its graveyard. In 1842 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of M. A., and he afterwards received the same honor from Yale college, and he was made Doctor of Philosophy by the college of New Jersey. In 1860 Mr. Long was married to Catherine, widow of Reverend George Ely, who was a daughter of Reverend R. B. Bellville.

SETH C. VAN PELT, merchant and postmaster, P. O. Pineville, was born at Penn's Park, August 24, 1829, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Cattell) Van Pelt, of Dutch and French descent. The Van Pelt family came from Holland at an early day and settled in Wrightstown township. The grandfather, Isaac Van Pelt, served in the revolution. He bought a lot here, where he lived until his death. He had three sons and three daughters. He died in 1811, aged 56 years. His son Isaac was a resident of Wrightstown township until 1836, when he moved to Buckingham township and lived there until his death, which occurred May 27, 1865. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1836 he bought a farm and thereafter followed farming until his death. He was a democrat in politics. He had eight children by his first wife, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are Seth C., Jane E., William and Wilhelmina. He had three children by his second marriage: Elizabeth, Joseph and Caroline. Seth C. Van Pelt was reared on a farm until about 20 years of age, receiving his education in the common schools. He then entered the store of Jesse Carver, of Pineville, as clerk, where he remained until December 1, 1872, when he was elected prothonotary of the county and moved to Doylestown, where he lived four years. In 1877 he came back to Pineville and rented the store for a few years, and in 1879 bought it. He carries a full and complete stock of merchandise to supply all demands. Mr. Van Pelt is an intelligent and industrious citizen. He was married May 30, 1877, to Carrie A., daughter of John R. Bodine, by whom he has one child, Arthur C. Mrs. Van Pelt is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Doylestown.

JOSEPH WARNER (deceased) was born in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, and was a son of David and Asenth (Buckman) Warner, natives of Bucks county, and of English descent. The Warner family came from England, and were among the early settlers of this county. The farm adjoining the Matthews farm was a part of one thousand acres, deeded by William Penn to William and John Tanner, in the year 1681. After passing through other hands, one hundred and fifty acres were bought by Joseph Warner, Sr., in the year 1728. It has passed by will from one heir to another to the present time. Joseph Warner was a farmer all his life. He had three children, only one of whom is living, Sarah, wife of Charles Matthews, who has one child, Ellen R. Mrs. Matthews owns about two hundred acres of land, divided into two farms. She and her husband have been living on the present farm for a number of years.

